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A Review on Psychological Impact of a World Threatening Catastrophe: (COVID-19)

* *Mohamad Hanif* ** *Sherkhan Pathan*

Abstract::

The origin of SARS-CoV-2 in December 2019 caused alarm in numerous parts of the world. The World Health Organization declared a pandemic in March 2020 due to its rapid spread. Leaders of several nations curtailed social activity in an effort to slow the spread of the virus, hoping to flatten the curve of contamination through social isolation. This review sought to examine how societal norms have evolved during this time. We also discussed the essential elements of the emotional response to the pandemic and how internal and external factors, including personality traits, gender, the media, the economy, and the government response, affect how the public views the pandemic and the psychological effects of the current situation.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, Restricting Measures, Psychological changes

1. Introduction:

A single-stranded RNA virus called Corona has been around for about 60 years, ever since it was first discovered in the late 1960s. Coronaviruses are members of the Nidovirales order's Coronaviridae family. The crown-shaped spikes on the exterior of the virus structure are what gave the Coronavirus its name(Varshney et al., 2020).The two additional coronavirus strains, known as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome

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Comparative study of self-concept of Basketball and Volleyball Players

** Dr. Shaikh Mohammad Arif Yasin*

Introduction

Self-idea is a significant component in the development and formative procedure for singular individuals. Sportspersons regularly need help with testing their internal identities to have the option to push forward in their lives. What's more for giving a structure to conceptualizing singular contrasts in conduct styles and social adjustment, different models of self-idea propose progressively standardizing headings for human development and improvement. The identity of one's social/individual history is urgent in the developing self-idea. One must take a gander at one's history, relate it, and align it to the current encounters with which one is battling in the push to increase self-information, which can support him/her in accomplishing uncommon statures in their expert transporters. Equipped with an exact self-idea, the individual can discover selfactualization. As the sportsperson travels through life, he/she should confront different job requests. Every individual has some focal point of extreme worry that characterizes the focal point of self and gives the sorting out standard for all the different "reasons for living."

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STUDY OF BASIC ELEMENTS OF LOGIC AND SET THEORY IN DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

Dr. Shaikh Mohammed Sirajuddin Salimuddin[1] Mr.Mohmed Zafar Saber[2]

[1]*Asst.Professor of Mathematics, Kohinoor Arts, Commerce & Science College , Khultabad , Dist-Aurangabad-431001 mohdsiraj0614@gmail.com*

[2]*Asst.Professor of Mathematics ,Kohinoor Arts, Commerce & Science College , Khultabad , Dist-Aurangabad-431001 mohdsiraj0614@gmail.com*

Abstract:

The natural sciences are unavoidably led to incorporate numbers and therefore mathematics. Mathematics, in turn, is based upon the derivation or deduction of properties or propositions with respect to given objects or elements belonging to a given set. The process of derivation/deduction of properties/propositions is called logic. The general properties of elements and sets are called set theory. In this paper , i will present basic elements of logic and basic elements of set theory that we will be applying in the study of real numbers.

Introduction to Logic:

As stated above, logic is the process of derivation/deduction of properties/propositions. Within mathematical logic, we have propositional algebra and predicate logic, which we will review in the following subsections. For more detailed and thorough discussions of logic, the author directs the reader to the book, "Logic for Physicists" .

Propositional algebra:

Propositional algebra is the sub branch of mathematical logic that studies propositions and logical operators. A proposition is any statement that clearly can be assigned a unique value of either "true" (T) or "false" (F). Propositions satisfy the following:

- The law of dichotomy: that is, a proposition must have a logical value of either true (T) or false (F);
- The law of excluded middle: that is, a proposition cannot be simultaneously true (T) and false (F).

In propositional algebra, two propositions are said to be equal if and only if they have the same logical value.

A logical operator defines a new proposition S, from one or more given propositions A, B, …, such that the logical value of the new proposition S depends on and only on the logical values of the given propositions A, B, …. and the corresponding logical value of S for each combination. A logical operator is thus uniquely determined by its truth table.

Following the discussion in "Logic for Physicists" , we can begin with the BOTH-FALSE operator "⊗". Given two propositions A and B, the new proposition "A ⊗ B" is true (T) if and only if both A and B are false (F).

In turn, the NOT operator "~" can be defined by applying the "⊗" operator through the equation

$\sim A \equiv A \otimes A$.

We can then define the OR operator "V" by

$A \vee B \equiv \sim (A \otimes B)$.

The AND operator "A" then may be defined through the equation

$AAB \equiv \sim ((\sim A) \vee (\sim B))$

In turn, we can define the IMPLIES operator "⟹by

$A \Longrightarrow B \equiv \sim (AA(\sim B))$;

and the EQUIVALENT operator "⟺" may be defined through the equation

$A \Longleftrightarrow B \equiv (A \Longrightarrow B)A(B \Longrightarrow A)$..

To simplify the propositional expressions, one may introduce notational priority to reduce the necessity of parentheses and thus simplify the written expressions. From highest to lowest priority, for the five standard logical operators, we have ~,,V,⟹,⟺.

For example,

$A \vee \sim BAC = A \vee ((\sim B)AC)$;

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Python Programming For Solving Mathematical First Order Differential Equations

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Department of Mathematics, Kohinoor Arts commerce & Science College, Khultabad, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT
A differential equation is an equation involving an unknown function y(t) and its derivatives y' ,y'' ,$\cdots$, and the order of a differential equation is the highest order derivative of y(t) appearing in the equation. There are methods to solve first order equations which are separable and/or linear however most differential equations cannot be solved explicitly with elementary functions. We can always use graphical methods and numerical methods to approximate solutions of any first order differential equation.
Keywords: - Differential Equations, Euler's Method, Python Function and Python Programming.

I. INTRODUCTION

In mathematics, a **differential equation** is an equation that relates one or more unknown functions and their derivatives.[1] In applications, the functions generally represent physical quantities, the derivatives represent their rates of change, and the differential equation defines a relationship between the two. Such relations are common; therefore, differential equations play a prominent role in many disciplines including engineering ,physics economics, and biology.

Mainly the study of differential equations consists of the study of their solutions (the set of functions that satisfy each equation), and of the properties of their solutions. Only the simplest differential equations are solvable by explicit formulas; however, many properties of solutions of a given differential equation may be determined without computing them exactly.

Often when a closed-form expression for the solutions is not available, solutions may be approximated numerically using computers. The theory of dynamical systems puts emphasis on qualitative analysis of systems described by differential equations, while many numerical methods have been developed to determine solutions with a given degree of accuracy with Python Programming

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

II. LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

A first order differential equation is linear if it is of the form

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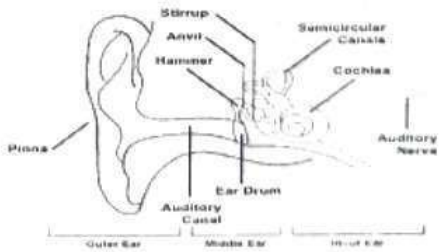
Study of Interrelation Between Maths and Music Under Sound of the Science:- Important of Human Life Style

* *Dr.Shaikh Mohammed Sirajuddin Mohammed Salimuddin*
** *Dr.Mohmed Zafar Saber*

Abstract:

Maths and music are two entirely different fields of study ,but there is a strong correlation between them.at some point ,they tend to overlap ,and it is common for people good at math to be good at music .it may seem illogical to compare two ,but there are more similarities between math and music then you would imagine and you
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Python Programming For Solving Mathematical First Order Differential Equations

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Department of Mathematics, Kohinoor Arts commerce & Science College, Khultabad, Maharashtra, India

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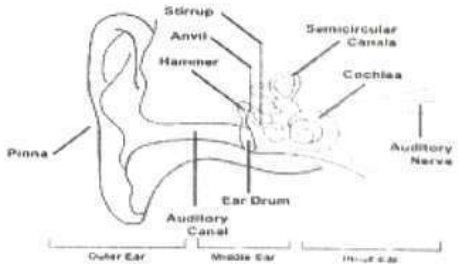
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Diversity of Phytoplankton in Different Seasons of Terna Dam, Osmanabad (MS) India

Afreen Rehman Mohammad Abdul Rehman

Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Kohinoor Arts Commerce and Science College, Khuldabad, Dist. Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

This research work is compiled with the phytoplankton study of Terna dam. There are three families of phytoplankton in the fresh water i.e. Bacillariophyceae, Chlorophyceae and Myxophyceae. This study provides a basic knowledge on the phytoplankton diversity and productivity to help the management measures for the productivity improvement.

KEYWORDS: Terna Dam, Phytoplankton Diversity.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Phytoplanktons varies a different shapes, sizes, colours and types. They are generally important as they liberate Oxygen during the photosynthesis process that's why they are called as important component of the ecosystem. They are utilized in the energy exchange process(Khan2003).Phytoplankton community , structure, composition and species diversity in aquatic ecosystem are determined by several physic-chemical parameters (Sin et.al; 1990) .The phytoplanktons mitigate the climate change and global warming ,thereby record the global carbon di oxide levels (Santosh Kumar and Perumal,2009).

All the aquatic chemical and physical parameters affects on phytoplankton's productivity and growth like temperature, nitrate, nitrite, Ph, salinity, ammonia, silicates etc. The influence of these substances on phytoplankton community alters species composition and their diversity in the marine ecosystem. (Duarte et.al; 2006, Madhu et.al; 2007).It is due to the fact of planktonic organisms play a key role in the turnover of organic matter and energy through the ecosystem.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The samples were collected in various seasons and month wise from the four different sampling stations e.i. A, B, C and D. Took a conical net with a bottle cached at its lower end for sample dilution. The net efficiency is also affected by the cloth used to construct the net, avoidance of target organism, escape of sampled organisms and clogging.

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The Study of Cat Behaviour and Cat-Human Relationship in Different Moods and Situations

* *Dr. Afreen Rehman Mohammad Abdul Rehman*

Abstract:

Since the evolution of human civilization many animals are useful to them in different ways. Cow, bullock, buffalo, cats, dogs, horses are some of the examples. In ancient scriptures and paintings also these animals are found along with humans. Animals cannot speak but they communicate with human beings in the different ways. They can listen well and understand the body languages. Cats have special privilege over others due to their mystic behaviour as well as beautiful appearance.A cat is the nice example of a communicable animal. Behaviour of cat is manifested in different moods and we can understand what it wants. These moods show the psychology of an animal.

Keywords:A pet cat, cat's behaviour, human–cat interactions, mood changing reasons, observations on behavioural psychology of cat.

Introduction:

From time immemorial cats are domestic animals living with human beings. There are scriptures found in Egyptian monuments that show drawings of cats with humans. For centuries stories of cats are being told. There are many fiction stories written about good and bad events involving cats.

A cat is a very social animal. It is very playful and enjoys a lot with people. It likes to play with toys and children at home friendly. Cats are loyal and loving companions of

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Study On Idol Immersion and Its Impact on Water Quality

Tahesinkhan Daudkhan Pathan
Department of Zoology, Kohinoor Arts Commerce and Science College Khultabad, Dist. Aurangabad-431101, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

India is a multicultural country with many festivals. Some of these celebrations end with an annual "idol immersion" in adjacent bodies of water. The toxic paints used to embellish the idols contribute significantly to environmental pollution because they include paints like varnish, water colours, and others that could significantly affect the quality of the water. Numerous toxic elements, including zinc, chromium, and lead, are present in the paints used to colour these statues which even have the potential to cause cancer. On the other hand Heavy metals harm the aquatic ecosystem.This points to a serious environmental issue, and protecting water bodies from this threat will require widespread public knowledge. Employing idols made of environmentally friendly natural biodegradable materials rather than organic pollutants.

Keywords: Idol immersion, Water pollution, Physico-chemical analysis, Deterioration.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is a diverse nation with numerous festivities. Some of these festivals culminate in a "idol immersion" in water. However, during the festivities, individuals frequently forget the negative consequences of the custom. Immersion in idols has a very negative effect on the environment including water. By contaminating the water and negatively harming the flora and animals, it upsets the natural equilibrium. We cannot live without water. However, water contamination is a significant global problem today.

Industrial waste water and urban sewage entering aquatic bodies cause water contamination. Furthermore, religious activities close to water bodies' banks endanger the ecosystem. India is a ritualistic nation, and idol immersion is a significant anthropogenic activity that pollutes various bodies of water, including lakes, reservoirs, ponds, rivers, canals, and seas.[1] These idols are typically made of clay, textiles, bamboo, and non-biodegradable materials like plastic, cement, plaster of Paris (PoP), paints, varnishes, and toxic dyes. They are also embellished with different polishes, ornaments, and beauty products.[2-3]

II. SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE

Lead, cadmium, copper, iron, manganese, mercury, and zinc are among the heavy elements found in the chemical paints used to decorate these idols. Arsenic, chromium, and other inorganic and organic materials, changing the quality of the water. Heavy metal bioaccumulation causes a health risk for consumers by

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Application of Music Therapy in Treatment

* *Dr. Pathan T.D.*

Introduction:

Music therapy is the clinical application of music to achieve particular objectives such as stress reduction, mood enhancement, and self-expression. It is a well-known, evidence-based treatment in the medical field. Experiences with music therapy may involve listening, singing, playing an instrument etc. During it's application, it is not necessary to have musical abilities or skills to participate. Such treatment is required for many medical and surgical patients with pre-existing psychiatric disorders as well as those that develop while they are in the hospital.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the use of music in medical settings, necessitating a distinction between medical music therapy and music medicine. Listening to music is the clinical application of music to achieve specific objectives including

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Psychological Status through Yasmina Khadra's Novel 'The Attack'

* Dr. Shaikh Laikh Shaikh Mahemood

Abstract :

In today's post colonial world the matter of identity and psychological status is one among the burning issues. The identity crisis has demonstrated its power together of the most thematic concerns in literature. Psychological status is one among the foremost crucial also as comprehensively controversial topics within the field of literary and cultural studies. The difficulty of mental status has been powerfully discussed in social theory. Hence, the matter is that the old identities which were stabilized the social world for therefore long are decrease and new identities are emerging and fragmenting the fashionable person because the integrated subject.

*The novel **The Attack** tells the story of Israeli-Arab doctor Amin who unearths the truth about his wife and his picture perfect life is turned upside down when a suicide bombing in a restaurant leaves nineteen dead and the Israel police informs him that his wife Sihem who also died in the explosion was responsible. The novel **'The Attack'** is international bestseller and written by Yasmina Khadra's, originally published in 2005; the novel has been translated into more than 40 languages and*

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he had to fight for every right. But he got all these rights from the constitution of his country. At least from here, women should do the work of preserving human value, keeping religion aside, they said existence is grounded. Similarly, their true liberation efforts are also based on this.

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The Voice and the status of the Women Writers to English Literature: A Critical Study

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Abstract

The concept of feminism has been controversial in India and other developing countries for a number of reasons. On the one hand traditionalists argue that it alienates women from their culture, religion and family responsibilities; while some on the left see it as a diversion from the more important class struggle against Western cultural and economic imperialism. Feminism is a social movement that purposes the equal rights and opportunities for women in society. The feminist ideologies began to influence the English literature in India. The word feminism refers to the advocacy of women's right seeking to remove restrictions that discriminate against women. It relates to the belief that women should have the same social, economic and political rights as men. The very meaning of the term 'feminism' is continually being contested. The Oxford English Dictionary defines it as 'advocacy of the right of women based on the theory of equality of the sexes'. The aim of the paper is to identify the particular feminist concerns of Indian women novelists writing in English and to examine the ways in which they are handled in their fiction.
Keywords: feminist ideologies, class struggle, advocacy, gender issues, right of women.

Globally speaking, the image of new Woman is the outcome of the growth of femi-

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A CRITICAL STUDY OF THE ECO-FEMINISTIC APPROACH IN MARGARET ATWOOD'S AND VANDANA SHIVA'S WORKS

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Abstract

Nature does not need us to rule over it, but runs itself very well and better without humans. We are the parasites on the food chain of life, consuming more and more, and putting too little back to restore and maintain the life system that support us. This paper throws a light on a short biography of Margaret Atwood and Vandana Shiva. These authors are influenced by the green fuse and eco-feminism perceptions. Their novels are not only providing us great pleasure in evoking all our five senses, but also induce our spirit to safeguard the nature of our forthcoming generations. This paper attempts to explain Margaret Atwood's famous novel **The Handmaid's Tale** in terms of Eco-feminism. Women and Nature are always identified with each other and wherever the role of women and nature is neglected, the sterility of that society begins. By taking the females as the leading characters and environmental crisis in its background Atwood expertly combines the dual oppression of nature and women. Dr. Vandana Shiva is a woman whose work is focused on embracing not only the principles of feminism but also the principles of ecology. In fact as the eco-feminist she sees as the two movements as interconnected and believes that the worldview that causes environmental degradation and injustice.

Keywords: Eco-feminism, women, nature, environmental crisis, environmental degradation and injustice.

Early texts of Carolyn Merchant (1980) and Susan Griffin (1978) documented how modern Western culture associated women and nature. In pre-16C Europe, the connection between women and nature rested on two divergent images;

1. Organic conceptions of nature and gender, whereby the earth was seen as a nurturing mother.
2. Nature as wild and uncontrollable (Storms, droughts etc.)

In Pre-modern Europe the former of these two images dominated. Segar (19) notes that work, culture, nature and daily life were interwoven into a seamless web, and a nurturing female identified earth was considered to be the root of all life.

She explained that some Historians of science argue that this:

"Constrain the abuse of nature: as long as the earth was considered to be alive and sentient, it could be considered a breach of human ethical behavior to carry out destructive acts against it."

As Carolyn Merchant says, "one does not readily slay a mother, dig into her entrails for gold or mutilate her body"

Ecology and Feminism, **Ecology-** The branch of biology that deals with relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings. The branch of biology that deals with relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings. **(Oxford Dictionary)** What is Feminism? The advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes. **(Oxford Dictionary)** What is Eco-feminism? Eco feminism links ecology with feminism. The term eco-feminism was first used by French feminist Francoise D'Eaubonne in 1974. Eco-feminism emerged in 1970s with an increasing consciousness of the connections between women and nature.

Definitions of Eco-feminism

Oxford Dictionary

A philosophical and political theory and movement which combines ecological concerns with feminist ones, regard both as resulting from male domination of society.

Karl Marx

Major social transformations are impossible without ferment among the women.

Rio Declaration Principle 20

Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development . To live a peaceful and balanced human life on this earth, preservation of environment is necessary. Throughout history nature is portrayed as feminine-their reproductive capacities make women closer to nature than men. Both women and nature are life sustaining and resource giving but their role is always neglected and sidelined in society. Oppression has

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8. Feministic Theory from Margin to Centre: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract

Women are an integral part of human civilization. No society or country can ever progress without active Participation of women in its overall development. Although the place women in society has differed from culture to culture and from age to age, yet one thing that is common to almost all societies is that woman has never been considered the equal of man. An increasing awareness of injustice done to them slowly made women raise their voice against inequality and oppression. This female consciousness against male domination led to the birth of women's liberation movement which is a serious reform movement aiming at a raise of women in society. The journey of women from margin to the center of human experience constitutes an important feature of the socio-cultural history of mankind.

Women who for long were relegated to the position of unpaid servant, silent slave, child bearer and almost a beast of burden remained on the periphery of human society, despite being the prime life giving force. But twentieth century witnessed a sharp change in the social status of woman all over the world. With the rapid increase in woman's education, professional women emerged in all fields of human activity. Women no longer remain within the domain of secured home but opted to face the world outside with independent mind and a sense of self assertion. This is sustained by a strong current of intellectual thought results the emergence of feminism as an organized movement.

Keywords: Male domination, women's liberation, margin to the center and emergence of feminism.

The current concerns of feminism extend from the overt oppression that male domination social order imposes on an uneducated and conventionally religious woman to the subtle strain experienced by the educated independent women the so called civilized and developed societies. 'The basic idea of feminism is that woman is a free being, a person, whose value or worth

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DIVERSITY OF BIRD FAUNA

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Abstract

Birds are formally classified as members of the class Aves, subphylum Vertebrata, phylum Chordata, Kingdom of Animalia. They are characterized as being generally small vertebrates with feathers, scaly legs and no teeth (except in few fossil forms). They have well developed air breathing lungs, a four chambered heart and maintain a constant body temperature of about 38°C - 44°C. Birds reproduce by laying comparatively large, hard-shelled eggs. Amongst all other factors, the bird is a very important factor, which helps in maintaining the nature's balance. The French writer Michele said that, birds might live on this earth even if there were no men, but men couldn't live without birds." What he said is no more than the bare factual truth. Birds are an integral part of the whole system of life on this earth. Their importance is in no way less than of plants and animals (Reena and Abhijit, 2005).

Introduction:

The use of birds are so important that, nearly all birds feed on insects and worms, thus birds helps by keeping down the number of pests without disturbing ecological balance, e.g. White stork. Some birds are very good scavengers which not only clean the environment but also release the locked up nutrients in the dead organic matter. e.g. Kites, Vultures, Crows. Many of beautiful flowering trees are pollinated by birds, e.g. sunbirds, flower packers. Vermin's do enormous damage to crop and agriculture products; also carry diseases often fatal to the man. Many of the birds feed largely on these and help to farmers, e.g. owls, kites. They play predominant part in the dispersal of seed and distribution of plant life, e.g. bulbul, white-eye, koel. The fish eating birds have their own way of helping farmers and agriculturist, e.g. Cormorant *(Reena and Abhijit, 2005).*

Natural population of birds are simultaneously affected by so many factors of the environment, that their effect can be determined only by long term studies. Changes in weather, vegetation, pathogens, predators, competitors, they all affect the well being of a population, and it requires many years of study and census work to determine the relative importance of each of these factors (Reena and Abhijit, 2005).

Analysis of current avian distribution and geography is essentially concerned with two populations, the resident and the migrant. Thus, migrant birds seen in the Oriental Region in winter are dependent on the status of habitat in their summer habitat and vice versa. Resident birds in the Oriental region are related to Ethiopian, Malayan and

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Review on Molecular Docking Computational Methods for the Molecular Dynamics and Simulations Research

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ABSTRACT

Molecular docking is a method for simulating molecule complexes. Docking predicts three-dimensional structures. Drug-improvement software based on docking. This critical mechanism allows access to molecular and structural databases. Molecular Docking provides tools for drug design and analysis. Simple molecular prediction and structural databases are required by medicinal chemists. The primary application of docking is virtual screening. Docking programmes visualise the molecule's 3-D structure, and docking gain can be computed. Molecular docking is used in structural molecular biology and drug design. Docking can be used to conduct virtual screening on large compound libraries, rank the results, and propose structural hypotheses for how ligands reduce the target. Computer-aided drug design and discovery has proven to be effective.

Keywords: - Computer aided drug design and discovery (CADDD), Molecular docking, ADMET, Binding, Conformations, ADMET: Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion and Toxicity; PDB: Protein Data Bank; 3D: Three Dimensional; SBDD: Structure-Based Drug Design; SBVS: Structure-Based Virtual.

I. INTRODUCTION

Academic institutions and pharmaceutical companies both use computerised drug lead discovery. Proteomics, genomics, and structure informatics are all used in contemporary drug discovery. A virtual screening method called molecular docking uses structure to place small molecules in a target structure. Docking has a wide range of uses. Structure-based drug design, lead optimization, and evaluation recognition are common strategies. There are drug docks. New molecular modelling methods have benefited computer-assisted drug design. Three docking applications are covered in this article. First, we use molecular and quantum mechanics to look into the enzymatic mechanism of a flavoprotein. We will then examine the synthesis of anti-infective agents with structural motivation. We conclude by talking about the implications of drug design for protein-

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Heavy metal content in sediment of Godavari river basin

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Abstract:

Wastewater is the source of aquatic pollution, which contains toxic substances in the form of pesticide residues, heavy metal salts, oil, radioactive substances etc. The introduction of these innumerable pollutants individually or in combination in natural water causes ecological abnormalities. Sediment in aquatic environment plays a very important role. The benthic organisms are most likely members to be affected by metals in sediments, because, the benthic environment is the main repository of particulate materials that wash into aquatic system. Invariably sediment near sewer outfall contains high metal concentration because of discharge of municipal and industrial wastes. The importance of metals in sediment under appropriate conditions could leach out of the sediment for many years. Sediments are important sources for the assessment of man-made contamination in aquatic systems, Moreover, sediments contamination causes very noxious effects to the whole ecosystem. The conservation of dam is in the interest of man as it's ecological, cultural and tourist value is immense. The study indicated that increase in toxic waste day by day in dam reservoir produced biological magnification in food chain, which is a challenge to scientists, policy makers, administrators and all those involved in the conservation of the environment.

Keywords: *Godavari River, Pollution, Sediments, Toxic substances & Conservation.*

Introduction:

The problem of water pollution by trace metal is now well known to be crucial all over the world and especially in a developing country like India, everybody is facing the problem of ever widening threat of water pollution due to modern technology, industrialization and civilization. A continuous and indiscriminate massive discharge of industrial, domestic and agricultural waste is bound to deteriorate its quality. Thus, there is a need for biological monitoring studies to evaluate the toxic concentrations of various chemical compounds so that some preventive measure can be taken to ensure the safety of the environment (Trivedi et.al.,1995). Wastewater is the source of aquatic pollution, which contains toxic substances in the form of pesticide residues, heavy metal salts, oil, radioactive substances etc. The introduction of these innumerable pollutants individually or in combination in natural water causes ecological abnormalities. The indiscriminate and widespread use of these chemicals for various purposes has caused irreparable environmental damage and ecological crisis. Sediment in aquatic environment plays a very important role. The benthic organisms are most likely members to be affected by metals in sediments, because, the benthic environment is the main repository of particulate materials that wash into aquatic system. Invariably sediment near sewer outfall contains high metal concentration because of discharge of municipal and industrial wastes. The importance of metals in sediment under appropriate conditions could leach out of the sediment for many years. The concentration of heavy metals in water and sediment has been estimated by many workers (Sengupta et.al., 1978; Koch et.al., 1980 and Inza et.al., 1997). The release of pollutants and metals from sediment and their effect on aquatic environment and humanbeing have been documented by Copeland and Ayres (1972). Satynarayan et.al.,(1994) found that the metal pollution in harbor and coast of Vishakhapatnam and Tuticorin are due to untreated domestic sewage, industrial effluent and land runoff. This was confirmed by Ganeshan and Kannan (1995). Metal pollution in harbor sediments of Paradip port East coast of India was reported by Mahapatra (1996). Seasonal variations in the metals like mercury, cadmium, chromium, zinc, lead and many other trace metals in estuarine water, sediment and soft tissue of esturtaine animals are reported by Sastri, et. al., (1981). Many workers demonstrated that urban and industrial activities increased metal content in polluted areas and they are potential source of contamination of the aquatic environment (Nriagu, 1979; Ayyadurai et.al., 1989; Yousuf 1986). Metal concentrations in aquatic organism are typically several orders of magnitude higher than that in the water, this is because they are progressively concentrated at higher trophic levels.

Sediments are important sources for the assessment of man-made contamination in aquatic systems (Gaur et.al. 2004). Moreover, sediments contamination causes very noxious effects to the

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Infrastructural Problems of Tourism Services

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Research Guide KKM College Manwat

ABSTRACT

Infrastructure is a broad term, it includes various aspects like premises, flooring of the premises, space and so on. Infrastructure has a direct relationship with office lay out. The sitting arrangements, customer lobbies, safe custodies and record rooms form the part of infrastructure. Infrastructure before and after globalization has changed a lot.

The paper aims to analyse various infrastructural problems faced by tourism industry operators in Marathwada. Tourist operators in Marathwada are facing various infrastructural problems and there is no significant difference between the satisfaction level of Religious Tourism, Nature Tourism, Adventure Tourism the problem of infrastructure facilities i.e. Problems regarding Premises & Space, Parking Space, Accommodation Space, Type of Vehicles, and Service Facilities.The paper is geographically limited to Marathwada Region. The paper is limited to Tourism Industry only. This is a descriptive study. It is an empirical survey. It is a field study concerned with the various aspects of tourism. The researcher has adopted a suitable model of research. The researcher has selected 340 tourists in Marathwada. The conclusions are drawn on the basis of primary survey.

Keywords : Tourism, Religious Tourism, Nature Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Infrastructure.

Introduction:

A socio-economic phenomenon, tourism has become one of world's largest and the fastest growing industries. Travel for holiday is a way of life with more and more people. It is a solution to frantic industrialization, sprawling cities and pillaged environments. Never before in the history of mankind have so many people travelled at home and abroad. Tourism industry in India has a sea

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Opportunities in Tourism Marketing

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ABSTRACT

Culture & civilization in any country is intimately related to the history of trade, commerce and industry. Culture in all times follows the wake of commerce. This is more true of ancient times than of the modern. The caravans of the olden times were not only the carriers of wars but also of civilization. Because of this tourism has developed in India right from the ancient times. But, with the advent of computers development in the means of transportation and information technology (IT) tourism marketing has been facing a number of challenges yet they are not without opportunities.

The objective of this paper is to present an analytic study of opportunities in tourism marketing. This paper is limited to tourism industry, particularly in the function of marketing. Tourism industry in India has to face a number of challenges which are not without opportunities.

The researcher has selected the field survey method of research. The researcher has further selected the sample of 160 tourist operators in Nanded district working in various tourist segments (Religious, Nature, Adventure etc.). The sample has been selected on the basis of No. of Talukas in Nanded district. There are 16 talukas in Nanded district. The researcher has selected 10 Tourist Operators from each Talukas in Nanded district.

Keywords : Opportunities, Promotion, Public Relation, Customer Satisfaction.

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GC-MS Analysis of Phyla Nodiflora(L.) Greene

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ABSTRACT

Phyla nodiflora, belongs to familyVerbenaceae native of south of America. GC MS analysis of methanolic extract results revealed that the presence of 2Furancarboxaldehyde,5-(hydroxymethyl) 2,7-dioxatricyclo [4.3.1.0(3,8)] decan-4-one, Cyclobuta-[1,2,3,4]-dicycloctene, hexadecahydro, 1,6dihydro-5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-6-oxopyrimidine, octopamine.

KEY WORDS: Phyla nodiflora, verbenaceae, Cyclobuta-[1,2,3,4]-dicycloctene.

I. INTRODUCTION

Phyla nodiflora, plant in the family verbenaceae native of south of America. Commonly known as frog friut . It is a small perennial creeping herb found commonly in grassy places along of irrigation channels,wet sandy canal edges and river banks almost found all part of India and up to 900 m on the hills.vernacular name is in English- *Frog Fruit, Turkey tangle*, Hindi-*Jalbuti, Jalpapli*,Marathi –*Jalapimpali*Tamil –*Podutalei,* Malayalam – *Nirtippali,* Telugu –*Bokkena,*Kannada-*Nelahippali,* Konkani -*Adali.* The aerial parts are used as antibacterial, diuretic,emmenogogue, parasiticide, refrigerant, febrifuge and cooling (Agrawal,1997), the plant is acrid, hot and diuretic, maturant, useful in feversand cold, astringent to bowels, stomachic, used in lack of bowelmovements, pain in knee joints and in lithiasis (Kirtikar and Basu,1935: Nadkarni, 1954: Anonymous, 1962). It shows antispasmodic property (Bhakuni*et al.*,1969). It is Hair afflictions (Panniachamy*et al.*,1989), antioxidant (Durairaj*et al.*, 2008). Infusion of leaves and tender stalks are used inindigestion in children and also after delivery in women. It is also usedin lithiasis. (Akhtar, 1993).

II. DESCRIPTION

Prostrate, perennial herbs; stem much- branched, sub quadrangular creeping, glabrous, rooting at the nodes. Leaves opposite subsessile, spathulate, 1.5-3.5 × 1-2 cm, cuneate at base, margin deeply serrate,obtuse at apex, appressed pubescent on both the surface. Flowers minute, sessile, packed in long peduncle axillar spike; peduncles 4-6 cm long; bracts elliptic, 2.4 mm long, mucronate, glabrous. Calyx spathaceous, 1.5 mm long,

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"साहित्यातील मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षा"

* स.प्रा.गायकवाड शांतीलाल सांडू
GAIKWAD SHANTILAL SANDU
Dept. of Marathi

प्रस्तावना--

मराठी साहित्यामध्ये 'मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षेला फार' महत्व आहे. कारण कोणताही लेखक लिखाण करतांना त्यांच्या मानसशास्त्रीय विचाराचा प्रभाव त्या साहित्यावर पडतो. त्यामध्ये लेखक कोणत्या प्रांताचा आहे. त्या प्रांताची भाषीक शैली, वातावर, भौगोलिक दृष्टीकोन यांचा प्रभाव त्यांच्या मनावर होतो. म्हणून असे म्हटले जाते की, साहित्य ही मानवी मनाची निर्मिती आहे. अर्थात या निर्मितीचा मनाच्या संज्ञ किंवा चेतन स्तराशी जसा संबंध आहे तसा तो त्यांच्या अबोध स्तराशी आहे. सौदर्याच्या उदिष्टासाठी साहित्य निर्माण झाले. नसून मानसिक निकडीतून निर्माण झाले.

जूंगच्या मते आपला अबोध मनातील अनुभवकारांना देशकालाच्या वर्तमान संदर्भात अर्थपूर्ण करीत, चेतन मनाशी त्यांचा मेळ साधीत कलावंत कलानिर्मिती करत असतो. आणि त्याद्वारा स्वतःमधून एक संपूर्णता मिळवण्याची त्यां धडपड असते.

विसाव्या शतकातील या नव्या, मानव केंद्री अभ्यासात मानसशास्त्राची प्रगती फार लक्षणीय आहे. माणूस काय आहे हे जाणून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न मानसशास्त्राने केला आहे. तसे तर मानवी मन हे अनादि कालापासून कुतूहलाचा विषय आहे. तेच मानवी वर्तनाचे नियंत्रक आहे. मानवी मनाचा विचार प्रामुख्याने माणसाच्या चेतन मनाशी म्हणजे जाणिवेशी संबंधित होता असे सिग्मंड फ्रॉइड यांना वाटत होते.

सिग्मंड फ्रॉइड या ज्यू मानसशास्त्रज्ञाने मानसशास्त्रीय अभ्यासाला नवी दिशा देणारे अनेक सिद्धांत मांडले. केवळ मानसशास्त्रांच्या प्रांतातच नव्हे, तर मानवशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र, नृत्यशास्त्र आणि साहित्य काळांच्या प्रातातरी मोठीच उलथा-पालथ केली. मानसिक जीवनाचा

* सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक मराठी विभाग, कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय खुलताबाद, जि.औरंगाबाद

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आरक्षण और निजी क्षेत्र

Dr. Madhukar Laxman Hiwale

डॉ. हिवाळे मधुकर लक्ष्मण

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक एवं राज्यशास्त्र विभागाध्यक्ष,

कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद

तहासिल- खुलताबाद, जि औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र)।

Kohinoor Arts, Commerce & Science College Office Sukhanjan Khultabad, Aurangabad

प्रस्तावना:

आधुनिक युग में राजशाही, हुकुमशाही और सामंतवाद को खारिज कर दिया गया और सरकार का एक प्रतिनिधि रूप यानी लोकशाही स्वीकार कर लिया गया। सरकार का यह प्रतिनिधि रूप लोगों को राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता और राजनीतिक समानता प्रदान करता है। एक व्यक्ति एक वोट की नीति भी आम लोगों की राय को महत्व देती है। लेकिन राजनीतिक एकाधिकार का अंत पुरानी व्यवस्था की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक विविधता को नष्ट नहीं करता है। लोगों द्वारा प्राप्त राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता का उद्देश्य न केवल राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करना है, बल्कि उस स्वतंत्रता को प्राप्त करना है, बल्कि उस स्वतंत्रता के अनुसार प्रगति करना है। लेकिन समाज में मौजूदा आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक असमानताओं का, क्या? यदि उस असमानता को बनाए रखते हुए सभी को समान अवसर दिया जाए, तो सामाजिक व्यवस्था में मजबूत मजबूत हो जाएगा और कमजोर, कमजोर रहेगा। जब तक समाज में आर्थिक और सामाजिक समानता स्थापित नहीं होगी, समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को न्याय नहीं मिलेगा।

➢ अनुसंधान का उद्देश्य:

१. आरक्षण के अर्थ को जानना|
२. भारत में आरक्षण की स्थिति को जानना|
३. आरक्षण की निजी क्षेत्र में स्थिति को जानना|

➢ अनुसंधान की पद्धति:

मूल रूप में अध्ययन पद्धति वर्णनात्मक और विश्लेषणात्मक है। द्वितीय स्रोतों से जानकारी एकत्र की गई है जिसमें किताबें, पत्रिकाएं, समाचार पत्र और इंटरनेट आदि शामिल हैं।

आरक्षण का अर्थ (Meaning Of Reservation)

आरक्षण का अर्थ है अपना जगह सुरक्षित करना| प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की इच्छा हर स्थान पर अपनी जगह सुरक्षित करने या रखने की होती है, चाहे वह ट्रेन में यात्रा करने के लिए हो या किसी

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राजनीति और समाज के सबंध की बदलती तस्वीर

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सहयोगी प्राध्यापक एवं राज्यशास्त्र विभागाध्यक्ष,
कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद
तहासिल- खुलताबाद, जि औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र)।

प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय राजनीति राजसत्ता की राजनीति में सिमटती चली गई है, जबकि इसका मूल स्वर समाज बदलने की राजनीति से जुड़ा रहा है। आजादी की लड़ाई के वक्त से राष्ट्र निर्माण की राजनीति समाज निर्माण की राजनीति से गहराई से जुड़ी रही। महात्मा गांधी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल, मौलाना आजाद, डॉ. राममनोहर लोहिया अपनी राजनीति को सदा से ही सामाजिक राजनीति का रूप देते रहे। महात्मा गांधी की आजादी की लड़ाई की संकल्पना अछूतों, नारियों एवं गरीबों की मुक्ति से भी जुड़ी थी। आजादी के बाद भी यदि आप 70 के दशक तक की राजनीति का स्वरूप देखें तो पाएंगे कि हमारे कई राष्ट्रीय स्तर के नेता जैसे-इंदिरा गांधी, चंद्रशेखर, कामराज, चौधरी चरण सिंह, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय अपनी राजनीति को सामाजिक राजनीति से जोड़ते रहे। इन नेताओं का राजनीतिक प्रभाव उनकी सामाजिक शक्ति से ही जुड़ा रहा। 70 के दशक के बाद हालांकि भारतीय राजनीति में अपराधी, माफिया, पूंजीपति आदि बड़े पैमाने पर सक्रिय हुए, किंतु वे कभी भी भारतीय राजनीति की मुख्यधारा नहीं बन पाए।

- **अनुसंधान का उद्देश्य:**
  १. राजनीति और समाज के अर्थ को जानना।
  २. राजनीति के बदलते स्वरुप को जानना।
  ३. राजनीति और समाज के संबंध को जानना।
- **अनुसंधान की पद्धति:**

मूल रूप में अध्ययन पद्धति वर्णनात्मक और विश्लेषणात्मक है। द्वितीय स्रोतों से जानकारी एकत्र की गई है जिसमें किताबें, पत्रिकाएं, समाचार पत्र और इंटरनेट आदि शामिल हैं।

राजनीति का अर्थ :

राजनीति का अर्थ 'राजनीति' शब्द 'राज' और 'नीति' दो शब्द के योग से बना है । प्राय: 'राज' से राज्य व शासन तथा 'नीति' से नियम का अर्थ लगाया जाता है अर्थात् किसी भी राज्य को चलाने के लिए जो नीतियाँ बनाई जाती है वे सब राजनीति के अन्तर्गत आती है। राजनीति का अर्थ राजनीति शब्द- 'राज' और 'नीति' दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना है। राज से राज्य तथा नीति से नियम, अर्थ लगाया जा सकता है। 'नीति' शब्द 'नी' धातु से बना है। 'नी' का अर्थ है किसी को किसी ओर ले जाना या मार्ग-प्रदर्शन करना।

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अमर्त्य सेन यांच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा आढावा

Dr. Sayyad A.M.
डॉ. सय्यद ए.एम. (अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख)
कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान
महाविद्यालय खुलताबाद

प्रस्तावना :-

अमर्त्य सेन हे जागतिक कीर्तीचे मानवतावादी बुध्दिप्रामाण्यवादी भारतीय अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ आणि अर्थशास्त्रातील नोबेल पुरस्काराचे मानकरी त्यामुळे "अमर्त्य सेन" यांच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा आढावा घेण्यासाठी संशोधनात्मक पध्दतीने हा विषय निवडला आहे.कारण कल्याणकारी अर्थशास्त्र, सामाजिक निवडीचा सिध्दांत तसेच दारिद्रयाच्या प्रश्नावर केलेल्या संशोधनाबद्दल त्यांना १९९८ मध्ये अर्थशास्त्रातला नोबेल पुरस्कार देण्यात आला.

अमर्त्य सेनचा पुर्व इतिहास :-

भारतीय आर्थिक विचारवंत म्हणून त्यांची जागतिक पातळीवर सुपरिचित अशी ख्याती आहे. त्यांचा जन्म दि. ३ नोव्हेंबर १९३३ रोजी शांती निकेतन येथे एका सुशिक्षित आणि सुसंस्कृत कुटूंबात झाला. त्यांची आई उच्चशिक्षित असून ती कवियित्रि व साहित्यीक होती. त्यांचे वडील आशुतोष हे ढाक्का विद्यापीठात रसायनशास्त्रांचे प्राध्यापक होते. अमर्त्य सेन वयाच्या तिसऱ्या वर्षापासून ते सहाव्या वर्षापर्यंतचे बालपण त्यांचे ब्रम्हादेशात गेले, ब्रम्हादेशातून परत आल्यानंतर सेंट ग्रेगॉरी या शाळेत काहीसे प्राथमिक शिक्षण घेतले.

शांतीनिकेतन येथे त्यांचे शालेय शिक्षण पूर्ण झाले. सेन मुळातच लहानपणापासूनच हुशार मुलगा म्हणून वर्गामध्ये ओळखले जायचे. अमर्त्य सेन यांनी वयाच्या चौदाव्या वर्षीच त्यांनी "संथाल" या आदिवासी जमातीच्या निरीक्षणांवरुन लेख लिहिला होता. जागतिक अर्थतज्ञ जोन रॉबिन्सन यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखली त्यांनी पीएच.डी. ही पदवी संपादन केली. तसेच प्रो.मॉरिस डॉब यांनी अमर्त्य सेनला फार महत्वाचे व मोलाचे सहकार्य व मार्गदर्शन केले. त्यांनी प्रोफेसर म्हणून अध्यापन केलेले आहे. वेगवेगळया आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थांचे त्यांनी अध्यक्षपद भूषविलेले आहेत.

संशोधन साहित्याचा आढावा :-

अमर्त्य सेन यांचा मोठया प्रमाणात अर्थशास्त्रीय दृष्टीकोनातून संशोधनात्मक लिखाण उपलब्ध आहे. त्यांचे वीस महत्वाचे ग्रंथ प्रकाशित झाले आहेत. आणि २३० च्यावर शोधनिबंध प्रकाशित आहेत. त्यांनी संपादित केलेले पारिपोषीके असे - ॲडम स्मिथ पारितोषीक, स्टीव्हनसन पारितोषिक, महालनोबिस पारिपोषिक, तसेच संशोधन केलेले महत्वपूर्ण विषय जसे की, सामाजिक निवड, अविकसित देशांचे प्रश्न, उत्पनाचे वाटप, आर्थिक विषमता, दुष्काळ, दारिद्रयाचे मापन, कल्याणकारी अर्थशास्त्र, मानवी विकास, शिक्षण, आयुर्मान, आरोग्य, आहार, सामाजिक क्षमतांचा विकास इत्यादी.

समाजाला विचारांचा आणि विवेकाचा आधार देऊ शकणारे विचारवंत अतिशय दुर्मिळ असतात. वाणी आणि लेखणी यांतून वर्तमानाचा अन्वय घेऊन भविष्यासाठी कृती आराखडा देणार प्रो. सेन यासारखे तत्वज्ञ दुर्लभ असतात. महान कलावंत प्रदीर्घ कालखंडभर एखाद्या संकल्पनेचा विस्तार करत जातात. निरनिराळया पध्दतीने ती समजावून सांगतात यातून रागमालिका चित्रमालिका व वास्तूसंकुल निर्माण होतात. मागील ४५ वर्षापासून प्रो. सेन दारिद्रयामागील अनेक कारणांचा सखोल मागोवा घेत नवीन पध्दतीने विश्लेषण करत आहेत. त्यामुळे महाकाय व्यवस्थेचे आकलन होते. प्रस्तुत लेखामध्ये अमर्त्य सेन यांच्या आर्थिक विचारामुळे जागतिक स्तरावरील व विकसनशील राष्ट्रामध्ये विकासासाठी फार महत्वाचे योगदान दिले आहे.

संबोधनाची उद्दिष्टे (Objectives of the study) :-

अमर्त्य सेन हे उत्कृष्ट व विद्वान अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ आहेत. त्यांच्या आर्थिक विचारांमध्ये मानवतावादी व बौध्द तत्वज्ञानाचा प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येतो कारण त्याने केलेले महत्वपूर्ण संशोधनाचे विषय जसे की, सामाजिक क्षमतांचा विकास,

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"Influence of Music in Improving Mental Health"

* ***Utkarsha Dadasaheb Gaikwad*** ** ***Dr. Charulata S. Pradhan***

Abstract:

Music has shaped many cultures and societies in the world, passed down from generation to generation. Music has the power to change perceptions, inspire change and alter one's mood.Music is one of the most Universal ways of expression in human life. Music is present in everyday lives of people of all ages and from all cultures around the world. Music represents an enjoyable activity in and of itself, but its influence goes beyond simple amusement. Listening to music, singing, playing, composing, and improvising are very common activities for many people.They not only allow one to express personal inner states and feelings, but also brings many positive effects to people engaged in them. This Research paper covers many aspects of Music that influence in Improving Mental Health.

Introduction-

Music has a powerful influence on human beings. It can lighten your mood, boost memory, build task endurance, reduce anxiety and depression and help you work more effectively.The impact that musical activity has on human life can be found in different processes. Music can help in improving various aspects such as Psychological, Cognitive, Social And Emotional Health. Few of the aspects are Discussed below.

1. Music Makes You Happier-Research proves that when you listen to music you like,

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Music as a Stress Management Tool

* *Khaja Moinoddin* ** *Dr. Charulata Pradhan*

Abstract:

Listening to music for contentment and relaxation is evident in around the world. Listening to music after exposure to stressor should result in significant reduction of anxiety, stress anger and arousal in a sympathetic nervous system. Music is stimulating for a person and it is through intrinsic motivation. Music provides you to enroute in to a better mode. Research has shown that music has a better impact on your body and psyche. This paper reviews various researches about music and its therapeutic impacts, using music as a stress management tool.

Keywords: Contentment, Arousal, Better mood, reduces anxiety, intrinsic motivation

Introduction

From ancient times stories are part of human attractions. Evolution of human development is full of so many stories and music. After doing all the rigorous work in fields, or in different areas of life human beings were always in search of some sort of recreation. Maybe it is drama, stories or even the evening gossips with friends. As time changes there is change in sources of the recreation and contentment. From stories and dramas music became essential part of life. For any mood swing there is option for

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Effect of Music on Stress

* Vijay Vitthalrao Sonone ** Dr. Charulata Pradhan

Abstract:

Stress is a feeling of emotional or physical tension. Any event or thought that makes you feel dissatisfied, angry, or anxious can trigger you. The body's response to a challenge or demand is known as stress. The importance of developing cost-effective interventions to reduce stress is of great importance given the difficulty of reducing or preventing stress without professional help and the high demand for non-pharmacological interventions to reduce stress. Music therapy is the clinical application of music therapies to improve a client's quality of life based on scientific evidence. therapists use Music combines both active and receptive musical experiences to help clients improve their health in the cognitive, motor, emotional, communicative, social, sensory, and educational domains using music and its many facets, spanning the physical, emotional, mental, social, aesthetic, and spiritual domains. Nowadays, stress is increasingly prevalent among all individuals around the world, and people are more aware of it than ever before. This chapter may help the general public gain a broader understanding of the role of music therapy in managing stress, as well as assisting individuals in self-healing.

Introduction:

"Stress" is a term used to describe the effects of anything that upsets a

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A Developmental Perspective of Reliance Digital in India

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Introduction: The Few men in history have made as dramatic a contribution to their country's economic fortunes as did the founder of Reliance, ShriDhirubhai H Ambani. Fewer still have left behind a legacy that is more enduring and timeless. As with all great pioneers, there is more than one unique way of describing the true genius of ShriDhirubhai H Ambani: the corporate visionary, the unmatched strategist, the proud patriot, the leader of men, the architect of India's capital markets, the champion of shareholder interest. But the role ShriDhirubhai H Ambani cherished most was perhaps that of India's greatest wealth creator. In one lifetime, he built, starting from the proverbial scratch, India's largest private sector enterprise. WhenShriDhirubhai H Ambani embarked on his first business venture, he had a seed capital of barely US$ 300 (around Rs 14,000). Over the next three and a half decades, he converted this fledgling enterprise into aRs 60,000 crore colossus - an achievement which earned Reliance a place on the global Fortune 500 list, the first ever Indian private company to do so.ShriDhirubhai H Ambani is widely regarded as the father of India's capital markets. In 1977, when Reliance Textile Industries Limited first went public, the Indian stock market was a place patronised by a small club of elite investors which dabbled in a handful of stocks.Undaunted, ShriDhirubhai H Ambani managed to convince a large number of first-time retail investors to participate in the unfolding Reliance story and put their hard-earned money in the Reliance Textile IPO, promising them, in exchange for their trust, substantial return on their investments. It was to be the start of one of great stories of mutual respect and reciprocal gain in the Indian markets.Under ShriDhirubhai H Ambani's extraordinary vision and leadership, Reliance scripted one of the greatest growth stories in corporate history anywhere in the world, and went on to become India's largest private sector enterprise.Through out this amazing journey, ShriDhirubhai H Ambani always kept the interests of the ordinary shareholder uppermost in mind, in the process making millionaires out of many of the initial investors in the Reliance stock, and creating one of the world's largest shareholder families.

About Reliance Industries Limited: Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) is one of India's largest conglomerates, currently headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra is run under the guidance of MukeshAmbani, who is currently the Chairman and Managing Director (MD) of the company.It has its presence in a variety of sectors such as Oil Refinery, Telecommunications, Textiles, Retail, Media & Entertainment, Financial Services and the Software sector. Given that it has a presence in various sectors; it has about 94 subsidiaries in total.It is one of India's most profitable companies and is known for its stints into exploring and expanding into new ventures. Reliance's business culture can be summed up with its tagline "Growth is Life".It is also one of the companies that constantly work on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to empower the lives of millions of people in India. In March 2012, the American Chemistry Council accredited Reliance Industries as a 'Responsible Care Company'.Reliance Industries Limited is slated as one of the key driving engines that will help India reach its GDP projections in the years to come.Now that you know about the company, let's start understanding its marketing efforts by first knowing its target audience.

History of Reliance Company: Reliance Commercial Corporation was founded by DhirubhaiAmbani in 1966 as a polyester firm. It was renamed to Reliance Industries on 8 May 1973. Reliance later entered into financial services, petroleum refining, power sector. By 2002 Reliance had grown into a U$15 billion conglomerate.

What is the Reliance Digital?Reliance Digital is India's largest electronics retailer, Network of 400+ stores nationally, housing over 200 brands and 5000 products. From in-depth, expert buying advice to personal after-sales care tailored to each customer, we commit to our promise of 'Personalizing Technology' every day.

Cracking the Marketing Strategy of Reliance: In this case study, we would go through the marketing strategies of one of the most successful companies of India and it's none other than Reliance Industries Limited.In 1960, DhirubhaiAmbani formed Reliance Industries Limited in Mumbai, Maharashtra with a dream of making it the largest company in India. Since then, the organization has grown and diversified

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World Mental Health and Nutrition

* Dr. Manisha Pandurang Wanjari

ABSTRACT:

Both malnutrition and poor mental health are leading sources of world mortality, disease, and disability. The fields of world food security and nutrition and mental health have historically been seen as separate fields of research. Each has undergone substantial transformation, especially from clinical, primary care orientations to wider, sociopolitical approaches to achieve Sustainable Development Goals. In recent years, the trajectories of research on mental health and food security and nutrition are further evolving into an intersection of evidence. Food security and nutrition impacts mental health through various pathways such as food insecurity and nutrients important for neurotransmission. Mental health drives food security and nutrition outcomes, for example through loss of motivation and caregiving capacities. They are also linked through a complex and interrelated set of determinants. However, the heterogeneity of the evidence base limits inferences about these important dynamics. Furthermore, interdisciplinary projects and programmes are gaining ground in methodology and impact, but further guidance in integration is much needed. An evidence-driven conceptual framework should inform hypothesis testing and programme implementation. The intersection of mental health and food security and nutrition can be an opportunity to invest holistically in advancing thinking in both fields.

Keywords: malnutrition, common mental disorders, food security, interdisciplinary,

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Importance Of Parents Role In The Education Of Children

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Abstract

The term "home education" refers to the educational impact of the family on children. It has been demonstrated that children in various family environments acquire a variety of experiences through various activities and are constantly exposed to a range of influence and expectations from the people with whom he or she cohabits. Parental involvement has always been an important component of any teacher-student educational endeavour. Parents, who are considered stakeholders in the school community, play significant roles in the educational and environmental transformation of their children; thus, the intensity or extent of participation that parents have in their child's education and school must be recognised more frequently. In this paper, we will examine the influence of parents on their children's education within the context of the family. It will concentrate on the reasons why each family's educational potential varies. In today's social circumstances, the family bears a large and difficult responsibility for the child's health, physical development, overall education, the development of their intellectual affinities, as well as the formation of better moral values and convictions and attitudes, habits to a firm and well-behaved cultural relations in the family as well as in the society in which the child lives.On the other hand, the family as an institution must create conditions for the development of positive relationships with work, which is a predisposition towards a better establishment of a realistic approach for the better development of the children's personalities..

Keywords: Children, Education, Family Relationship, Father's Role, Mother's Role

Introduction

It is undeniable that parents are the ones who brought their children into the world; it is simply their marriage. They are the ones who reproduce the human species in a given society, contributing to the advancement of human history. Parents or the family as a whole are direct holders of educational work. Emerllahu and Dali (1998) The term "parent" should be understood as a collection of ideas such as:

1. First, their planning and decision to have children, as well as the overall nativity rate.
2. Second, their concern for and contribution to their children's upbringing.
3.Third, the parents' actions and activities toward achieving a priori set parental goals.

The family, as a cell, acts only with love and respect, and it dominates understanding, affection, and affectionate behaviour.Childcare and sacrifice So, in this way, we build a family environment in which we live, laugh, play, and develop children (Emerllahu, Dali, 2001). (Claudia&Eberhard Muhlan. 2008) The modern concept of their role and contribution in this regard rejects the so-called single direction of influence of parents over their children's development, replacing it with an intense interaction of three factors such as the child, the parent, and the larger social environment. This interaction is constantly viewed as a mutual influence and process moving from the parent to the child and the other way around, which as such triggers a variety of factors that may impact the children's development and education in both positive and negative ways. When it comes to their children's development and education, parents play a critical role because they are the ones who are responsible for the overall physical and intellectual development of their children until the point at which they are independent and ready to face the challenges of the society in which they liveParents are aware of the work on child development, but they also require pedagogical information on their children's right to education. Tatjana Mojsovsja Koteva (Mojsovsja Koteva, 2006)

For these reasons, educators, psychologists, and other researchers argue that parents play an important role in their children's overall development, focusing on the development of their personality in the family and beyond. It has been stated that the so-called "children's development

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A Study on the Impact of Mobile Phone Addiction Amongst the Youth

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Abstract - The goal of the current project was to research the effects of youth cell phone addiction. On the sample, the Problematic Mobile Phone Use Questionnaire (Billieux, et al. 2008) was used. It has been shown that smartphone dependence is a growing public health issue. Early detection is crucial for raising awareness and planning educational and therapeutic measures. To avoid unnecessarily excessive mobile phone exposure, precautionary precautions must be adopted.

Key Words: - mobile phone addiction, youth, dysfunctional mobile phone usage.

INTRODUCTION

Technological marvels abound in today's globe. The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) has become essential to our daily life (Salehan & Negahban, 2013). Numerous devices and applications have shaped and influenced every part of our life. Almost every element of our life and our surroundings have been impacted by and changed by technology. It permeates practically every aspect of what we do on a daily basis, including how we work and interact with one another. Without the advantages that technology has brought into our daily lives, many of us would be unable to operate. We now live in a mobile age where mobile ICTs are common due to the proliferation of affordable mobile devices. (Oulasvirta, Rattenbury, Ma, & Raita, 2012 Smartphones are the most recent iteration of mobile ICTs in this mobile era (Oulasvirta et al., 2012). Mobile phone usage is now so pervasive that in some nations, the population outnumbers the number of phone subscriptions. Today's kids use a variety of social media platforms to communicate with their peers, including Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, and Twitter. While these apps let users connect with people around the world and access news and information, they can also result in problematic and compulsive cell phone use, sexting, cyberbullying, and Facebook depression—a term researchers came up with to describe the depression brought on by excessive social media use.

What is an addiction to mobile phones? The following traits and symptoms are associated with mobile phone addiction, which is harmful, dysfunctional use of the device: a strong urge to use a phone, make calls, or send texts that manifests as a persistent obsession with those activities, repeatedly fruitless attempts to stop or limit the volume of calls and texts sent, signs of withdrawal such as agitation, anxiety, and despair linked to attempts to cut back on or lessen the frequency and duration of phone calls and text messages; problems with finances, careers, families, and social life brought on by mobile phone use, lying to family and friends to hide the time and money spent on phone conversations and sending text messages

Psychological effects of mobile phone addiction: People could constantly check their phones out of habit or compulsion, but doing so could be a way to avoid engaging with others. When they are away from their mobile phones, some children may experience withdrawal symptoms like despair, restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety that are typically linked to abuse. According to a recent Columbia University study, text message use in both early and late adolescent groups "seems to be negatively influencing communication, responsibility, and relationships." (V., 2011) Young people's stress levels, sleep issues, and depressive symptoms have all been linked to heavy mobile phone use (Thomée1.S, 2011).

Biological effects of mobile phone addiction: In order to analyse the scientific literature on the biological effects of EMFs and undertake a comprehensive risk assessment of all examined health consequences from exposure to RF fields by 2012, the World Health Organization (WHO) formed the International EMF Project in 1996. The majority of studies exploring the consequences of cell phone radiation on physical and mental health have focused on the possibility that mobile technologies could result in cancer, nervous system diseases, and unfavourable impacts on reproduction. Because of the similar symptomatology, biological dysfunction, genetic susceptibility, and treatment strategy, the most

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THE FUNDAMENTAL CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN INDIA

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Abstract
In India, the history of social science research has been turbulent. According to the most recent numbers from India's HRD ministry's website, social science research in India has grown in recent years. In 2018, there were 200 institutions in India with more than 300 social science departments. Although the majority of NGOs and policy research initiatives do not have a long-term interest in research and the quality of their work is not yet established, some have produced specific development-focused research outputs. As a result, the focus of this paper is on recognising the major challenges that social science research faces in India.
Keywords: *Social Science, Social Science Research.*

Introduction:

In India, the history of social science research has been turbulent. Throughout the colonial period, the processes of modern education, the construction of universities, and the academic interests of Indian intellectuals in writing about issues affecting the people of the country directly led to the development of social science research in India.

Prior to India's independence, the majority of social science research took place at universities. However, after India attained independence, a slew of new research institutes sprouted up, contributing to the progress of social science research. According to the most recent numbers from India's HRD ministry's website, social science research in India has grown in recent years.

In 2018, there were 200 institutions in India with more than 300 social science departments. Although the majority of NGOs and policy research initiatives do not have a long-term interest in research and the quality of their work is not yet established, some have produced specific development-focused research outputs. The purpose of this essay is to identify the major challenges that social science researchers in India encounter.

Social Science and Social Science Research:

Before we can define social science research, we must first define social science. The social sciences are the study of individuals and their social and behavioural environments. According to the first chapter of the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, social sciences are "those mental and cultural disciplines that deal with the behaviours of the individual as a member of a group," according to Edwin, R. A. Selegnian.

Social sciences, as we know them now, are still in their infancy. Philosophy, like many other branches of study, was the genesis of the concept for social sciences. What is now known as social sciences was previously known as "social discipline," but as time passed and the impact of the scientific method on our way of life became clearer, the term "social discipline" was replaced with "social sciences".

In general, it is impossible to create clearly defined boundaries for the Social Sciences such as Sociology, Economics, Anthropology, History, Psychology, Political Science, and so on. This is because every human endeavour has several sides.

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Role of Communication in Personality Development

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ABSTRACT

It is necessary to understand personality in order to develop it. Essentially, a person's personality is the way they think, feel, and behave that distinguishes them. Everyone aspires to be attractive in this world. It is a fallacy that if you are attractive, you must also be intelligent. When we say that someone has a 'good personality' because they have good communication, we mean that they are liked, fascinating, and nice to be around. The author also attempts to stress the usefulness of communication skills in the development of personality, as well as many ideas for enhancing both our personality and communication skills at the same time. A positive personality contributes to the creation of a harmonious family, society, country, and globe. A good person who understands how to sustain social, economic, religious, and political diversity can smile sweetly and wave goodbye to bitter circumstances, establishing his or her dynamic identity.

Personality, happiness, thinking, communication, and so on are all keywords.

INTRODUCTION

Character refers to a person's characteristics, style, conduct, mindset, disposition, and his own unique way of seeing things and seeing the world. Genetic elements, family history, other cultures, the environment, and present circumstances all play an important influence in creating one's personality. Your personality is reflected in how you interact with others. Everyone admires and respects someone with an open personality. Effective communication skills are essential for developing one's personality. Communication enables people to express themselves simply and convincingly. Your thoughts, feelings, and knowledge are to be handed on in the most appealing way possible, so that successful relational talents can be advanced. A person should communicate unequivocally in order to leave his or her mark. Remember, no one will take you seriously unless you master the art of revealing yourself clearly and convincingly.

Communication

Effective communication skills are essential for developing one's personality. Communication enables people to express themselves in the most compelling way possible. Your views, feelings, and information should be communicated in the best way possible, and excellent communication skills can help you do so. To build a name for oneself, one must be able to communicate effectively. Remember, no one will take you seriously unless you learn the ability of expressing oneself clearly and convincingly. Not everyone is born with strong communication abilities; they can be learned with time and practise. People with strong communication skills have a more remarkable personality than those who struggle to communicate since connecting with others comes naturally to them. Individuals with strong

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Probiotics: As a Psychobiotics in Mental Health

* *Dr.Ashok L.Pawar*

Abstract:

Probiotics are those helpful bacteria that give people numerous health advantages when included in diets in sufficient quantities. They include essential metabolites with medicinal and nutritional qualities that offer countless health benefits. Scientific research has shown that these living microbial consortiums may have an effect on stress reactions, behaviors, sadness, anxiety, and cognitive functions. Psychobiotics are those probiotics that regulate the central nervous system's (CNS') functionality or actions as they relate to the gut-brain axis (GBA) through neuronal, humoral, and metabolic pathways to improve gastrointestinal activity as well as their anti-depressant and anxiolytic properties. Therefore, the therapeutic use of psychobiotics is potential future directions for research.

Keywords : Probiotics, Psychobiotics, Depression, cognitive etc.

Introduction :

Probiotics have been used to maintain a person's immune system and to enhance the properties of their natural gut flora (FAO/WHO 2002). Probiotics are "live microorganisms which, when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host." It is well recognized that diet can influence intestinal health, and that probiotic supplements or prebiotics can be used to influence the microbiota in the gut (Sharma and Bajwa 2021a, b).Probiotics are obtained from fermented foods, dairy

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Methylotroph : Isolation and Identification from Lonar Lake

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ABSTRACT

The Buldhana district of the geographical area state has Lonar Soda Lake. It is one of the largest craters, and it is the only one created by a high-speed meteoroid impacting volcanic rock about 50,000 years ago. Methylotrophic microorganisms are unique in that they can use methanol as their only source of carbon and energy. By using a minimum salt medium with a 2% methanol source of carbon and energy, the methylotrophic strain was identified. More detailed morphological, biochemical, and 16S rRNA sequencing descriptions of this strain were obtained. Sequencing results revealed that the strain belongs to the phylum proteobacteria and is an instance of the Achromobacter Xylosoxidans species. By using spectrophotometric techniques, this Achromobacter species was further examined for its capacity to consume methanol. The Achromobacter Xylosoxidans were discovered to be exceptionally efficient methanol users and will be used for bioremediation of methanol-contaminated locations, according to the results. This work is beneficial for controlling global warming and reducing methane and other C1 compound pollutants.

Key words: *Lonar Lake, Methylotrophs, Achromobacter.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Lonar crater, which can be found in the village of Lonar, Buldhana district, region, India, is a straightforward, concave, nearly circular crater that was created by a meteor impact (Fredriksson et al., 1973) around 52 000 years ago (Sengupta et al., 1997). The crater's mean rim diameter is 1830 metres, and its apparent depth from rim to bottom is about 150 metres (Fredriksson et al., 1973). This has salinity (NaCl 0.9%) and alkalinity (pH 10) that together forms a severe environment for the growth of halophilic and alkaliphilic organisms. Rain, spring water oozing, and springs located at the lake's edge all contribute to the lake's water supply. Because of the lake's high salt concentration and resulting pH scale, it was previously exploited as a source of sodium carbonate (Thakker and Ranade, 2002; Tambekar et al., 2010). Throughout the year, Lonar Lake's water appears green due to cyanobacterial blooms that are in abundance (Surakasi et al., 2007). The methylotrophs' observation of cyanobacterial biomass decomposition in soda lakes may be moving to high concentrations of methane, methanol, methylamine, and dimethylsulfide (Jones et al., 1998). Methanotrophic microorganisms are a distinct group that only use methanol as a source of carbon and energy (Trotsenko and Murrell, 2008; Chistoserdova et al., 2009). Methane oxidising bacteria (MOB) include species from the Gamma and Alpha proteobacteria (types I and II, respectively) (Bowman, 2000). Methanotrophs, also known as aerobic methane

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प्रगतीशील चेतना का विकास परिवेश और उत्प्रेरक तत्व :- मानसशास्त्रीय दृष्टीकोन भारतीय समाज की परंपरागत व्यवस्था का विघटन

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** स.प्रा. प्रकाश आनंदा लहाने

प्रस्तावना –

आदिम समाजवादी व्यवस्था के भंग होने के पश्चात मानव समाज दाययुगं, सांमन्त युग एवं पूँजीवादी यूग से गुजरता है । दासयुगीन समाज में निर्धनो की अवस्था बहुत ही शोचनिय थी । जमींदार एवं उच्चवर्ग आदी दास-दासी का प्रहार करते थे । पाश्चात्य रचनाओं में दास प्रथा पर बहुत अधिक दृष्टी डाली गयी है ।

मध्ययुगीन समाज व्यवस्था सांमन्त और कृषक इन दोनों प्रधान वर्ग में विभाजीत थी । सांमन्त का उद्देश या अपनी सत्ता बनाये रखना, इसमें प्रजाहीत और जनकल्याण की भावना का सर्वथा आभाव था । इसमें सिमीत विनिमय की व्यवस्था थी । इसलिए कृषक वर्ग संपूर्ण रुप में सांमत वर्ग पर आश्रीत था उसके पास पुँजी न होने की वजह से उसकी श्रमशक्ती पर सामंतो का पूरा अधिकार था । कृषक भूमी कार्य में तल्लीन होकर सांमंतो की सेवा करते थे । प्रो. रामशरण शर्मा ने इस विषयपर आलोचना करते हुए भारत के सांमनतवाद को सबसे प्राचीन माना है । उन्होने पुरोहीतो को भूमीदान को सामंतवाद की परंपरा के ज्वलंत उदारण के रुप में स्विकार किया है । १० वी शताब्दी में सार्वजनिक सेवा हेतू वृत्ती स्वरूप भूमीदान किया जाता था । जो भारतीय सांमन्तवाद का एक गुण है । इसके आलावा मुगल कालीन भारत में थी सांमती वर्ग ने अपना अधिपत्य कृषक वर्ग पर जमाया, इसमा प्रमाण कबीर के हिंदू और मुसलमानों की रुढीयों

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The importance of physical education and sports from the perspective of India

Dr. Aslam Shaikh

Abstract

Physical education and sports are the main parts of our program of study for so many years. In spite of being having its relevant aspect in our life it was ignored by the each part of the society like administration, professionals and students. In physical education, we deal with the theoretical and practical aspects as well. General concept of society regarding physical education is not so good. People think that playing is just a wasting of time that is ironically wrong. We use our time when we are under game situations and that must be considered fullest utilization of time devoted to that task. Swami Vivekananda once said, "Sound mind in a sound body" which means a lot. It's hard to get optimum result of mind without the collaboration of our body. Awareness about health need to be spread to get maximum output from physical education and sports. So hurdle on the way of sports must be removed so that to enlighten the society with the brightest light of sports.

Introduction

Now that being the part of total education process physical education and sports have great impact on the physical as well as mental development of children. Many contemplate that physical education is less significant field in whole curriculum but it is as important as other subjects such as science and math. Curriculum is supposed to be designed in such a way that physical activities become a part of daily lesson plan. Sports are among the highlights of media these days and it is turning to be a big industry in the world. In spite of being ignored by majority of people in society, sports have noteworthy influence on most of them, directly or indirectly. Lots of issues which adversely affect the sports need to be settled. Cooperation with the advanced countries is required in this regard because we are not up to mark in sports field so far. We must set up an agenda of action plan for the encouragement and expansion of physical education and sport.

Latest scenario of sports and physical education in society

The matter of concern is the declining status of physical education and sports. It is a key challenge for world's developing countries to set up a connection with other developed nations to get guidance from their coaches and authorities. Consequently, developing countries can gain knowledge about the world-class infrastructure and technological equipment's related to sports. Physical education in the educational institutes is the area to be targeted for the upliftment of sports. Cricket which turns to be a religion in India is media-friendly game and raises the monetary status of players. Cricket needs not to be disregarded but other games should be given attention. The brief finding of world summit of physical education and sports at Mangling are as below:

1) Development of quality standards and benchmarks for physical education which are based on scientific evidence and add particularly to personal and community development;
2) The development of effective and modular strategies to secure and further develop physical education as an essential component of education;

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स्वा. सावरकरांचे लंडनमधील केलेल्या कार्याचा आढावा

Dr. Bhausaheb Y. Jadhav

डॉ. भाऊसाहेब यशवंता जाधव

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कोहीनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,

खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद

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प्रस्तावना :

भारताच्या संदर्भात विसाव्या शतकातील राजकीय, सामाजिक परिस्थितीचे विवेचन जेव्हा एकविसाव्या शतकात होते, तेव्हा त्यात न्या. रानडे, दादाभाई नौरोजी, नामदार गोखले, लो. टिळक, महात्मा गांधी, पं. नेहरू, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल या नेत्यांचा त्या दशकावर विशिष्ट ठसा उमटलेला दिसतो. त्यात असेही दिसते की, स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत साहित्य, सामाजिक सुधारणा, क्रांतिकार्य, भाषाशुद्धी राजकारण अशा अनेक क्षेत्रांत प्रभावी ठसा उमटवणारी एक व्यक्ती होती ती म्हणजे स्वा. विनायक दामोदर सावरकर. या व्यक्तीने आपल्या कार्य आणि कर्तृत्वाने त्या दशकावर आपले नाव कोरुन ठेवेले आहे. स्वा. सावरकर महान देशभक्त, लेखक, कवी, साहित्यिक, समाजसुधारक, कायदेपंडित, विद्वान, प्रथम श्रेणीचे क्रांतिकारक आणि नव्या समाजाचे स्मृतिकार होते. या लेखामध्ये स्वा. सावरकरांनी लंडनमध्ये केलेल्या कार्याचा आढावा घेतला आहे.

स्वा. सावरकरांचे लंडनमधील कार्य :-

स्वा.सावरकर दि. २ किंवा ३ जुलै १९०६ ला लंडनला पोहचले. श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा यांच्या 'इंडिया हाऊस'मध्ये राहण्याची त्यांची व्यवस्था होती. ग्रेज इन मध्ये त्यांना प्रवेश मिळाला. तेथे एक वर्षाच्या आतच त्यांच्या कार्याने वातावरण बदलत गेले. 'शांततामय क्रांती' ही हिंदुस्थानसारख्या देशामध्ये 'वदतोव्याख्याता' सारखी आहे.१ असा प्रसार करीत सावरकरांनी फ्री इंडीया सोसायटी या नावाची एक संस्था स्थापन केली. यामध्ये त्यांनी क्रांतिकारकांना एकत्र करून प्रेरक आणि उत्तेजक भाषणे दिली. आपला मार्ग बरोबर आहे आणि सशस्त्र क्रांतीनेच

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महाराष्ट्रातील संत चळवळीचा ऐतिहासिक मागोवा

डॉ.भाऊसाहेब यशवंता जाधव Dr. Bhausaheb Y. Jadhav
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प्रस्तावना

महाराष्ट्रातील संत परंपरा व सांस्कृतिक चळवळीचे ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन हा विषय समाजासाठी दिशादर्शक ठरणारा असा आहे. हा विषय अत्यंत महत्वाचा असून तो महाराष्ट्राच्या धार्मिक व सामाजिक विचार-जागृतीशी निगडीत आहे.या अभ्यासासाठी महाराष्ट्रातील संत परंपरा व सांस्कृतिक चळवळीचे ऐतिहासिक आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील या संत परंपरा व सांस्कृतिक चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून तत्कालीन महाराष्ट्रात मोठया प्रमाणात तत्त्वमंथन झाले व अपूर्व अशी धार्मिक,सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक जागृती निर्माण झाली.या संत परंपरा व सांस्कृतिक चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून आधुनिक विचारांची महाराष्ट्राला ओळख झाली. त्यांचा तसेच या संत परंपरा व सांस्कृतिक चळवळीच्या मध्यमातून आधुनिक महारष्ट्रात सामाजिक, धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक दृष्टीने घडून आलेल्या परिवर्तनाचा आढावा घेण्याच्या दृष्टीने उद्देशाने हा शोध निबंध प्रस्तुत करण्यात आला आहे.

महाराष्ट्रास संत महात्म्याच्या भुमिने नटलेला प्रदेश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. महाराष्ट्रामील संत चळवळीचा पाया मुळात रचला गेला तो म्हणजे सामाजिक दृष्टिकोणातुन होय. समाजातील भेद भाव, उच्च - निचता या विरुद्ध संत चळवळीने प्रथमतः आवाज उठवला. संत साहीत्यातुन त्याचे प्रकर्षने दर्शन घडते. संत तुकाराम महाराज - म्हणतात.

'जे का रंजले गांजले । त्यासी म्हणे जो आपुले ॥
तोची साधु ओळखावा । देव तेथेची जाणावा ॥'

या वरुन संत साहित्यात मानवी जिवनास महत्वपुर्ण स्थान देण्यात येऊन जाती पाती, श्रेष्ठ कनिष्ठत्वास गौण स्थान दिल्याचे दिसुन येते. संत साहित्यातुन आसेही दिसुन येते कि जाती - पाती या मानव निर्मीत आहेत. इश्वराने निर्माण केली ती केवळ मानवजात होय. या मानवजातीची सेवा करणे हीच खरी इश्वरसेवा होय. असे संत चळवळीतुन जे प्रबोधन करण्यात आले. त्याद्वारे आपण सर्व एकाच इश्वाराची लेकरे आहोत. हा संदेश देण्यात येऊन भक्ती या एकाच धाग्यात सर्वजातीय समाजाला गुंफण्याचा प्रयत्न या चळवळीने केला. संत चळवळीतील संताचे साहीत्य, संताचे प्रबोधन हे समाजासाठी दिशादर्शक ठरु पाहणारे होते. संतान मध्ये देखील आठरापगड जातीचे संत होवुन गेले. त्या सर्वांनी एकाच विठ्ठलाची भक्ती केली आणि एकच तत्वज्ञान समाजा समोर मांडले. त्यातुनच सामाजिक समता प्रस्थापित करण्याचा प्रमुख प्रयत्न करण्यात आला.

शोध निबंधाचे उद्देश :

1. महाराष्ट्रातील संत चळवळीचा आढावा घेणे.
2. महाराष्ट्रातील संत परंपरा व सांस्कृतिक चळवळीच्या निमित्ताने झालेल्या धार्मिक,सामाजिक जागृतीचा महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रगतीसाठी कितपत लाभ झाला याचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास करणे.
3. महाराष्ट्रातील संत परंपरा व सांस्कृतिक चळवळीमुळे महाराष्ट्राच्या सामाजिक,धार्मिक आणि सांस्कृतिक जडणघडणीमध्ये असलेले योगदान स्पष्ट करणे.

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प्रस्तावना--

जेव्हा कोरानासारखी संसर्गजन्य महामारी येते तेव्हा सर्व लोकांना घरातच वेळ घालवावा लागतो. त्यामुळे अतिफुरसतीच्या वेळेचा सद्उपयोग संगीताला देऊन आपले मन, शरीर प्रसन्न राहण्यासाठी ज्याप्रमाणे आपल्या वस्त्र, अन्न, निवारा या मूलभूत गरजा आहेत. त्याप्रमाणे आपल्याला संगीताशिवाय मानवी जीवन परिपूर्ण होऊ शकत नाही. "साहित्य संगीत कला विहीनः। साक्षात पशुः पुच्छ विशाणहीनः।" ज्याप्रमाणे साहित्य, कला, संगीत शिवाय मानव हा शेपटी विना पशु असतो म्हणजेच अपूर्ण आहे. 'संगीतेन जीवनम' वरील दोन्ही संस्कृत सुभाषितांनी संगीत उपचार पद्धतीचा मानसशास्त्रातील उपयोग अधोरेखित होतो.

प्राचीन काळापासून भारतात संगीत उपचार पद्धतीचा उपयोग करुन मानसिक आजारावर उपचार केले जातात याचे संदर्भ मिळतात. संगीत हे हृदयाला भिडते हे भारतीय हिंदू दर्शनाचे अंतिम लक्ष्य आहे. मधुर लय भारतीय संगीताचे प्रधान तत्व आहे. 'राग' चा आधार मधुर लय आहे. मानसाचे मन चंचल असते या चंचल मनाला एकाग्र करण्याचे सामर्थ्य संगीतातच आहे. अनेक रागामुळे अनेक मानसिक आजार बरे होतात. भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीताच्या स्वर, ताल, लयीमुळे मनाला शांती मिळते. चार वेदामध्ये संगीताला मोक्षप्राप्तीचे सर्वोत्कृष्ठ साधन मानले आहे. ऋषी, महर्षी संगीताच्या विशिष्ट स्वर, तंरगाद्वारे, मंत्रोच्चारण किंवा वाद्याद्वारे उत्पन्न ध्वनीद्वारे

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स्वाधीनता आंदोलन में विमर्षमुलक साहित्य

* डॉ. सुभाष सोनाजी जिते

प्रस्तावना –

साहित्य की सत्ता मुलत : अखंड और अतिच्छेद सत्ता है । वह जीवन और जिवनेत्तर सब कुछ को अपने दायरे मे समाहीत कर लेता है । इसलिए उसे किसी स्थिर सौध्दांतीकी की सीमा में बाँधना प्रायः असंभव रहा है । साहित्य को देखने के लिए नजरिये भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकती है । जो हमारी जीवनदृष्टीपर निर्भर करते है। एक ही कृती को देखने पढने की कोई दृष्टीयाँ होकर भी वह समाज तथा समाज को योग्य दिशा दर्शती है । उसके बीच से रचना की समझ को विकसीत करने के प्रयास लगभग साहित्य सृजन की शुरुवात के साथ ही हो गए थे । आदी कवी वाल्मीकी जब क्रॉच युगेल के बिछो के शोक से अनायास श्लोक की रचना कर देत है । जब उन्हे स्वयं आश्चर्य होता है की यह क्या रचा गया? इक्कीसवी सदी के दुसरे दशक तक आते-आते साहित्य से जुडे क्या, क्यो और कैसे जैसे प्रश्न अब भी ताजा बने हुए लगते तो यह आकस्मिक नहीं है ।

आज का दौर भुंमडेलीकरण और उसे वैचारिक आधार देनेवाले उत्तर आधुनिक विमर्ष और मिडिया की विस्मयकारी प्रगतीकारी प्रगती का दौर है । इस दौर में साहित्य और उसके मुल ने निहीत संवेदनाओ के छीजते जाने की चुनौती अपनी जगह ही है । साहित्य और सामाजिक कर्म के बीच का रीश्ता भी निस्तेज किया जा रहा हे है । वस्तुतः कोई भी प्रतिमान प्रतिमेय से ही निकलता और उसी प्रतिमान प्रतिमेय से निस्पृतः प्रतिमान दुसरे नव निर्मित प्रतिमेय पर लागू

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Studies on Fungal Biodegradation of Benzonitrile

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Abstract:

Nitrile is that contain an R-CN group to the corresponding carboxylic acids ammonia. Several nitriles have been found in different plants and microorganism. In view of this by adaptation and acclimatization 31 different fungi were isolated on minimal media containing 0.2% benzonitrile. Fungi were found to utilize benzonitrile as a sole source of carbon & nitrogen. Further 11 isolates were screened based on high efficiency of benzonitrile hydrolysis in terms of ammonia production. Out of 11 isolates, strain F-12 was showing maximum benzonitrile transformation at a pH -7 (23.96 µmole), strain F-18 at pH-4 (24.22 µmole) and strain F-19 at pH – 9 (24.43 µmole). StrainF-12 & F-18 exhibited maximum benzonitrile degradation at temperature 300C (28.36 µmole & 33.93µmole) and F-19 at 600C (23.25 µmole). High rate of degradation was observed at 72 hrs of incubation. These isolates were found to tolerate benzonitrile up to 0.2% the presence of meat extract as a nitrogen source & maltose as a carbon source were found to enhance the benzonitrile hydrolysis. In both strain the enzyme activity was found to be maximum in cell supernatant (F-12: 18.09 µmole /min, F18: 14.21µmole/min & F19: 31.72µmole/min) as compared to cell lysate.

Key words: Benzonitrile, Benzamide, Biodegradation, Benzonitrilase, Fungi.

INTRODUCTION

Biodegradation is important for natural and industrial cycling of environmental chemicals.

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کرشن چندر کے افسانہ "خمیازہ" کا نفسیاتی تجزیہ

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کرشن چندر نے بمبئی اور پونہ میں بہت وقت گذارا یہیں رہ کر انہوں نے قحط بنگال پر "ان داتا" کے عنوان سے افسانہ لکھا۔ یہیں "مہالکشمی کا پل" "مونی" "آدھے گھنٹہ کا خدا" "دوسری موت" جیسے افسانے لکھے۔ کرشن چندر نے ہماری تہذیب ثقافت اور سماجی زندگی کے کتنے ہی نقوش اجاگر کئے ہیں۔ دراصل کرشن چندر رومان کی راہ سے حقیقت کی طرف آئے ہیں۔ اس لئے ان کے انتہائی ارضیت کے حامل افسانوں میں بھی رومانی ترنگ موجود ہے۔ اس ترنگ میں وہ پلاٹ کے کساؤ سے بے نیاز ہو جاتے ہیں۔ ان کے افسانے زندگی کے موڑ پر "مہالکشمی کا پل" "ان داتا" "کالو بھنگی" بار بار سے جانے کے قابل ہیں۔

کرشن چندر کے مشہور افسانوی مجموعے ہیں:۔

(۱)	"ان داتا"	۱۹۴۳ء
(۲)	"ہم وحشی ہیں"	۱۹۴۸ء
(۳)	"اجنتا سے آگے"	۱۹۴۸ء
(۴)	"دل کسی کا دوست نہیں"	۱۹۵۹ء
(۵)	"زندگی کے موڑ پر"	۱۹۴۳ء

کرشن چندر نے پہلا افسانہ "طاق" کے عنوان سے لکھا تھا۔ ان کا پہلا افسانوی مجموعہ "طلسم خیال" ۱۹۳۹ء میں شائع ہوا۔ کرشن چندر ایک زود نویس تخلیق کار تھے۔ ان کے افسانوں کے (۳۰) تیس مجموعے شائع ہو چکے ہیں۔ ان کا آخری افسانہ "پاگل پاگل" ہے جو فروری ۱۹۷۷ء کے ماہنامہ شمع دہلی میں شائع ہوا تھا۔

"خمیازہ" نفسیاتی تجزیہ کا افسانہ ہے۔ جہاں افسانے کا مرکزی کردار اکرام علی شاہ دین الہ قوالی شہرت یافتہ فوٹو گرافر ہے۔ بمبئی اور مضافات بمبئی میں ہال بار یا کی تصاویر بنانے میں مصروف ہے۔ ایک دن بمبئی کی مشہور معروف ایکٹرس سہاتا کو دیکھ کر محبت زدہ ہو جاتا ہے اور اس سے قریبی تعلقات کے ساتھ محبت کے مثالی سے کرنا چاہتا ہے۔ اکرام علی مالدار ہے۔ شرقی ساحل کی ویو ناس کی ملکیت ہے جس سے حسین و جمیل لڑکیاں متاثر ہوتی ہیں۔ وہ سہاتا کو اپنی دعوت دیتا ہے اور اس کے ساتھ وقت گذارنا چاہتا ہے۔ سہاتا اکرام علی سے محبت کا دم بھرنے کی اداکاری کرتی ہے۔ اکرام کو "ہی" کہہ کر پکارتی ہے اسے یاد کراتی ہے کہ ہم تم کرشن پر چلتے ہیں میں بیڈمنٹن کا سارا سامان ساتھ لے لیتی ہوں۔ آپ بھی اپنا سارا سامان لے

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Role of Library and Information Science Research

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ABSTRACT
In this paper highlight the research is primary purpose is to help teach the skills necessary for a librarian to conduct, basic research, the methods, techniques and basic research are relevant for applied research. The librarians wishing to carry out a cost study evaluate the performance of his or her library.
Keywords: Library and information science, Research, Basic research.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are many ways of defining a profession all agree that it should form paid occupation, General acceptance that research statist these requirements only come in the decades around medicine is a typical example of a profession some of its practionners were famous research long before that time , similarly, surveying was a well regarded profession in North America fro the early days pr European settlement, and some of its members contributed to early American research the different German states competed to obtain the nineteenth century . This student needed some certificate of their research ability and so grew up the process of awarding PhD.

II. BASIC RESEARCH

Research is best conceived as the process of arriving at dependable solutions to problems through the planned and systematic collection analysis, and interpretation of data.Quantities research methods involve a problem solving approach that is highly structured in nature and that relies on the qualification of concepts, where possible, for purposes of measurement that evaluations.
In other words, it well be necessity to decide that methodology and data collection techniques, among other procedures, to utilize in the investigation. The librarian could elect to conduct an experiment during which a particular type of library instruction would be given, and after which the student's library skills would be post tested. This activity is particularly crucial during the data collection and analysis. **Mouly (p.15)**

Library and Information Science: Growth of Basic Research

One of the major purposes of basic research to create new knowledge. It is purposes of science (Scientific Research) to go experience and common sense, which frequently are quite limited.

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Academic Libraries: Preservation of Resources in digital Environment

** Dr. Sarika Rengunthwar*

Abstract:

The paper focus on the preservation of digital resources in the modern world. It discuss about the need of preservation of digital resources in the digital environment. Digital preservation comprises an extensive range of activities which takes initiatives from storage to revolution, depending on the nature of the resources and diverse methods for sustaining digital information dynamic for future purposes.

Keywords: Digital preservation,Digital resources, Digital environment, Digital technology.

Introduction:

Digital preservation is speedily becoming a standard medium to produce, dispense and store content. Digital preservation is nothing but the managing of digital information over the time. Due to the growth of information technology even it can be distributed all over the world. In these process there are some issues raised on owning of digital information and also preservation is the mission of ensuring long term access to information and cultural resources of value to a large degree the safe guarding the collection of the organization. In the world of digital imaging and digital resources preservation is no longer just the result of a program but an ongoing progression. Digital preservation will need practical preservation metadata.

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An Overview: Application on Web- based Services in Academic Libraries

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Abstract:

Library services provided by using web technology are referred as web based library services. In the present paper mainly discuss that what are the web based library services, their features advantages and disadvantages.

Web based library services means web portal, blog, web OPAC, Ask-a-Librarian, email have been highlighted. In 21st century web serve people believe that one day everything Ever created by humans will be available online, with the emergence of the internet and information communication technologies, in particular the World Wide Web has opened up an entirely new providing improved information services and resources for the users.

Keywords: Library Services, Web based Services, Web OPAC, ICT and Web services.

Introduction:

It has a major impact on the publishing and information delivery system in 21st century (Arora, 2001) libraries are mainly entrusted with a host of predator minded tasks like acquiring, organizing, preserving, retrieving and disseminating information to the users. They are undergoing significant changes today not only in outlook but also in function, services, methods and techniques for collection development processing and dissemination of information (Singh & Kirshna,2004) with the advancement in technology and its direct application to libraries, business and management libraries are becoming loan and agile libraries that streamline information supply. The pervasive nature of the internet, coupled with platform independent database connectivity is turning library portals more and more effective.

The main purpose of this study is to study the availability of websites at management institutes and the extent of library information hosted on it. The study also aims to examine the reasons behind why websites have failed get the attention of majority of users and to identify the library services, electronic library services are the terms used interchangeably web based library services. According to (Bhatnagar, 2005) there are four generations have passed from traditional online services to days that assist users in searching the World Wide Web. The first generation of information retrieval tools was designed for use with bibliographic databases. The second generation of tools attempts to collect and index resources as an automation

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Library Professionals in Digital Environment Effect on Stress Management.

* Dr. Sarika Bhagwanrao Rengunthwar

Abstract:

In this paper define stress in highlight of library and information science professionals describe about type of stress in libraries and its reasons. It has been stress in libraries and its reasons. It has been integral part of our daily life science. Prehistoric times and library & Information science. Stress is the changes which our bodies experience as we adjust to our changing life also critical analysis the best ways to manage the stress of LIS professionals in digital library environment.

Introduction:

The library & information science professionals experience stress, as they read just their lives with the changing library environment, job rotation, job promotion etc, the in adjusting to such changing library digital environment stress will help. It has both physical and negative feelings. As a negative influence, it can result in a new awareness and an exciting new perspective, generally stress is the changes, which our bodies experience as one, adjust to the continually digital environment.

Various types of stress in library digital environment.

1. Information Communication Technological Stress :

Information Communication Technology due to change in computer hardware & software

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Hydrological Parameters of Groundwater of Daulatabad, Tq. Dist. Aurangabad, Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

In this study we tried to study the present condition of ground water of Daulatabad, Tq. Dist. Aurangabad considering its hydrological parameters. The hydrological parameters studied are temperature, pH, total hardness, total dissolved solids, total alkalinity, calcium, turbidity, magnesium, chloride, sulphate, fluoride, nitrate. The results obtained are mentioned in the table 1 and are discussed to derive conclusion. On the basis of results suggestions are also given.

Keywords: Hydrological, Groundwater, Parameters. Daulatabad

I. INTRODUCTION

The nature has provided us abundant source of water which is not available uniformly around the world during the all seasons or from time to time. Number of times it happens that water remains unavailable in the area where we need it or not in required amounts and vice versa there is too much water at some other places where there is no need. The freshwater resources are surface water, under river flow, frozen water and ground water. All these resources are playing important role in maintaining the water table of the earth. Surface water resources are rivers, lakes, dams, etc which are used to supply water for irrigation, drinking, hydropower, etc. In India the major source of water used to meet the domestic, agricultural and industrial needs is the ground water [1]. Pollution level of ground water is less compared to surface water as it is less exposed to the environment. But nowadays the quality of ground water is deteriorating due to solid waste disposal, use of more chemicals and fertilizers in agriculture and effluent of pharma and chemical industries. The hydrological parameters of water are highly important with respect to occurrence and abundance of species [2]. Daulatabadis a village of Aurangabad taluka, Maharashtra. It is famous for its Deogiri fort. It was a capital of Yadava's and Moghals. As it is a tourist place thousands of tourist visit the fort everyday including foreign tourists. The water quality is anvery important aspect with respect to the health of humans as well as animals. As per World Health Organization the good quality drinking water is the human right. In this paper we tried to study the hydrological parameters of ground water of Daulatabad of Aurangabad district. The

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Oxidation of Mefenamic Acid by Potassium Dichromate in Acid Medium: A Kinetic Study

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ABSTRACT

Using potassium dichromate we studied the kinetic study of oxidation of mefenamic acid under acidic conditions using UV visible spectrophotometer. The results show the oxidation of mefenamic acid was first order with respect to potassium dichromate and mefenamic acid. The rate was found to be not depending on concentration of acid medium. The reaction product is found to be mefenamic acid N-oxide. It is found that the stoichiometry is one mole of potassium dichromate is required for oxidizing three moles of mefenamic acid. We on the basis of results obtained proposed probable mechanism. For thermodynamic study enthalpy and Gibbs free energy are calculated.

KEYWORDS: Oxidation, Kinetics, Mefenamic Acid, Potassium Dichromate

I. INTRODUCTION

Mefenamic acid is derivative of anthranilic acid and it is a non steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. It is used generally in the treatment of mild to moderate pain due to various conditions. It is also helpful in reducing the risk of Alzheimer disease [1, 2, 3].The kinetic study of oxidation of mefenamic acid using potassium dichromate as oxidizing agent is studied in acid medium. Chromium, chromate, dichromate, manganite and permanganate ions are used as strong oxidizing agent in oxidation of organic and inorganic substances in ionic medium [4]. Chromium is used as an oxidizing agent for preparation and analytical techniques as an important tool [5,6]. Chromic acid, chromate, dichromate, chromyl chloride, chromyl acetate and other substituted chromates are used frequently for oxidation of different compounds in different media [7,8,9]. Such an interesting chemistry of potassium dichromate have attracted many more to work with using these types of reagents. Literature survey reveals that no work is reported on oxidation of mefenamic acid with any potassium dichromate

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

All the chemicals used are of AR grade supplied by alocal trader i.e. Lab Trading. The stock solution of potassium dichromate is praepared by dissolving a known weight of it in double distilled water. The standard solution of mefenamic acid is prepared with double distilled water. Thereaction of oxidation of mefenamic

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Electrical Resistivity of the $Cu_{0.7+x}$ $Cd_{0.3}Zr_x$ $Fe_{2-2x}O_4$ Spinel System

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ABSTRACT

The physical and chemical properties of solids have some sort of relation with the mechanism of charge transport, which can be understood from the measurement of electrical conductivity which is the inverse of electrical resistivity has been studied by snoek [1]. The electrical conductivity of ferrite depends much upon the amount of iron present in the lattice in the ferrous state. The conductivity increases with increase of ferrous ions. The activation energy (ΔE) is the energy needed to release the electron form the ion for a jump of neighboring ion.

Keywords: Electrical resistivity, Activation Energy, Spinel ferrite, Ferromagnetism, Paramagnetism and Curie temperature.

INTRODUCTION

In ferrites, the substitution of a cation that tends to remain in lower valence state leads to p-type conduction and substitution of cation that tends to remain in higher valence state leads to n-type conduction [2,3,4]

Apart from inherent properties of the material conductivity will also depend upon i) porosity ii) grain size [5] iii) chemical in-homogeneity caused during preparation heat treatment etc. Klinger [6] reported the conduction mechanism in ferrites and stated that the hopping of polaron is the main conduction mechanism in ferrites. Many authors have reported the d.c. electrical properties of ferrites [7-9].

Ferrites have a wide Spread role in many technological Applications due to their magnetic properties, high electrical resistivity, low eddy currents and dialectic loss. Ferrites are

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NOLOGICAL CHARACTERSTICS OF TRIVENI LAKE IN AMRAVATI DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

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dies on algal flora in relation to water quality of Triveni lake has been performed from December vember 2016. The present study deals with abundance and diversity of algae and physicochemical s of Trivenilake. Algal samples and water samples were collected at monthly intervals. During present genera belonged to Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae, Cyanophyceae and Euglenophyceae were nd recorded. Algal genera *Cosmarium, Spirogyra, Zygnema, Chlorella. Oscillatoria, Phormidium, Vitzschia, Synedra ulna* and *Euglena* were dominant. The physico-chemical parameters such as erature, total alkalinity, air temperature, pH, humidity, conductivity, free Co_2, total solids, dissolved l hardness, $caco_3$, ca^{++}, mg^{++} were studied. Physicochemical analysis of lake water reveals that, e is polluted. Local domestic waste and agricultural discharges are responsible for water pollution of present investigation pollution tolerant algae have been recorded.

Trivenilake, algal flora, limnology, physicochemical parameters.

e district Amravati of Maharashtra is the historical lake. The lake provides the moisture nearby de by percolation of the water from rocks, it flows from the monsoon water much in rainy season ards summer season. Biological production in any aquatic body gives direct correlation with its nical status which can be used as trophic status and fisheries resources potential. Life in aquatic is largely governed by physico-chemical characteristics and their stability.

t study was undertaken to record of phytoplankton diversity in Trivenilake. Which is located at lage near Morshi taluka dist. Amravati. Phytoplankton plays a key role in the ecosystem of the but over the years the condition of the lake water as well as the surrounding area got deteriorated to the increase in human usage. Studies on limnology of Trivenilake have been made covering ects. (Vyas,1968; Sharma vipul*et. al.* 2009; Sharma riddhi*et. al.* 2009).

objectives of the present study is to understand the seasonal change of environment and physico-acteristics of water in relation to phytoplanktons. Some notable studies on phytoplanktons and diversity have been made by Ariyadej*et. al.* 2004; Mishra *et. al.* 2010and Joseph ardi 2011.Limnological investigation in lakes and ponds of Maharashtra have been carried out by Trivedy and Goel(1986) The abundance of benthic flora purely depends on physicochemical water benthic micro flora can be used as a barometer of overall diversity in aquatic ecosystem.

And Methods

ter samples were collected from the Trivenilake. The water samples were collected for physico-lysis at monthly intervals between 10:30am to 12:30pm. In two litre capacity plastic bottles. Water e, Air temperature, pH and Humidity recorded at sampling station. Collected water samples were diately to the laboratory for the estimation of various physicochemical parameters like, Total solid, Dissolved oxygen, Total Alkalinity, Total hardness, $Caco_3$, Ca^{++}, Mg^{++}. cal parameters were analyzed as per standard methods (Trivedy and Goel 1986, Saxena 1990, Diwakar1995 and Gupta 2007).The taxonomic identification of algae was done qualitative and with the help of standared literature and monographs.

y's people are facing many domestic problems and water in one of them. Algae are specific in erefore, their distributional pattern, ecology, periodicity, quantitative and quantitative occurrence dy.

d Discussion

s on water quality are summarized in table 1. The physicochemical features of Triveni lake water are due to the discharge of domestic waste and agriculture at discharges. The atmosphere temperature d between 22 °C to 31°C. The temperature is one of the important factors in aquatic environment

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Benefits of Indoor Plants and Human Health

**** Rafiullah M. Khan***

ABSTRACT

Plants are essential for our survival. Plants also replace carbon dioxide with fresh oxygen. Plants also produce intangible benefits for people, such as improving our health. A houseplant known as a pot plant, potted plant, or an indoor plant, is an ornamental plant that is grown indoors. As such, they are found in places like residences and offices, mainly for decorative purposes. Plants indoors have many benefits. Physically, they contribute to cleaner, healthier air for us to breathe, thus improving our well-being and comfort. They make our surroundings more pleasant, and they make us feel calmer. Interior plants have been associated with reduced stress, increased pain tolerance, and improved productivity in people. Research studies documenting some of the benefits associated with interior plants are discussed. Studies indicate that people have learned and innate responses to plants. Some of these responses appear to have genetic components. Specific studies are summarized, and potential applications of the results of these studies are presented.

Keywords: Human health, Interior plants, people-plant interaction.

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Algal Flora of Lonar Lake : An Overview

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ABSTRACT

Lonar lake is a meteoritic impact crater, situated in Buldhana district of Maharashtra in India. It is a natural water body with alkaline and saline water. Present paper deals with a thorough discussion on ecological study, physicochemical analysis, diversity and abundance of algae of Lonarlake. Algal flora of Lonarlakeis rich and it is found in diverse form. Alkaline and saline water of Lonar lake favours growth of particular algaeespeciallyCyanophycean algae.Species of Arthrospira, Spirulina, Oscillatoria, Gloeocystis, Chlorella, Fragilaria and Nitzschiawere found abundant in Lonarlake. Seasonal variation study of algal florareveals that winter and summer season are found more suitable for luxuriant growth of algae.

Key words: Algal flora, Lonarlake, alkaline and saline water, Cyanophycean algae. Seasonal variation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Lonar lake is a natural water body with alkaline and saline water. It is situated (North Latitude 19o 55' 45" and East Longitude 76o 34' 00") in Buldhana district of Maharashtra State in India. It is the biggest meteoritic impact crater in the world which is originated about 50,000 to 60,000 years ago(Bealset.al. 1960, Nayak 1972 and Hagerty and Newson 2001).The presence of alkaline and saline water having pH9 to 11 around to is a unique feature of this ecosystem. The Lonar lake waterappears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and total suspended solids. Many microecosystems are found in this lake (Dabhadeet.al. 1998, Mahajan 2005 andKanekaret.al. 2007). Alkaline and saline water of Lonar lake supports growth of particular algae especially Cyanophycean algae (Jadhavet.al. 2007). The lake water is observed blue green in colour throughout the year due to dominance of blue green algae especiallyArthrospira, Spirulina, OscillatoriaandPhormidium. Dominance of Cyanophycean algae inLonarlakereveals that alkaline saline water of lake favours luxuriant growth of Cyanophycean algae.

II. ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON LONAR LAKE WATER

Earlier many research workers have conducted ecological experiments on Lonar lake water. Jhingran and Rao (1954) studied saline nature of Lonar lake water. Chaudhary and Handa (1978) worked on some aspects of geochemistry of Lonar lake water. Dabhade et.al. (1998) and Dabhade (2006, 2013) worked on limnological,

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Bark algal flora of Khultabad region in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India

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Abstract

Bark of trees provides humus and suitable substratum for algal growth. Algae growing on barks are subaerial in habitat. They are also called epiphloeophytes. As algae inhibiting bark of tree are also known as corticolous. In present research work algae growing on barks of *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacg.) Kunth, *Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R. BR. and *Delonix regia* (Boj ex Hook) Raf. were observed from Khultabad region of Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Collection of bark algal samples were made in the month of July and August 2022. A total of 31 species under 20 genera belonged to Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and Cyanophyceae were identified and recorded. Cyanophycean algae dominated bark algal flora. *Chlorella valgaris, Myxosarcina burmensis, Phormidium abronema, Microcoleus accutissimus, Nostoc microscopicum, Nostoc punctiformae* and *Tolypothrix campylonemoides* were found dominant. Maximum number of algal taxa were found on the bark of *Gliricidia sepium* and *Alstonia scholaris*. Blue green alga *Tolypothrix campylonemoides* found specifically abundant on the bark of *Alstonia scholaris*. Present study is significant in diversity study of subaerial algae of selected study area.

Keywords: Bark algae, subaerial habitat and Khultabad

Introduction

Bark is a protective corky tissue on outside of stem of tree which protects the plant from insect and attacks of pathogens. It harbours number of microbes, insects, worms, lichens and algae. Bark provides humus and suitable substratum for algal growth. Algae growing on the bark are subaerial in habitat and called as epiphloeophytes. As these algae inhabiting bark of trees are also known as corticolous. They receive moisture either solely from the atmosphere or fairly steady source of water seeping through the moss mats. Algal propagules brought through wind and rain water flowing through the bark colonizes on bark with the help of favourable climatic conditions. For the development of bark algae particular climatic conditions are required such as high relative humidity, high and evenly distributed rainfall, low temperature and low to high photon irriadiance. Bark properties such texture, fissuring, dust deposition regulate the composition of bark algal flora.

Julia Snow (1899) [26] collected bark algal samples and observed abundance of *Pleurococcus*. Islam (1960) [12] recorded that very heavy rainfall and prevailing humidity provides ideal conditions for growth of subaerial algae. Marion (1969) [20] conducted survey on bark algae of different trees located in Charleston-Illinois and reported widely distribution of *Protococcus, Nanochloris, Stichococcus* and *Ulothrix*. Cox and Hightower (1972) [7], Wylie and Schlichting (1973) [27] and Handa and Nakeno (1998) [11] worked extensively on corticolous algae. Katharina *et al.* (2008) [15] systematically studied role of bark algae in monitoring airborne pollutants such as ozone and particulate matter. Neustupu and Skaloud (2008 and 2010) [22, 23] and Neustupu and Anna (2013) [24] extensively studied diversity and distribution of bark algae from tropical region. Lemes *et al.* (2008 and 2012) [18, 19] collected corticolous cyanobacteria and green algae from forests of Brazil. Sarim *et al.* (2011) [25] recorded 40 taxa of bark algae from Pakistan. Alwi *et al.* (2015) [1] studied effects of bark pH on diversity and density of bark algal composition. They observed that alkaline pH of bark help in the alteration of microalgal composition.

In India except few reports not much more attention has been paid towards bark algae. Bruhl and Biswas (1923) [5] studied bark algae from Kerla. Kamat and Harankhedkar (1976) [14] and Ashtekar (1980) [3] reported bark algae from Nagpur and Aurangabad Maharashtra. Biswas (1984) [4] studied role of aerophilous algae in producing colour effect on bark of tree. Kumar and Paliwad (2006) [17] observed distributional pattern of cyanobacteria on bark of different trees. Mikter *et al.* (2006) [21] worked on bark algal flora of some selected trees of Arunachal Pradesh. Chandra and Krishnamurthy (2006) [6] reported species of diatoms from tree trunk. Ghosh (2013) [9] reviewed work on bark algal flora. Kharkongor and Ramanujan (2014) [16] recorded 85 taxa of algae from tree barks of closed undisturbed sacred groves, mixed plantation and open disturbed forest of Meghalaya. Ambika and Krishnamurthy (2019) [2] studied diversity of algae and cyanobacteria on tree barks of tropical forest. Recently Jadhav (2022) [13] worked on bark algae of Daultabad region of Aurangabad district in Maharashtra. He observed dominance of *Chlorella vulgaris, Chlorococcum huicola, Pinularia sp. Aphanothece nidulans, Myxosarcina bumensis, Phormidium molle* and *Lyngbya major*.

In present research work algae growing on barks of *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacg.) kunth., *Alstonia scholaris* (L) R.BR. and *Delonix regia* (Bojex Hook) Raf. Were observed from Khultabad region of Aurangabad district in Maharashtra.

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A Preliminary Survey - Medicinal Trees in Khuldabad, District Aurangabad, (M.S.), India

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ABSTRACT

Khuldabad is a great historical heritage, hilly station and also known to harbor a rich diversity of higher plants species and larger trees. Medicinal plants still play a vital role in the primary healthcare of this local community. Till now, a preliminary survey exists on the Khuldabad`s flora in general and medicinal species found within its limit in particular. Traditional medicine has its own great importance in Indian society. The paper deals with the preliminary investigation of 43 species of medicinal trees used by peoples of Khuldabad taluka of Aurangabad district in Maharashtra (India).

Keyswords: Traditional, Khuldabad, medicinal trees.

I. INTRODUCTION

Traditional medicine depend on herbal remedies has always played a key role in the primary health care system in India. In our country the native people are exploiting a variety of herbals for effective curing of various diseases. Medicinal trees are considered as a rich resources of ingredients which can be used in drug development either pharmacopoeial, non- pharmacopoeial or sysnthetic drugs.it was used as tonic, decoction, gum and even as a treating urinary problems, prostate condition, diarrhea, dysentery and many other symptoms. A part from that, these trees play a critical role in the development of human culture around the whole world.

Khuldabad is a harbors a rich diversity of ethnic botanical species, which generate considerable benefits from social and economic perspectives. Until now, people are preparing medicines from their available species of higher plants, which were used to treat common diseases. However, due to population pressure, accelerated urbanization, recurring drought, and deforestation, most of the medicinal trees are either destroyed or on the verge of extinction.

The native people are exploiting a variety of herbals for effective curing of various diseases. From the earliest days mankind has turned to plants for healing and various other uses. It is estimated that 61-85% of world`s population depends on tradition medicine Hooker (1989) has worked on the flora of British

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International Journal of Mechanical Engineering

Dielectric and Magnetic Studies of $Ni_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}Fe_2O_4$-NiO Composites

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stract.

nsitional metal oxide (NiO) doped $Ni_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}Fe_2O_4$ ferrite composites with the basic composition (1-x) $Ni_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}Fe_2O_4$ + (x) O (here, x=0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.15) were synthesized mechanical grinding and for ferrites using nitrate-citrate method. Synthesized mples, were sintered at 950°C, were investigated for various properties through its structural, dielectric and magnetic studies. se of the synthesized samples were probed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) studies. Peaks observed in the XRD spectrum confirms e single phase spinel cubic structure for the $Ni_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}Fe_2O_4$ and for NiO face centered cubic structure and both the phases re present in the powder composite samples. Using SEM, surface morphology of the samples has been investigated. Using ki make LCR Hi-Tester 3250, various dielectric parameters such as dielectric permittivity (ε') , dielectric loss tangent (tan δ) re investigated as a function of frequency and NiO concentration at room temperature, over the frequency range 100 Hz to 1 Hz. Frequency dependence of ε' and tan δ is in accordance with the Maxwell-Wagner type interfacial polarization. Electrical nductivity (σ_{ac}) is deduced from the measured dielectric data, and found that the conduction mechanism in ferrite and their mposite samples are in conformity with the electron hopping model. Magnetic studies were completed using vibrating sample gnetometer (VSM), for the proposed ferrites, and their composites.

ywords: Mechanical, Ferrites; Composites; permitivity.

INTRODUCTION

gnetic oxides at nano regime are the ferrite spinels with excellent and tunable properties, such as its dielectric, magnetic perties and can be easily modified just by varying various synthesis methods. Extensive applications of composite materials led their imperative technological applications and can be employed in numerous electronic and technological devices [1-4].

rites are the oxide materials, mainly consisting of Fe_2O_3, have spinel cubic structure. Ferrites exhibit magnetic hysteresis (M-H ve) and also exhibit spontaneous magnetization. Various properties of magnetic spinel is because of distribution of divalent and valent metal ions among the available tetrahedral (A) and octahedral (B) sites [5].For any materials of interest, its properties are ghly dependent on preparation technique adopted, type of synthesis environment such as in inert or in open air atmosphere, type rganic fuel used, sintering time and temperature, etc.

ckel ferrite belongs to inverse spinel with Ni^{+2} at octahedral (B-site) and Fe^{+3} ions distributed equally in both, tetrahedral (A- e) and octahedral sites (B-site). Nickel ferrites are used in numerous electronic device applications because of their high meability, high electrical resistivity, mechanical hardness, and chemical stability [6-7].

ong metal oxides of technological importance, NiO is a transitional metal oxide which is antiferromagnetic in nature below 3 kelvin and is an excellent material for catalysis, energy conversion, in storage devices, gas sensors and electro-chromic films e [8-10]

mposites of mixed ferrites of $Ni_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}Fe_2O_4$ and Metal oxides such as NiO are the technologically important materials which e used in functional devices such as in field sensors, heterogeneous catalysis, and in various sensors [11].

our present study, composite samples made up of ferrite phase and metal oxide (NiO) with the basic composition (1-x) $_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}Fe_2O_4$ + (x) NiO (x=0, 0.05, 0.15, 0.15) were prepared using hybrid mechano synthesis for preparing composite erials and for synthesis of ferrite phase used nitrate-citrate auto-combustion method. Auto-combustion method is a self- pagating thermally-induced reaction of a gel, obtained from aqueous solutions containing metallic nitrates which acts as dizer and an organic fuel. Stoichiometric proportions between fuel and metallic nitrates are calculated according to the cies of the reacting elements so as to provide the relation of oxidizer/fuel equal to one [12]. Here, metallic nitrates are ered as starting materials which are also known as precursors, because of their water-soluble nature, have low ignition peratures and are easy to prepare.

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Structural and Magnetic Studies of Mg^{+2} doped $NiFe_2O_4$ using Citrate Precursor Method

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ct.

doped $NiFe_2O_4$ ferrite nano-particles with the basic composition $Mg_xNi_{1-x}Fe_2O_4$ (x=0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1) were sized using nitrate-citrate method, which is also known as auto-combustion method. Synthesized samples, sintered at 900°C vestigated for various properties through its structural, dielectric and magnetic studies. Phase of the synthesized samples obed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) studies. Peaks observed in the PXRD spectrum confirms the single phase spinel cubic e for the pure and Mg^{+2} doped $NiFe_2O_4$ samples. Using FESEM, surface morphology of the samples has been investigated. Hioki make LCR Hi-Tester 3250, various dielectric parameters such as dielectric permittivity (ε') , dielectric loss tangent were investigated as a function of frequency and Mg^{+2} concentration at room temperature, over the frequency range 100 MHz. Frequency dependence of ε' and tan δ is in accordance with the Maxwell-Wagner type interfacial polarization. cal conductivity (σ_{ac}) is deduced from the measured dielectric data, and found that the conduction mechanism in Mg_xNi_{1-} nanoferrites are in conformity with the electron hopping model. Using vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM), for the ed ferrites, magnetic properties were investigated.

rds: Combustion; Ferrites; Magnetic properties; Hopping Model.

NTRODUCTION

crystalline spinel ferrites are the magnetic oxides with excellent electrical and magnetic properties, can be easily tuned by lling the size of synthesized particles using various preparation techniques. Because of their imperative technological and dical applications they are employed in numerous devices like radiofrequency circuits, ferro-fluids, hyperthermia, cores of rmer, microwave antennas, magnetic recording [1-4].

agnetic materials, mainly consisting of ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3) are known as ferrites and have spinel cubic structure. Ferrites magnetic hysteresis (M-H curve) and also exhibit spontaneous magnetization. Electrical and magnetic properties of spinel s is because of distribution of cations among the available crystallographic lattice sites such as tetrahedral (A) and dral (B) sites [5].For any ferrites, its properties depends upon the various parameters such as preparation technique adopted, f organic fuel used, sintering temperature and sintering time, the type of environment such as in air, or inert gas in which the es were synthesized, etc.

ferrite belongs to inverse spinel with Ni^{+2} at octahedral (B-site) and Fe^{+3} ions distributed equally in both, tetrahedral (A- nd octahedral sites (B-site) [6]. Nickel and Magnesium ferrites are used in numerous electronic device applications because r high permeability, high electrical resistivity, mechanical hardness, and chemical stability [7].

esium ferrite is among the technologically important ferrites with spinel cubic structure, which is used in number of ation oriented devices such as in field sensors, heterogeneous catalysis, and in gas sensors [8-10].

present study, samples with the basic composition $Mg_xNi_{1-x}Fe_2O_4$(x=0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1) were prepared using nitrate- auto-combustion method, which involves exothermic and self-propagating thermally-induced reaction of a xerogel, ed from aqueous solutions containing metallic nitrates which acts as oxidizer and an organic fuel. Stoichiometric rtions between fuel and metallic nitrates are calculated according to the valencies of the reacting elements so as to provide lation of oxidizer/fuel equal to one [11-12]. Here, metallic nitrates are preferred as starting materials which are also known cursors, because of their water-soluble nature, have low ignition temperatures and are easy to prepare.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

$_{1-x}Fe_2O_4$ nano ferrite (where x=0.0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0) powders were prepared using auto-combustion method. Precursors rting the materials synthesis are Nickel Nitrate ($Ni(NO_3)_2 6H_2O$), Ferric Nitrate ($Fe(NO_3)_2.9H_2O$), esium Nitrate ($Mg(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, Citric acid ($C_6H_8O_7.H_2O$), all chemicals are of AR Grade with purity more than 99%.

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and Opportunities of Solar Energy: Indian Perspective

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huge potential for solar energy production. The country's location geographically favours the of solar energy. India, a tropical nation, receives 3,000 hours of sunshine annually and receives ion virtually all year round. This is more than 5,000 trillion kWh. Nearly everything in India 7 kWh of sun radiation per square metre. 2,300–3,200 hours of sunshine are the equal in a year. ir geographic location, states like West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya laharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, and Rajasthan have a significant deal of potential for harnessing solar ce the vast majority of people reside in rural areas, there is a lot of potential for solar energy to be there. Rural households may consume less firewood and dung cakes if they use solar energy. In e have been numerous large-scale projects proposed, some of which include: The best solar energy e in India's Thar Desert and are expected to produce 700 to 2,100 GW, respectively. By 2022, the Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), an initiative of the Centre, aims to generate 20,000 MW ower.Gujarat's innovative solar power programme intends to generate 1,000 MW of solar energy. 130 billion solar power plan that anticipated to generate 20 GW of solar power by 2020 was in July 2009. In addition to the aforementioned, around 66 MW is installed for a variety of uses in area, including solar water pumps, street lighting systems, and lanterns.As a result, India has a large- for solar energy generation that may not only fill the gap in power generation but also significantly he production of green energy, which would assist to slow down world climatic change.

s: Solar Mission, Solar energy, Solar radiation, Solar power projects, Green Energy Production

I. INTRODUCTION

g to a senior government source who asked to remain anonymous, the per-person electricity tion peaked at 1010 kWh some time ago. However, experts are not very encouraged by the rising tion statistic. "Crossing the 1,000-unit threshold for annual per-person electricity use is undoubtedly one, but it is not particularly significant. In several East and North East states, less than 30% of have access to electricity, meaning that one-fourth of all households in the nation still do not have it. ng to Debasish Mishra, senior director, consulting, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India Pvt. Ltd., the portant milestone that the country must reach is 100% of households having a reliable 24x7 energy

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Hardware Trojan Detection System for Smart Citynetwork: HTDS

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Abstract

The IoTs has become an indispensable part ofour lives at work and in our home application to the need for a huge number of IoT devices, IoT manufacturers are least concerned about secu vulnerabilities during designing and developing these devices. Because of which it becomes easi adversaries to manipulate the hardware and insert Trojans or Remote File Inclusion to control remot this research we aim to build a modelto identify hardware Trojans in IoT devices using Deep le We chose distinctive features that can detect the presence of Trojan in these devices. The proposed is tested using existing and real-time dataset generated using smart city test bed

Introduction

Internet of Things (IoT) devices are widely used in the smart city network due to its defined re-sour millions of devices are inter connected through the internet around the world. Smart cities integ infrastructure of the different domains and cyber-physical technologies to improve the eco efficiency and the quality of life by reducing the power waste and smart management of the transp traffic [1]. Smart cities are also known as intelligent or digital cities, where extensive In- ter communication (ICT) applications areused to collect the information from various Internetof Thin devices, sensors and actuators to augment an innovation which leads to reduction in cost and resources of the system. Further- more, it strengthens the link between government and citizen cities are truly dependent on IoTdevices, that is characterized by a large attacking surface. Sm are supposed to help improve ser-vices for people, but being irresponsible with data storage could privacy violations and poorlyimplemented security could allow cyber attackersto interfere with and systems people need. Security of IoT systems has been identified as one of the most ch tasks for the smart cities[2]. Sensors and internet-connected devices may im- prove urban ser could also be used byhackers and foreign states to disrupt or spy. In addi-tion, attacks on the Integrated circuit (IC) of an IoT device have been exponentially increased after integration of devices in different domains (such as healthcare, transportation, Radar and CCTV surveillance result multiple attacks targeting the security of the IoT devices that includes confidentiality, availability, authentication, and privacy [3]. According to BBC report attacker perform 'grid- lo to compromise the traffic control systemof the 21s^t century city that affects the peoples liveand In the year 2018, city of Atlantawas under ransomware attack, the attacker targeted applicati customers to pay the bill. In precaution to this attack Hartsfield-Jackson Airport shutdown network and 8,000 people un- plugged their system from the smart infrastructure [5]. To defe attack traditional security mechanisms cannot be deployed, due it is compu- tational cost and re- processing power to enable such a mechanism and contradicts with the resource constraint IoT Improved tech- nology should counter the new threats and ensures the security of the IoT syste Around the world, security specialists and the researchers pay attention towards the smart to strengthen the security of the IoT sys- tem, proposing various frameworks and Hardw Detection System (HTDS) mechanisms to avoid such types of cyber attacks. Hence, requirement to study and analyse using predic-tive Machine Learning (ML) to detect ar malicious patterns of the IoT network. Smart cities generate enormous amounts of data fr devices, which proves challenges to the HTDS namely huge computational storage, uncc redundant data that adversely affect the detec- tion mechanism which results in high false negatives. The assessment of the IoT system vulnerabilities is perspective using pyramid-of-pa [9].

The Figure. 1 describes the PoP, it has six different levels. At the top most layer consist of actuator, this layer provides an potential attacking surface due to its heterogeneous enviro

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Sufi Qawwali Drifting Towards Extinction, New Generation Sans Interest In Traditional Art

* *Dr. Sayed Irfan G.*

Introduction:

Khuldabad town is known all over the world owing to the shrines of Sufi saints. When we try to know the life style of the Sufi saints it was the most simple one . Sufi saints used to wear woolen clothes and spent hours in mediating to connect heart with the Almighty. They stressed that all the human beings are equal and tried to unite divided people . Hazrat Nizamuddin (Rh) of Delhi was the teacher of Sufi saints who had come to Khuldabad. Their contribution for religious harmony is praiseworthy as people from all faiths were their followers.

Many Sufi saints including poet Amir Khusro created awareness among people with the help of his poetry. Khusro was the disciple of Hazrat Nizamuddin (Rh) and friend of great poet Hasan Sajzi . Poet Hasan had come to Khuldabad with the Sufi saints and his grave is in the town. Amir Khusro had also visited Khuldabad to meet his friend. Few scholars claimed that Qawwali was used as a medium to spread their teachings among the common people.

Around 1400 saints had come here and spread in the region later on . Sufi saints who had come here in Khuldabad in two groups one by one after a gap of few years as per the instructions of great Sufi saint Hazrat Nizamuddin of Delhi . They used to stay in the Khanqah , a building for staying and learning.

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आरोग्य प्रशासनातील परिचारिकांची भूमिका

प्रा. संदीप भीमराव अवसरमोल

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व विभागप्रमुख

कोहिनूर महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद

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राजीव गांधी महाविद्यालय, करमाड, जि. औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना :

मानवी आरोग्यास आधुनिक काळात विशेष महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. देशाच्या दृष्टीने देखील ही महत्वाची बाब मानली जाते. याच दृष्टीकोनातून शासकीय पातळीवर सार्वजनिक आरोग्यास प्राधान्य देण्यात येत आहे. या दृष्टीने आरोग्य प्रशासनातील सर्वच मानवी घटकांना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान असते. त्यातही रुग्णांची देखभाल, सुश्रुषा करणारा एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक म्हणून परीचारीकांकडे पहिले जाते. रुग्णाच्या सर्व गरजा तत्परतेने, काळजीपूर्वक व शास्त्राधारित पद्धतीने पूर्ण करण्याला 'रुग्णपरिचर्या' म्हणतात. रोग्याची शुश्रूषा करणाऱ्या स्त्रीला नर्स हा इंग्रजी भाषेतील शब्द रूढ झालेला आहे. अनादिकालापासून प्रत्येक स्त्रीला तिच्या कुटुंबातील कुणातरी आजारी व्यक्तीची परिचर्या करण्याचा प्रसंग आलेलाच असतो. आजारी व्यक्तीची योग्य ती काळजी घेऊन, वैद्याने योजिलेल्या उपचारांचा त्याला सर्व प्रकारे फायदा मिळवून देणे हा रुग्णपरिचर्येचा प्रमुख उद्देश असतो. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य परिचारिका ही आरोग्य सेवा संघातील एक महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे.

रुग्णपरिचर्याची पार्श्वभूमी

भारतात 17 व्या शतकापर्यंत तरी 'परिचारिका' या शब्दाचा परिचय नव्हता. बहुतेक खेड्यांमध्ये एखादी अनुभवी महिला वैयक्तिक पातळीवर औषधपाणी देणे, प्रसूती करणे, बाळंतपणात आई-बाळांची काळजी घेणे वा अपघातात सापडलेल्यांवर उपचार करणे इत्यादी कामं करत असे. त्यापासून काही तुरळक बिदागीही तिला मिळत असावे. मुळात हे एक पुण्यकर्म असून दीन-दुबळ्यांची सेवा केल्यामुळे परमेश्वरी कृपा होऊन तिच्या कुटुंबाला सुख-शांती मिळेल, एवढीच धारणा त्यामागे होती. इतिहास काळातील आदिमानवापासून आजपर्यंतच्या प्रगत मानवापर्यंतच्या एकूण एक सर्व पिढ्या कुठल्या ना कुठल्या तरी भूकंप, ज्वालामुखी, महायुद्ध, सांसर्गिक साथीसारख्या भयंकर संकटांचा सामना करत-करत आताच्या अवस्थेपर्यंत पोचल्या आहेत. दुःख पचविण्याची त्यांची ताकद फार मोठी आहे. परंतु जेव्हा-जेव्हा संकटं कोसळली, तेव्हा-तेव्हा महिला- आई, बहीण वा नर्स या स्वरूपात – समाजाला एकत्रित ठेवण्यास धावून आल्या. आजच्या कोरोना महामारीच्या साथीतसुद्धा परिचारिका हेच काम करतात. या महामारीच्या काळातील त्यांचे कार्य विशेष उल्लेखनीय स्वरूपाचे होते.

रुग्णपरिचर्या हा वैद्यकाचा महत्त्वाचा घटक असल्याने अनादिकालापासून ज्ञात असल्याची नोंद भारतीय इतिहासात आढळते. सुश्रुतांनी वैद्यकाचे चार आधारस्तंभ सांगितले आहेत : (१) वैद्य, (२) रुग्ण, (३) औषधे व (४) रुग्णपरिचारिका. चरकांनी रुग्णपरिचारिकेची अभिलक्षणे अशी सांगितली आहेत : 'औषधे तयार करण्याचे किंवा त्यांचे मिश्रण तयार करता येण्याचे ज्ञान असावे हुषार, रुग्णसमर्पित व कायावाचामने करून शुद्ध असावी'.

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भारतातील आरोग्य योजना व कार्यक्रम : एक दृष्टीक्षेप

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प्रस्तावना:

आरोग्य ही प्रत्येक व्यक्तीची निरोगी जीवनासाठी असलेली मूलभूत गरज आहे. चांगल्या आरोग्याशिवाय कोणतीही व्यक्ती जीवनाचा आनंद घेऊ शकत नाही. कोणत्याही देशाच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासात व्यक्तीचे आरोग्य हे महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. त्यासाठी देशातील व्यक्ती हा निरोगी असणे आवश्यक असते. निरोगी व्यक्ती हा केवळ शारीरिक आणि मानसिक दृष्टिकोनातून तंदुरुस्त नसावा तो सामाजिक दृष्टीनेही तंदुरुस्त असावा. आरोग्य म्हणजे केवळ रोगाचा अभाव नव्हे भोवतालच्या परिस्थितीनुसार शरीर व मन कार्यक्षम असणे, मनाला उत्साह व शरीरात जोम असून जीवन सुखी असणे या गोष्टींचा आरोग्य या संज्ञेत अंतर्भाव होतो, या दृष्टीने 'आरोग्य' या संज्ञेपेक्षा 'स्वास्थ्य' हा शब्द अधिक अर्थपूर्ण आहे. 'आरोग्य' ही कल्पना केवळ अभावात्मक नाही आरोग्याच्या कल्पनेत शरीर आणि मन यांची सर्व दृष्टीने सुदृढता अंतर्भूत आहे. परंतु ही सदृढता सापेक्ष आहे. सभोवताली जी परिस्थिती असते त्यापासून व्यक्तीचा निरोगीपणा वेगळा काढता येणार नाही त्या परिस्थितीप्रमाणे एखाद्याचे आरोग्य चांगले वा वाईट ठरत असते, तेव्हा परिस्थितीचा शारीरिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, भौतिक इत्यादी सदर्भ लक्षत घेऊन शरीर व मन यांची सुदृढ अवस्था म्हणजेच आरोग्य होय. अर्थात आरोग्य म्हणजे व्यक्तीचे शरीर आणि मन यांची सदृढता होय. आरोग्य ही केवळ रोग, आजार, बरे न वाटणे दवाखान्यात भरती न होणे एवढेच नसून वाईट मार्गापासून वळणे, पूर्ण शक्तीनिशी सामाजिक कार्य करणे, उत्पादक कार्यास वाहून घेणे, मन प्रसन्न ठेवणे, उत्साहित राहणे या सर्वांचा एकत्रित परिणाम म्हणजे आरोग्य होय.

भारतात आरोग्य सेवांची सुरुवात भारतातील ब्रिटिश शासनाकडून अठराव्या शतकात झाली. सन 1921 पासून देशातील आरोग्य सेवा सुविधांचा विकास झाला. आहे. भारतातील ब्रिटिश सैनिकांची आरोग्याचे संरक्षण करणे हा आरोग्य सेवांचा सुरुवातीचा प्राथमिक हेतू होता. तत्कालीन भारत सरकारने त्या वेळच्या विभागीय अथवा परगना सरकारांना आताचे राज्य सरकारने समाजाला वैद्यकीय सेवा आणि सार्वजनिक आरोग्य बाबतचे सुविधा पुरवण्याबाबत अधिकार बहाल केले होते. यासाठी स्वतंत्रपणे वैद्यकीय तसेच सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभागाची स्थापना केली होती. देशातील नागरिकांची आरोग्यविषयक गरजा लक्षात घेऊन आरोग्यसेवांचा अर्थपूर्ण आणि वास्तव विकासाला चालना देण्याचे काम ब्रिटिश काळातील भारत सरकारने केले. देशातील आरोग्य सेवांच्या विकासाला खरी सुरुवात भारत स्वातंत्र्य नंतरच झाली. भारत स्वातंत्र्य झाल्यानंतर देशातील आरोग्य सेवा सुविधांचा विकास व सुसूत्रीकरण यासाठी वेगवेगळे आरोग्य विषयक समित्या निर्माण करण्यात आल्या, त्या समितीच्या अहवालाच्या आधारावर देशात राष्ट्रीय आरोग्य धोरण ठरवण्यात आले आहे. केंद्र शासनाने आजपर्यंत देशातील नागरिकांना चांगले आरोग्य उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी अनेक योजना व कार्यक्रम राबविले आहेत, त्यांचा उदेश जाणून घेण्याच्या उदेशाने हा संशोधन पेपर लिहिला आहे.

भारतातील आरोग्य योजना व कार्यक्रम :

केंद्र व राज्य शासनाच्या आरोग्य विभागा द्वारे नागरिकांना आरोग्य सुविधा अधिक सुलभ होण्यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या आरोग्यविषयक योजना राबवल्या जातात. या योजनेचा मुख्य उद्देश नागरिकांना आरोग्यविषयक सुविधा मुबलक प्रमाणात व गुणात्मक प्रमाणात उपलब्ध करून प्रतिबंधात्मक व रोगनिवारक आरोग्यविषयक देखभाल सेवा देणे. तसेच माता व अर्भक मृत्यूदर कमी करण्याच्या उद्देशाने माता व बालकांचे आरोग्य सुधारणे पायाभूत सेवा या दृष्टीने रुग्णालय सेवा सुधारणे आरोग्यसेवेच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी डॉक्टर, परिचारिका व इतर निम्न वैद्यकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांची कौशल्य व ज्ञान अद्ययावत करून त्यांना प्रशिक्षित करणे,

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Overview on Waistline of Inflation

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Abstract-

Din haisuhanaaajpelhi Tarikh hai the lines of this song seemed to be soothing every month. But now that pay day comes the exercise of how to meet the monthly budget seems like an unpleasant task due to rising inflation, along with savings call expenses have to be cut. The challenge of barely making ends meet in the budget is common to the citizens of all economic sectors. This is a review of how expenses are increasing from household expenses tourism , shopping, education in Maharashtra state.

Key words- Inflation, Business, Common people.

Introduction-

Due to inflation, many people lost their sleep due to the worry of how to run the house. Even to meet the needs of food, clothing, shelter, there is not enough in the pocket at all the end of the month and the calculation of how to meet the savings and expenses cannot be done. Even thinking about savings in this situation is fun! Common citizens are expressing such reactions. Most of the students living in hostels, daily wage workers, Company workers, Government employees, businessmen have deteriorated many people have a question that they have to pay their children's school fees, gas in running out in the house, leafy vegetables, pulses, milk are expensive, which items should be reduced. First lockdown, than the recession and now the inflation has directly affected the common people. The Russia- Ukraine was added fuel to the inflationary fire. Petrol & Diesel prices increased by ten rupees in just three and half months. From January 2022were hiked ever day from 26 to 31May . This literally broke the back of common people.

Hotel, Trips also on hold

Traders could not escape from the onslaught of inflation. In Summer, the Price of Chillies for masala increased by Rs. 150 to 500. The prices of most of the food items, including the essential wheat, increased Banks also reduced interest rates on savings. AS a result, the source of income in the house holds of the upper middleclass and Small traders decreased. As a direct result of the rise in gas oil food prices the prices of menu cards in hotels have increased. Therefore, most peoples hoteling, which was done every eight- ten days before corona has now been postponed to fifteen- twenty days. Most of the people are interested in tourism. Such trips near and abroad are arranged in summer, However, all these have now gone on hold Children used to have two sets of school uniforms at a time now limited to one. In such a way the picture seems to be trying to reconcile in come and expenditure.

Example- Cooking gas has gone up to more Rs. 1000. How can the common man afford it?

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Facile Synthesis of Nanostructured Cobalt Ferrite Nanoparticles and X-ray Diffraction and Infrared Characterizations

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Abstract:

The cobalt ferrite ($CoFe_2O_4$) nanoparticles were prepared by sol-gel wet chemical approach using dextrose as a chelating agent. The dextrose to nitrate ratio were optimized as 3:1 using propellant chemistry approach. Further, the as-prepared nanopowder was sintered at 600°C for 4 h to get the pure phase formation. The sintered powder were further used for the structural, infrared and optical characterizations. The X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis in the 2θ range of 20° to 80° at room temperature was employed to study the structural properties of prepared $CoFe_2O_4$ nanoparticles. The XRD diffraction shows the pure phase formation of nanoparticles with cubic spinel structure. Using XRD data, the different structural parameters such as lattice constant, crystallite size, X-ray density, unit cell volume, hopping lengths, interionic distances, interionic angles etc. were calculated and are found in the reported range. The Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy in the wavenumber range of 400 cm^{-1} to 400 cm^{-1} was employed to study the infrared properties of the prepared nanoparticles. FT-IR spectra revealed the stretching vibrational band belonging to the metal oxide stretching which confirmed the successful formation of nanocrystalline $CoFe_2O_4$. Using FTIR data the different infrared parameters such as force constants, bond lengths etc. were calculated and are found in reported range.

Keywords: $CoFe_2O_4$, sol-gel synthesis, XRD, FTIR, UV-Vis.

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Impedance Studies of Ni-Cu Ferrite by Citrate Precursor method

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Abstract Nickel ferrite nano-particles having the basic composition $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$ (x=0, 0.2,0.4, 0.6, .8 and 1.0) were prepared using Citrate Precursor method. Structural, dielectric and a.c conductivity f these samples, which were sintered at 1000°C were studied. Structures of the synthesized samples ere probed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) studies. Peaks observed in the XRD spectrum indicated single hase spinel cubic structure for the synthesized samples. Surface morphology of the samples has been vestigated using Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM). For Impedance studies, rameters like dielectric constant (ε') and dielectric loss tangent (tan δ) and as well as impedance rameters such as Z^I ans Z^{II} of the synthesized ferrites were investigated as a function of frequency at om temperature over the frequency range 100 Hz to 1 MHz using Hioki make Impedance analyzer th Model No. 3250-50. Dielectric dispersion was observed for the synthesized samples. pendence of ε' and tan δ with the frequency of the alternating applied electric field is in accordance h the Maxwell-Wagner type interfacial polarization.

y words: Impedance, Citrate Precursor, XRD spectrum, Nano-ferrites.

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Structural, dielectric and electrical properties of Ni (Mg, Zn) Fe_2O_4 by Auto Combustion method

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Abstract

Nickel ferrite nano-particles having the basic composition $Ni_{0.75}M_{0.25}Fe_2O_4$ (M=Mg+2,Zn+2) were prepared using auto combustion method. Structural, dielectric and a.c conductivity of these samples, which were sintered at 1000 ^{0}C were studied. Structures of the synthesized samples were probed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) studies. Peaks observed in the XRD spectrum indicated single phase spinel cubic structure for the synthesized samples. Surface morphology of the samples has been investigated using Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM). Dielectric constant (ε') and dielectric loss tangent (tan δ) of doped nano-crystalline nickel ferrites were investigated as a function of frequency at room temperature over the frequency range 100 Hz to 1 MHz using Hioki make LCR Hi-Tester 3250. Dielectric dispersionwas observed for the synthesized samples. Dependence of ε' and tan δ with the frequency of the alternating applied electric field is in accordance with the Maxwell-Wagner type interfacial polarization. The electrical conductivity (σ_{ac}) deduced from the measured dielectric data has been thoroughly analyzed and found that the conduction mechanism in Mg+2 and Zn+2 doped $NiFe_2O_4$nanoferrite are in conformity with the electron hopping model.

Keywords: Auto combustion, Polarization, Nano-ferrite, Dielectric.

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Impedance Studies of Ni-Cu mixed Ferrite by Auto Combustion method

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Abstract -

Nickel ferrite nano-particles having the basic composition $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$ (x=0, 0.2,0.4, 0.6, 0.8 and 1.0) were prepared using auto combustion method. Structural, dielectric and a.c conductivity of these samples, which were sintered at 1000°C were studied. Structures of the synthesized samples were probed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) studies. Peaks observed in the XRD spectrum indicated single phase spinel cubic structure for the synthesized samples. Surface morphology of the samples has been investigated using Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM). For Impedance studies, parameters like dielectric constant (ε') and dielectric loss tangent (tan δ) and as well as impedance parameters such as Z^{I} ans $Z^{II}$of the synthesized ferrites were investigated as a function of frequency at room temperature over the frequency range 100 Hz to 1 MHz using Hioki make Impedance analyzer with Model No. 3250-50. Dielectric dispersion was observed for the synthesized samples. Dependence of ε' and tan δ with the frequency of the alternating applied electric field is in accordance with the Maxwell-Wagner type interfacial polarization.

Key words: Impedance, Combustion, XRD spectrum, Nano-ferrites.

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Electric Vehicle- Today's Need to Reduce Carbon Emission

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Introduction

Humans are increasingly influencing the climate and the earth's temperature by burning fossil fuels through transportation and other purposes, cutting down forests and farming livestock such activities have been the main driver of climate change. Transportation is one of the remarkable reason for carbon emission into the atmosphere, increasing the greenhouse effect and global warming. If such green house gases once emitted in the atmosphere, it tends to stay there for a very long time. No doubt a portion of the carbon dioxide released through human activities is taken up by plants, and some is absorbed directly into the ocean, but roughtly 50% of all carbon dioxide emitted by human activities today stays in the atmosphere and capable to remain there for hundreds of year and influencing the climate globally resulting global warming. To combat this situation its today's need to apply some eco-friendly strategies and sustainable development by reducing GHG emission.

Present scenario

There are many good strategies to promote sustainable development and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other combustion emissions. The air quality in many urban environments is causing many premature deaths because of asthma, cardiovascular disease, chronic pulmonary disease, lung cancer, and dementia associated with combustion emissions. Better air quality in urban environments is one of the reasons for countries to work together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. There are many potential benefits associated with limiting climate change. As the effect of carbon emission, the average global temperature made new record highs in 2014, 2015, and 2016. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to electric vehicles and electricity generation using renewable energy must take place in accord with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Present study reviews recent research and commercial progress related to the electrification of transportation and the transition to the Electric vehical Globally. United Nations and the partner countries pass the approval of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change on December 12, 2015 to reduce the carbon emission [1]

Impacts and Challenges

The task of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is a very significant global challenge. To accomplish this goal, it is necessary to electrify transportation which will play a key role to achieve the goal. The transition to conventional vehicle to electric vehical is a great challenge, and it will take many years. The goal to reduce GHG emissions by 80% by 2050 is considered to be reasonable [2]. In current era there is arose recent progress with respect to the goal of reducing emissions[3] . It is fact that growth of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is proportional to the increasing amount of GHG emission. But From year 2000 and 2014, total 21 countries reported increases in GDP while reducing GHG emissions[4] . There are so many impacts regarding to greenhouse gas emissions and the increase of their concentrations in the atmosphere[5]. Global average temperatures have been increasing and a new record was set in 2016. This is the third year in a row in which a new global average temperature was set, and the average global temperature across land and ocean was 0.94 degrees Celsius above the 20th century average temperature. Particulate matter in air has been found to be the sixth largest overall risk factor for global premature mortality[6] . There are many premature deaths associated with asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and cardiovascular disease. Having diabetes increase the chances of harm from air pollution. Lung cancer risk is higher for those exposed to diesel particulates [7].

Climate change impacts agriculture, flooding is a greater problem, sea level rise causes coastal problems, there are health and economic impacts, and human migration has increased[8]. If the average global temperature rises beyond 4°C. Air quality will be adversely impacted by wild fires and dust from drought conditions that are made worse by climate change[9].

Paris agreement to combat situation of climate change

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Study on Agriculture pest in Khultabad of Aurangabad District of Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT: Field survey and farmers visit was conducted at some selected farm/fields of Khultabad region where some selected crops viz cotton, gram, Sorghum (jowar), maize, wheat, Pigeon pea grown during Khrif and Rabi season in view to study the incidences of insect pests on these crops. The observation of field study revealed that total 18 insect pests belong to 8 orders, out of 18 insects maximum 5 insects were recorded as from order hemiptera. The incidence of *Dysdercus cingulatus* (Red cotton Bug) was found to be the most common insect pest on most of the crops. Besides this presence of termite as a remarkable crop damaging pest observed in the underground field which has potency to damage various range of crops by destroying the root system of plants.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is one of the agricultural country in the world. Near about more than 68% Indian population inhabits in rural areas of the country. In other word majority of Indian populations are rural and depends on agriculture for their expenses and lives. However majority farmer set and perform their agro based industries along with agriculture such as apiculture, sericulture, lac culture, fish farming, emu farming, goat farming and poultry farming etc. It is fact that meanwhile occupation of agriculture is facing a very serious problem of attack of insect pests to the crops. The class Insecta of phylum Arthropoda is a largest group in the animal kingdom. They are cosmopolitan in distribution. These insects are serious pests in agriculture and attack on cultivated plants, some are veterinary and some medical pests too. These pests damage various agriculture crops and causing great economic losses and adversely affects on the yield. These insects are voracious feeder. During their larval stage they cause a heavy damage to agriculture crops. More than 10,000 species of insects damaged food plants worldwide [1]. According to one of the study, an Indian agriculture field is suffering an annual loss of about 8, 63,884 Million due to attack of insect pests [2]. Stored bulk grain and processed commodities also affects by insects responsible for big economic loss [3]. One of the study reveals that in India wheat is attacked by number of insect pests[4]. In other research Deshmukh and Ade have recorded 8 species of cotton pests in Akot area of District Akola of Vidhabha, Maharashtra [5]. Again in same study Pandey *et al* recorded 66%-100% losses in yield in cowpea due to insect pest [6]. The heavy crops are loss from insect pests, the farmers use large amounts of pesticides [7]. Sorghum is the fifth most important cereal crop in the world after wheat, rice, maize and barley. It is grown in the arid and semiarid parts of the world. About 150 insect species have been reported as pests on sorghum [8]. As per, still higher yield losses to the extent of 66 and 95% were incurred due to bollworms in *arboreum* and *hirsutum* cotton, respectively[9]. Again there is big problem of invasion of fall armyworm, *S. frugiperda* to India has further worsened the maize production making the farmers helpless. Fall armyworm reported to be feeding on more than 80 plant species from 23 families[10]. Many studies have been carried out in various regions of of Maharashtra on various crops but not a specific study has been carried out on major crops grown in Khultabad. Therefore, in order to study the population dynamics of insect pests on some major crops including gram, jowar , maize, wheat and pigeon pea crops grown in some selected farms of Khultabad .A field survey was conducted during Kharif and Rabi seasons in the research area.

II. METHODOLOGY

Khuldabad is located at 20.05°N 75.18°E. Throughout the year, in Khuldabad, there are 124.8 rainfall days, and 680mm (26.77") of precipitation. A field survey of some selected farm of Khultabad was made during Kharif and Rabi season of year 2020-2021. Field survey was conducted on selected farm. Crop viz cotton, gram, Sorghum (jowar), maize, wheat, Pigeon pea etc were observed and recorded. The insect pests observed on the crop during the survey were noted down and photograph was captured using available camera. The insect pests observed were identified with the help of research papers of various researchers and internet sources.

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عزیز احمد کے افسانے چگڈنڈی میں کردار کی نفسیاتی کشمکش

By : Dr.Abdul Mujahid Ansari

Associate Professor in Urdu
Kohinoor Arts, Commerce
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عزیز احمد کی زندگی کا سفر مشاہدات و تجربات کی نظر رہا۔ تعلیمی اوقات میں ریاست حیدرآباد کے دکھنے پر لندن جانا وہاں کی تہذیب تمدن، معاشرت کا مشاہدہ کرنا۔ جو تہذیب ہندوستان کی معاشرت سے بالکل مختلف تھی۔ لندن سے واپسی پر جامعہ عثمانیہ میں استاد کے عہدے پر کام کرنے کا تجربہ ابتدائی مرحلہ میں ہی تھا کہ انھیں نظام آف حیدرآباد کی بہو شہزادی دُرِ شہوار کا سیکریٹری مقرر ہونے کا شرف حاصل ہوا۔ شاہی خاندان سے منسلک ہونے کی وجہ سے انھیں شاہی خاندان کی تہذیب، ثقافت اور معاشرتی زندگی کو بہت قریب سے دیکھنے کا موقع ملا۔ جس کا انکشاف ان کے فن پاروں میں دکھائی دیتا ہے۔ ان کے وسیع مطالعے مشاہدہ اور تجربات نے ان کے فن پاروں میں چار چاند لگا دیئے۔ عزیز احمد کا اسلوب اپنے ہم عصر افسانے نگاروں سے منفرد نظر آتا ہے۔

عزیز احمد نے ریاست حیدرآباد کے "ورنگل" شہر اور نلگنڈہ کالج سے انٹرپاس کیا۔ 1929ء میں جامعہ عثمانیہ حیدرآباد سے ایف۔ اے کیا اور جامعہ عثمانیہ سے بی۔ اے کرنے کے بعد ریاست حیدرآباد کے وظیفے پر اعلیٰ تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے لیے لندن گئے انگریزی ادب میں لندن یونیورسٹی سے 1938ء میں بی۔ اے آنرز کی ڈگری لی۔

عزیز احمد نے لندن یونیورسٹی سے فراغت کے بعد کچھ وقت پیرس میں گذارا اسی عرصہ میں وہ فرانس کے سوربون یونیورسٹی سے بھی وابستہ رہے۔ 1942ء سے 1947ء تک نظام آف حیدرآباد کی بہو شہزادی دُرِ شہوار کے سیکریٹری مقرر ہوئے۔ اور تقریباً چار سال تک منسلک رہے۔ 1949ء میں تقسیم ہند کے المیہ کے بعد جامعہ عثمانیہ سے استعفیٰ دے کر پاکستان چلے گئے۔ وہاں حکومت پاکستان کے اعلیٰ عہدہ پر فائز رہے۔ مقرر ہوئے۔

عزیز احمد نے اپنے ادبی سفر کا آغاز تراجم سے کیا تھا بعد میں انہوں نے افسانے لکھے۔ "پیکٹ" افسانے کا ترجمہ "پھندنے" کے زیر عنوان "نقوش" لاہور نمبر 1928ء میں عزیز احمد عثمان آبادی کے نام سے شائع ہوا۔ عزیز احمد نے باقاعدہ لکھنا 1929ء سے شروع کیا ان کے پہلے افسانے کے بارے میں اعظم راہی لکھتے ہیں:

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افسانہ بازی گر۔۔۔سیاسی استحصال کا آئینہ

ڈاکٹر عبدالمجاہد انصاری، خلد آباد

افسانہ ''بازی گر'' وہ افسانہ ہے جس کے باعث نورالحسنین نے کمرشیل رسائل سے نکل کر پہلی بار ادبی رسائل میں قدم رکھا تھا۔ یہ افسانہ اپنے وقت کے نہایت معتبر ادبی رسالے ماہنامہ ''جواز'' کے سلور جوبلی نمبر میں شائع ہوا تھا۔ یہ ایک تمثیلی علامتی افسانہ ہے لیکن اس کے باجود اس کی علامتیں نہایت آسانی کے ساتھ قاری پر کھل جاتی ہیں۔

افسانہ بازی گر بظاہر سانپ سیڑھی کی بساط پر کھیلا جانے والا وہ کھیل ہے جس کے باطن میں اکثریت اور اقلیت کو سیاسی بازیگر کس طرح آپس میں لڑوا کر اپنا اُلو سیدھا کرتے ہیں اُس کا بیان ہے۔ افسانے میں اس کے علامتی کردار اپنا تعارف اس طرح کرواتے ہیں:

> '' میں خدا بخش کا مہرا ہوں اس لیے میرا نام اللہ رکھا ہے اور میرا یہ ساتھی بھگوان داس کا اور محض اسی وجہ سے اُس کا نام رام اوتار ہے۔ ہم دونوں میں بڑی دوستی ہے، ہونا بھی چاہیے آخر ہم دونوں اسی گول مرتبان میں ایک ساتھ ہی تو رہتے ہیں، لیکن مجبوراً ہم دونوں کو ایک دوسرے کا مقابل بننا پڑتا ہے۔ یہی بھگوان داس اور خدا بخش کی مرضی ہے۔''

افسانہ بازی گر کے یہ کردار اپنے آقاؤں کے حکم کے پابند ہیں۔ جو ہندوستان کی سیاسی اور سماجی صورتِ حال کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔ جہاں افسانے کے مرکزی کردار خدا بخش اور بھگوان داس اپنے سیاسی وجود کی خاطر اپنے مہروں کا استحصال کرتے ہیں۔ اپنی بازی جیتنے کی خاطر ان مہروں کو پریشانیوں اور اذیتوں سے دوچار کرتے ہیں۔ یعنی اپنی سیاست کو چمکانے کی خاطر سیاسی لیڈران

ں میں نفرتوں کی فضاء قائم کر کے دنگے فساد پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ ہندو اور مسلمانوں کو آپس میں ایک ۔۔ے کے مقابل کھڑا کر دیتے ہیں اور پھر خود ہی امن کمیٹیاں بنا کر اپنی سیاست کو چمکاتے ہیں۔ اس بات کو آپس میں دنگا فساد کرنے والے بھی اب سمجھ چکے ہیں۔ لیکن اپنے آقاؤں کی مرضی کی وجہ ۔ بے بس ہیں۔

ڈاکٹر احمد صغیر رقم طراز ہیں:

> ''بازی گر'' نورالحسنین کا ایک اہم افسانہ ہے، جس میں موجودہ سیاسی اور معاشرتی پس منظر کو اُبھارا گیا ہے۔ اس افسانے میں اللہ رکھا اور رام اوتار سانپ سیڑھی کے دو مہرے ہیں جو افسانہ نگار کی مرضی پر نہیں بلکہ خدا بخش اور بھگوان داس کی مرضی سے کبھی سیڑھیاں پا کر اوپر چڑھتے ہیں اور کبھی سانپ کے منہ میں داخل ہو کر نیچے گرتے ہیں۔ مذہب کو موضوع بنا کر نورالحسنین نے آج کے سماج پر طنز کیا ہے اور مذہبی رسم اور رواج جو صدیوں سے چلے آرہے ہیں، کہانی کار بتاتا ہے کہ اس سے انحراف کرنا مشکل کام ہے اور مذہب کے نام پر کوئی نہ کوئی مہرہ بنتا ہی رہتا ہے۔ (عالمگیر ادب، ص ۸۵)

افسانہ نگار نے عوام کے ان رہنماؤں کو بازی گر کے خطاب سے نوازا ہے۔ بازی گر میل کھیلتے ہیں اور اپنا مقصد پورا کرتے ہیں۔ عوام کو یہ حق حاصل نہیں ہے کہ وہ اپنی مرضی کی زندگی جی سکیں۔ وہ عوام میں مذہبی جنون پیدا کرتے ہیں اور اپنے اپنے فرقوں کو اپنے قبضے میں رکھنا جانتے ہیں۔ اُن کی کوشش یہی ہوتی ہے کہ وہ آزادی کے ساتھ آپس میں میل جول پیدا نہ کریں، لیکن یہ مہرے پھر بھی اپنی اس بے بسی کے خلاف سوچتے رہتے ہیں۔ نورالحسنین لکھتے ہیں:

> '' آج جب ہم دونوں اس گول مرتبان میں بند تھے تو رام اوتار کہہ رہا تھا، ''ہم دونوں اس روز روز کی بازی سے تنگ آگئے ہیں۔ اپنی مرضی سے نہ کسی سیڑھی پر بیٹھ سکتے ہیں اور نا ہی آرام کر سکتے ہیں۔۔ بس جب دیکھو یہ ہم دونوں کو کبھی کسی سانپ کا نشانہ بناتے ہیں اور کبھی کسی سیڑھی سے نیچے گرا دیتے ہیں۔ کیا ایسا نہیں ہو سکتا کہ ہم دونوں اس

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A Study of Psychology and Literature with Reference to some Selected Writers

* *Dr.Pramod Machhindra Nile*

Introducation:

English literature is literature written in the English language from United Kingdom, its crown dependencies, the Republic of Ireland, the United States, and the countries of the former British Empire. The English language has developed over the course of more than 1,400 years. But now the situation is changed. English Literature is not limited to England or English speaking country only but it is spread throughout world. Writers all over the world like India, Sri Lanka, Iran, Nigeria, Australia, America are contributing into it and it is becoming rich day by day.

Psychoanalytic criticism is a very widespread psychological type of literary criticism. It's premises and procedures are established by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). The Psychoanalytic school of literary criticism began with the publication of Freud's Interpretation of Dreams (1900). In fact, psychoanalytic approach to literature is not a sovereign approach. No psychoanalytic critic today can claim any purity. Freud, Jones, Edmund Wilson, I.A.Richard, Robert Graves, are some of the notable exponents of psychoanalytical criticism.

Comparative literature is an interdisciplinary field whose practitioners study literature across national borders, across time periods, across languages, across genres, across boundaries between literature and the other arts (music, painting, dance, film, etc.),

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AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING IN A POPULAR TOURIST DESTINATION IN MAHARASHTRA, AURANGABAD

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Abstract:
Numerous health problems in both people and animals have been linked to air pollution. The investigation of how air pollution impacts health is ongoing, some dangerous diseases like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, obesity, and abnormalities of the reproductive, respiratory nervous, immune systems and Cancer are currently among the public health concerns. In the current study, we are attempting to determine the Aurangabad city's air quality, which can be useful in reducing air pollution. The results demonstrate that SBES college station is the most polluted and has the worst Air Quality Index of all the tested stations. Low air quality indices are seen at the final three stations, Waluj MIDC, C.A.D.A., and Collector Office. The AQI results for each sampling station indicate that the number of pollutants in the air in Aurangabad is steadily increasing, which is lowering the city's air quality. The air quality in those locations is poor to very poor. The results of the current study may serve to awaken people who are complacent about air pollution.

Keywords: Pollution, Pollutants, Air Quality Index, Stations.

1. Introduction:

Today's world still has a serious problem with air pollution. Numerous elements have an impact on air quality. The majority of experts think that socioeconomic human activities have the most effects on the environment[1]. For the majority of the year, many industrialized and emerging cities experience poor air quality. Land-based transportation, industrial pollutants, and human-caused activities are the main sources of air pollution[2]. The people's quality of life is impacted by ambient air pollution in urban areas of both developed and developing nations. Around 1.5 billion people are exposed to higher ambient air pollutant concentrations of suspended particulate matter (SPM), Sulphur dioxide ($S0_2$), and ozone, according to recent publications based on a study by Hong in 1995 (personal communication). The negative effects of ambient air pollution on health are well known in developed nations. The public is still not well informed about the negative effects of air pollution on health, especially in emerging nations where coal is heavily used for burning and the number of cars is rising. Only recently has ambient air pollution begun to receive the attention it deserves as a daily worry for everyone who lives in urban areas of emerging nations. However, due to the severity of the air pollutant concentrations observed in such areas, adverse health effects are anticipated for the local

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A Brief Review on Recent Environmental Movements in India

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ABSTRACT

Environmental preservation and protection are major concerns in all nations, developed and developing alike, in the twenty-first century. The future will only be able to tell how far the measures India has already taken in this regard are still relevant, but there is no denying that environmental management rules and prescriptions have existed since antiquity.The environmental movements throughout India are the subject of the current investigation. Save the Sundarbans, Save the Aarey, Save Dehing-Patkai, Right to Breathe Protest, and Climate Action Strike are a few movements. Therefore, the current study addresses the topic of Environmental movements in India as part of the theoretical conceptual foundation. It seems that protecting land, water, livelihoods, and cultures is becoming more brutal with each passing year. This article seeks to analyse other overt and covert manifestations of violence in contrast to the rising number of killings of environmental activists or environmental defenders, which is the easiest way to identify violence.

Keywords: Environmental Movements, Sundarbans, Aarey, Dehing-Patkai, Protest

I. INTRODUCTION

"Social movements that encompass a variety of people, groups, and coalitions that see a shared interest in environmental protection and act to bring about changes in environmental policies and practises" are one sort of environmental movement[1].

Environmental movements are an example of social movements, according to Tong, Yanki (2005). Social movements begin and grow as a result of the dynamic interaction of three sets of elements[2].

First, the political opportunities and limitations that are specific to the country context in which social movements originate affect those movements. The institutional framework and unofficial power structures of a nation's political system play a role in these opportunities and constraints. These factors include the degree of institutionalised political system openness or closure, the stability of the elite alliances supporting the polity, the existence or absence of elite allies for a given social movement, and the state's capacity and propensity for repression.

Second, there must be informal and formal organisational resources available to organise people into collective action and maintain a social movement. Along with organisations founded by the movement itself,

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A Review on Psychological Impact of a World Threatening Catastrophe: (COVID-19)

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Abstract::

The origin of SARS-CoV-2 in December 2019 caused alarm in numerous parts of the world. The World Health Organization declared a pandemic in March 2020 due to its rapid spread. Leaders of several nations curtailed social activity in an effort to slow the spread of the virus, hoping to flatten the curve of contamination through social isolation. This review sought to examine how societal norms have evolved during this time. We also discussed the essential elements of the emotional response to the pandemic and how internal and external factors, including personality traits, gender, the media, the economy, and the government response, affect how the public views the pandemic and the psychological effects of the current situation.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, Restricting Measures, Psychological changes

1. Introduction:

A single-stranded RNA virus called Corona has been around for about 60 years, ever since it was first discovered in the late 1960s. Coronaviruses are members of the Nidovirales order's Coronaviridae family. The crown-shaped spikes on the exterior of the virus structure are what gave the Coronavirus its name(Varshney et al., 2020).The two additional coronavirus strains, known as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome

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Biological evaluation of some methyl 2-((4-acetylthiazol-2-yl)sulfanyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methylpyrimidine-5-carboxylate derivatives as potential DHFR inhibitors to overcome antibiotic resistance

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Abstract

Multidrug-resistant bacteria are an increasing global threat. Current therapeutic medicines aren't enough to meet the demand. To address antibiotic resistance, new targets and inhibitors are needed. Dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) is essential for bacterial development, hence DHFR inhibitors are helpful in treating bacterial infections. In the present work, we have designed some methyl 2-((4-acetylthiazol-2-yl)sulfanyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methylpyrimidine-5-carboxylate as potential DHFR inhibitors through rational drug design approach. The designed derivatives were screened through Lipinski rule, Veber's rule, ADMET analysis, drug-likeness properties, and molecular docking. All of the compounds had action against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria that was much more powerful than that of ampicillin. The majority of the compounds either had a higher potency than chloramphenicol or an equivalent potency to ciprofloxacin. Compound **C7** was sensitive at 25 µg/mL against *Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa,* and *Staphylococcus aureus* whereas compound **C20** was sensitive to all gram +ve and –ve bacteria at same concentration. Compound **C16** was sensitive at 50 µg/mL against all the bacteria. In antifungal activity, compound **C7** exhibited MFCs of 100 µg/mL against *Candida albicans, Aspergillus niger,* and *Aspergillus clavatus* which is same as Nystatin. Compound C16 and **C20** were also sensitive to all the antifungal strains at 100 or 200 µg/mL concentration. Compound **C20** is more potent than Greseofulvin against *Candida albicans.* As a result of our research, we came to the conclusion that compounds C7, C16, and C20 are the most effective and have the potential to be further developed into more promising molecules for the treatment of bacterial infections.

Keywords: DHFR, Biginelli reaction, Pyrimidines, Antibacterial, Molecular docking

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1. Introduction

The advent of pathogens that are resistant to the vast majority of the conventional medicines used in treatment is now one of the most significant threats to the general population's health(Baig et al., 2022; Murali et al., 2014; Sánchez-Sánchez et al., 2017). The treatment of nosocomial infections, which pose a significant risk to public health on a global scale as a result of drug-resistant bacteria such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and multidrug-resistant *Escherichia coli,* is made extremely challenging as a result of these bacteria(Anwar et al., 2020; Jouhar et al., 2020; Loi et al., 2019). If we do nothing, a research commissioned by the United Kingdom Government estimates that "the cost in terms of lost global production between now and 2050 would be an astounding one hundred trillion USD." Infections caused by fungi may pose a significant threat to human health, and this is especially true for immunocompromised

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AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING IN A POPULAR TOURIST DESTINATION IN MAHARASHTRA, AURANGABAD

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Abstract:
Numerous health problems in both people and animals have been linked to air pollution. The investigation of how air pollution impacts health is ongoing, some dangerous diseases like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, obesity, and abnormalities of the reproductive, respiratory nervous, immune systems and Cancer are currently among the public health concerns. In the current study, we are attempting to determine the Aurangabad city's air quality, which can be useful in reducing air pollution. The results demonstrate that SBES college station is the most polluted and has the worst Air Quality Index of all the tested stations. Low air quality indices are seen at the final three stations, Waluj MIDC, C.A.D.A., and Collector Office. The AQI results for each sampling station indicate that the number of pollutants in the air in Aurangabad is steadily increasing, which is lowering the city's air quality. The air quality in those locations is poor to very poor. The results of the current study may serve to awaken people who are complacent about air pollution.

Keywords: Pollution, Pollutants, Air Quality Index, Stations.

1. Introduction:

Today's world still has a serious problem with air pollution. Numerous elements have an impact on air quality. The majority of experts think that socioeconomic human activities have the most effects on the environment[1]. For the majority of the year, many industrialized and emerging cities experience poor air quality. Land-based transportation, industrial pollutants, and human-caused activities are the main sources of air pollution[2]. The people's quality of life is impacted by ambient air pollution in urban areas of both developed and developing nations. Around 1.5 billion people are exposed to higher ambient air pollutant concentrations of suspended particulate matter (SPM), Sulphur dioxide (SO_2), and ozone, according to recent publications based on a study by Hong in 1995 (personal communication). The negative effects of ambient air pollution on health are well known in developed nations. The public is still not well informed about the negative effects of air pollution on health, especially in emerging nations where coal is heavily used for burning and the number of cars is rising. Only recently has ambient air pollution begun to receive the attention it deserves as a daily worry for everyone who lives in urban areas of emerging nations. However, due to the severity of the air pollutant concentrations observed in such areas, adverse health effects are anticipated for the local

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EFFICACY OF CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN MAIZE (*Zea mays*)

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ABSTRACT

A field experiment entitled "Efficacy of Chemical Herbicide for Weed Control in Maize" (*Zea mays* L.) was conducted on medium black soil at Instructional Farm, College of Agriculture, Loni during *Kharif* season of 2020-21 & 2021-22.To test the efficacy of herbicides at higher and lower rate against different species along with cultural methods treatments consists of Atrazine @ 700 & 1000 g a.i. ha., Pendimethalin (PE) @ 900 &@ 1200 g a.i. ha., Tembotrione (POE) 100 &120 g a.i. ha., 2HW and 2IC at 20 & 40 DAS and Unweeded control.Tembotrione (POE)@ 120 and 100 g a.i. $ha^{-1}$was quite effective in reducing the count of monocot , dicot and sedges during 2020-21 and 2021-22. The results of the experiment indicated that significantly higher yield attributes and yield of maize in 2 HW and 2IC at 20 and 40 DAS and was followed by tembotrione @ 120 & 100 g a.i. ha^{-1} , Atrazine @ 1000 & 750 g a.i. ha^{-1} , Pendimethalin @ 1200 & 900 g a.i. ha^{-1}during 2020-21 & 2021-22 respectively.

Key Word: Weeds, *Zea mays*, Tembotrione, Atrazine.

INTRODUCTION:

Maize (Zea mays L) is the second most important cereal crop in the world in terms of production. Because of having highest genetic yield potential is known as queen of cereals. In India, it is the third most important food crop after rice and wheat. The maize is cultivated for grain, fodder, green cobs, sweet corn, baby corn and popcorn in peri-urban areas.

In India, it is cultivated on an area of 8.69 million ha with a production of 21.81 million tones and the productivity of 2509 kg/ha contributing nearly 9.0 per cent of the total food-grains production in the country (Anonymous, 2016). Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, are the major maize producing states are which comprises 60 % of area and 70 % of production in the country (Singh et al., 2017a and Trivedi et al., 2017). As a wide spaced crop maize crop composed of grasses, sedges and broad-leaved weeds. The weeds in maize has been traditionally controlled though pre-emergence applications based on atrazine because of its broad-controlled spectrum, superior residual activity, excellent crop tolerance, perceivable speed of efficacy and suitability as partner for other active ingredients (Scheulte et al. 2012; Rana et al. 1998; Kumar et al. 2011&2012).

Weeds causes significant yield loss worldwide with an average of 12.8% when weed control methods are applied and 37% without any weed control (Oerke and Dehne, 2004). Dogan et al. (2006) reported that weeds reduced the corn yield by 43% when allowed to compete with crop from sowing to harvest.

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EFFICACY OF POST EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF TEMBOTRIONE FOR CONTROL OF WEEDS IN RAINY SEASON MAIZE(*Zea mays* L.)

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Abstract
A field experiment entitled "Efficacy of Chemical Herbicide for Weed Control in Maize" (Zea mays L.) was conducted on medium black soil at Instructional Farm, College of Agriculture, Loni for post-emergence control of mixed weed flora in maize was evaluated during rainy seasons 2020 to 2021.Post-emergence application of tembotrione 120 g/ha at 2-4 leaf stage was found most effective against grassy and non-grassy weeds as compared to other herbicidal treatments either applied as pre- or post-emergence application of atrazine 750 & 1000 , Pendimethalin 900 and 1200 g/ha resulting into the highest productivity (5841 & 5810 kg/ha) and profitability (B-C ratio 1.62-1.63) of maize during 2009-2010.On an average, grain yield of maize under tembotrione 120 g/ha (5841-5810 kg/ha) was also better than the atrazine 700-1000 g/ha (5138-5323 kg/ha) and unweeded control (4615-4565 kg/ha).

Keywords *Grain yield, Maize, Tembotrione, Atrazine, Pendimethalin, Weeds*

Introduction

Maize (*Zea mays L*) is the second most important cereal crop in the world in terms of production. Because ofhaving highest genetic yield potential is known as queen of cereals. In India, it is the third most important food crop after rice and wheat. The maize is cultivated for grain, fodder, green cobs, sweet corn, baby corn and popcorn in peri-urban areas. In India, it is cultivated on an area of 8.69 million ha with a production of
21.81 million tones and the productivity of 2509 kg/ha contributing nearly 9.0 per cent of the total food- grains production in the country (Anonymous, 2016).

In Maharashtra, maize area is only about 8,000- 10,000 ha during 2020-21 & 2021-22. Maize holds potential for diversification and livelihood security as reported elsewhere (Das et al. 2012). But weeds are a serious menace in rainy season maize due to congenial growth conditions primarily because of frequent rains, wide spacing and initial slow growth often inflicting huge losses ranging from 28 to 100% (Pandey et al. 2001, Das et al. 2012). Almost all types of weeds (Grassy, Broad-leaf weeds and sedges) infest the maize fields. Atrazine as pre- emergence is the most widely used herbicide in maize. It effectively controls broad-leaf weeds but control of sedges and some grasses remains a problem particularly in situation of variable soil moisture coupled with labour scarcity restricting the intercultural operations. Hence, there is a need for some post-emergence herbicide(s) for broad- spectrum weed control in maize. The post- emergence herbicide tembotrione
34.4 % SC inhibits the enzyme hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) and is absorbed mainly by the leaves. It is co-formulated with the safener isoxadifen-ethyl as a liquid oil dispersion. It was evaluated against mixed weed flora in maize during 2020 and 2021.

Materials And Methods

A field experiment to evaluate the efficacy of tembotrione 34.4% SC w/w for post- emergence control of mixed weed flora in maize was conducted during rainy seasons 2020 and 2021 at College of Agriculture, Loni (Maharashtra). The soil of the experimental field was clay loam in texture, low in available N, medium in P2O5 and high in K2O with slightly alkaline in reaction (pH 8.1). The reatments included tembotrione 100 and 120 g/ha each applied at 2-4 leaf stage (LS), atrazine 750 and 1000 g/ha applied as pre-emergence at 0-3 days after sowing (DAS), Pendimethalin 900 & 1200 g/ha at 0-3 days after sowing (DAS), along with two hand weeding and two Inter culturing and unweeded control. The reatments were laid out in a randomized complete blockdesign nd replicated thrice. The herbicides were sprayed with knapsack prayer fitted with flat- fan nozzle usingwater volume of 500 l/ha. embotrione was applied at 2-4 leaf stage of the weeds (10-15 DA$). followed by irrigation up to half ridge on the next day. Density and dry weight of weeds were recorded at 30 days after treatment (DAT) and 45 DAT, respectively. Crop was raised according to package of practices of the Mahatma Phule Agricultural University and harvested on 26th September 2020 and 28th September 2021.

Results And Discussion

Effect on weeds

Weed flora of the field consisted of mainly Dactylocteniumaegyptium, Brachiariaspp, Digitariasanguinalis, Leptochloa chinensis, Echinochloa colona among grasses and Euphorbia hirta and Amaranthus viridis among broad-leaf weeds, and Cyperus rotundus as sedge.

Density of grassy, broad-leaf (BLW) and sedges(Table 1)and dry weight of weeds(Table 2) decreased with successive increase in dose of the tembotrione 34.4% SC from100 to 120 g/ha. Application of Tembotrione reduces satisfactory efficacy; as the density and dry weight of weeds decreased significantly. Tembotrione also realized essential to achieve satisfactory weed control efficacy of tembotrione against mixed weed flora in maiz cearlier also (Singh et al. 2012). Tembotrione @ 100 & 120 g/ha provide effective control of all type of weeds including Cyperus rotundus with maximum efficacy at tembotrione 120 g/ha. Tembotrione 120 g/ha resulted in significantly lower density of Dactyloctenium aegyptium, Brachiaria reptans, Digitaria sanguinalis, total grassyweedsand Cyperus rotundus incomparisonto 100g/ha. Tembotrione 120 g/kg was superior to tembotrione 100 g/ha, in reducing the density of these weeds. However, the differences among the two doses of tembotrione when applied were not always significant in respect of density of grassy weeds Leptochloa chinensis and Echinochloa colona, and BLW. Tembotrione 120 g/ha resulted in significantly lower dry weightof grassy weeds and sedges as compared to 100 g/ha during both the years. However, the differences between 120 g/ha and 100g/ha in respect of dry weight of grassy weeds and sedges were non-significant during 2020. Similarly tembotrione 120 g/ha was at par with 100 g/ha in respect of dry weight of grassy weeds and sedges. All the doses of tembotrione applied were similar to each other in respect of dry weight of BLW.

Pre emergence application of Atrazine also control of grassy and broad-leaf weeds during 2020 but it was less control of grassy weeds during 2021. It was not effective against sedges. Efficacy of atrazine increased with increase in its dose from 750 to 1000 g/ha (Tables 1). Tembotrione 120 g/ha was at par with atrazine 1000 g/ha during 2020 but superior during 2021 in respect of density and dry weight of grassy weeds, whereas it was superior to atrazine 750 g/ha during both the years. Tembotrione 100 &120 g/ha was similar to atrazine 750-1000g/ha in respect of density of BLW; but superior in respect

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Effect of Nutrient Management Practices for Growth and Yield of Kharif Groundnut

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ABSTRACT

To study the feasibility of nutrient management practices on growth and yield of *kharif* groundnut, an experiment was carried out at PGI, Farm M.P.K.V., Rahuri. The balanced nutrition through STCR equation proved its superiority by recording significantly maximum growth attributes viz., plant height (29.14 and 31.14 cm), number of branches/ plant (6.82 and 6.96), number of leaflets/ plant (55.19 and 57.78) and leaf area/ plant (10.18 and 10.74 dm^2), days to flower iniation (30.67 and 30.85). Similar results recorded in yield attributes of groundnut like number of pods/ plant (23.76 and 30.64), number of developed pods/ plant (20.95 and 25.79), weight of pods/ plant (19.11 and 24.37 g) and weight of 100 karnels (37.31 and 37.49 g) during both years. Also Application of fertilizer to kharif groundnut as per STCR equation was recorded maximum and significantly higher dry pod yield (23.08 and 24.49 q/ ha) and creeper yield (42.21 and 40.64 q/ha) and harvest index (36.05 and 36.94 %) than rest of treatments during both the years. The control treatment recorded significantly lowest dry pod, creeper yield and harvest index. This indicates that, among the nutrient management practices, application of fertilizer dose as per soil test crop response (STCR) equation was recorded higher growth, yield attributes and achieved the yield target of 25 q/ ha in *kharif* groundnut.

Keywords: *Kharif* groundnut, Nutrient managements, pod yield and harvest index

I. INTRODUCTION

Groundnut (Arachis *hypogaea* L.) is the premier oilseed crop of India, occupies an area of 4.19 million ha and contributes 6.68 million tonnes production and average productivity of 1.59 t/ha in India (DGR, 2015). It is leguminous oilseed crop with high nutritive value of its kernels, containing 43.6 % edible oil and 25.3 % protein. Groundnut is energy rich crop and need sufficient amount of nutrients and moisture to meet their requirement for growth and development and high yields. Continuous cropping of cereal-cereal crop sequence over a long period of time reduces productivity and soil fertility. Sustainable groundnut production can be achieved by diversifying the groundnut cropping system and nutrient management (Das *et al*, 2017).

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In Vitro Study and Micropropogation of Sugarcane (Saccharumofficinarum L.)

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ABSTRACT

Sugarcane (SaccharumofficinarumL.) is an important tropical and sub-tropical crop in India. Although sugar cane propagates vegetatively in its natural state, but propagation rate is too slow to meet demand of high-quality planting material for commercial cultivation. Micropropagation method using meristem as explant was standardized. Shoot cultures were initiated on MS medium containing 1.0 mg/l BAP+1.0 mg/l KIN+0.1 mg/l GA3. Maximum shoot proliferation was achieved on medium containing 0.2 mg/l BAP+0.1 mg/l KIN with 10 mg/l ADS within 5 weeks of culture. The regenerated shoots were rooted on half strength MS medium supplemented with IBA 2.0 mg/l+0.5 mg/l AC. Regenerated plants were transferred for hardening in greenhouse and they showed 97% survival.

Keywords: Sugarcane, Micropropagation, Plant Tissue Culture.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sugarcane (*Saccharumofficinarum*L.) is an important agricultural cash crop in tropical and subtropical region of the world and is the major source of sugar with respect to export product in many developing countries that accounts for more than 60% of the world's sugar production. It is the only member of the family *Grammineae* belong to genus*saccharum* in which *in vitro* propagation are standardized and commercially viable *in vitro* multiplication of sugarcane has received considerable research attention because of its economic importance as a cash crop. Genetically, Sugarcane (*Saccharumofficinarum*L.) originated from New Guinea. T. Venkatraman is father of Sugarcane breeding in India.

Sugarcane is C_4 plant with a high rate of photosynthesis. The main product of sugarcane is sucrose. They have stout jointed fibrous stalks that are rich in sugar. Sugarcane is tropical, perennial grass that forms lateral shoots at the base to produce multiple stems, typically three to four meter high and about five cm in diameter. The stem grows into cane stalk, which when mature constitutes approximately 75% of the entire plant. A mature stalk typically composed of 11-16% fiber, 12- 16% soluble sugars, 2-3% non sugar and 63-73% water. Sugarcane is one of the most efficient converters of solar energy into sugars and other renewable forms of energy. The plant was domesticated by the Polynesians for its sweet stem, but presently it has emerged as a

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Micropropagation Studies In Philodendron (Philodendron Bipinnatifidum)

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ABSTRACT

Philodendron is of great interest due to their indoor and outdoor decorative value.This study was initiated to induce shoot from nodal explants of Philodendron. Multiple shoot formation was induced from excise nodal explants, on Murashige and Skoog medium with concentration of 6-benzylaminopurine (BAP) treatments. The maximum shoot length (3±0.29 cm) was observed with I5 which contain 4mg/l concentration of BAP treatment with in 6 weeks were obtained in growth chamber at 24±2°C with light source of 2500 lux for 16hr/day. When shoots were produced in vitro were subculture to multiply on fresh medium with different concentration of BAP & IAA. After about 6 weeks about (10±0.70) shoots & max length (3.2±0.16 cm) was obtained with media supplemented with M2 supplemented with 2.0 mg/l BAP along with 0.5 mg/l IAA. MS medium containing 1.0 mg/l concentration of IBA was found to be satisfactory for roots induction resulted in (3±0.27 cm) root length and (4±0.44) average no. of roots were observed.

Keywords: Philodendron; Micropropagation; Growth Regulator; In Vitro; BAP; IAA; IBA.

I. INTRODUCTION

Plant Tissue Culture and genetic engineering are the two most widely used methodsfor crop improvement in plant breeding. Plant tissue culture is an emerging tool for plant biotechnology and implied for the propagation of some economicallyimportant crops of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, endangered, rare and threatened plants.

Philodendron is large genus of flowering plants in the Araceae family consiting of about 900 species according to TROPICOS (a service of the Missouri Botanical Garden) other sources quote different number of species: S.J. Mayo reports about 350-400 formally recognised species whereas Thomas Croat lists about 700. Taxonomically, the genus is philodendron is still poorly known with many undescribed species. Many are grown ornamental and indoor plants. The name derives from the Greek words philo or love and Dendron or tree. They are commonly called by their generic name

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احمد ندیم قاسمی ایک شہرہ آفاق افسانہ نگار

ڈاکٹر قمر انساء بیگم

یوں تو احمد ندیم قاسمی مختلف اصناف ادب کی تحقیق اور تخلیق میں مصروف رہے جن میں نظم، غزل، افسانہ، کالم نویسی، بچوں کی کتابیں، تراجم تنقید اور ڈرامے وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ لیکن زیر نظر مضمون میں صرف ان کے فن افسانہ نگاری پر بحث ہوگی۔ اگر چہ کوئی بھی ادبی تخلیقی شخصیت مختلف اصناف کی تخلیق میں اظہار اور موضوعات کے کچھ بنیادی رنگوں کو اہمیت دیتی ہے۔ تاہم ادب کی ایک آدھ صنف ہی ایسی ہوتی ہے جس میں صاحب تحریر اپنے تخلیقی یا نفسیاتی پس منظر کے حوالوں سے اظہار کی مناسب سہولت محسوس کرتا ہے۔ لیکن نثری ادب میں افسانہ ہی وہ واحد صنف ہے جس میں ندیم کا قلم جولانی طبع کے امکانات روشن کرتا ہے۔ انہوں افسانوں کے کئی مجموعے تخلیق کیے آیئے ان کے فن اور فکر کی خصوصیات کا جائزہ لیتے ہیں۔

پنجاب کی دیہاتی زندگی:۔

احمد ندیم قاسمی کو خصوصی طور پر پنجاب کی دیہاتی زندگی کا عکاس افسانہ نگار کہا جاتا ہے اور اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ دیہی پس منظر میں لکھے گئے ندیم کے افسانے ہمارے دیہاتی زندگی وہاں کی طرز معاشرت، رہن سہن، طبقاتی نظام، معصومیت اور الھڑ پن کے دلکش چیتے جاگتے مرقعے ہیں۔ اردو میں پنجاب کے دیہات کے پس منظر میں اس سے خوبصورت کہانیاں اور کسی نے نہیں لکھیں۔ شاید اس کی بنیادی وجہ ندیم کا شعور اور لاشعور ہے جس میں زندگی کے حوالے سے تمام بنیادی خدوخال دیہات ہی کے پس منظر سے متعلق ہیں۔ چونکہ ندیم کی پیدائش دیہات میں ہوئی اس کا بچپن اور لڑکپن گاؤں (انگہ) میں گزرا۔ یہیں اس کے کچے جذبات پروان چڑھے۔ اسی مٹی کی مہک اُسے اپنی رگوں میں اترتی محسوس ہوئی۔ دیہات ہی کی سادگی کا بے ساختہ پن ندیم کے لب ولہجہ کی پہچان بنا اور یہی فضا ہے جس کی گرفت سے وہ دیہاتی سے شہری بن جانے کے باوجود باہر نہیں نکل سکا۔

زندگی اور معاشرے کا شعور:۔

دراصل جس زندگی سے افسانہ نگار کی واقفیت درست اور براہ راست ہو اسے اپنے تخیل میں خام مواد کے طور پر استعمال کرنا سونے پر سہاگے کے مترادف ہوتا ہے۔ یہاں ایک بات یہ بھی کہی جاسکتی ہے کہ ندیم نے ممکن ہے متوسط یا دیہات کی زندگی کا انتخاب یہ سوچ کر کیا ہو کہ متوسط یا زیادہ تر نچلے طبقوں کی زندگی میں جو زمین میں اپنی جڑیں مضبوط رکھتے ہیں اور مٹی سے جن کا ناتا بھرپور رہتا ہے بنیادی انسانی محرکات کا مطالعہ جس بے ساختگی کے ساتھ کیا جاسکتا ہے اتنا شاید ان لوگوں کے حوالے سے ممکن نہ ہو جو اپنی فطرت انسانی کو مصنوعی تہذیب، معاشرت کا لبادہ پہنا دیتے ہیں اور یوں ان کا مصنوعی پن ان کے رہن سہن کے تمام بنیادی رویے مصنوعی بنا دیتا

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آزادی کی ڈائمنڈ جُبلی اور انفارمیشن ٹکنالوجی میں ہونی ترقی

Dr.Qamrunissa Begum Shaikh

ڈاکٹر قمر النسا ءبیگم

اسوسی ایٹ پروفیسر ، کوہ نور آرٹس کامرس اینڈ سائنس کالج خلدآباد

Kohinoor Arts, Commerce & Science College ★ Office Sukkhanjan, Khultabad, Aurangabad

اس وقت ہمارے ملک ہندوستان میں آزادی کی ڈائمنڈ جُبلی کی تقریبات کا ہر طرف شور و غوغا ہے اور یہ ہمارے عظیم ملک کے لئے سب سے بڑی خوشی کی بات ہے کہ اس کم مدت میں (حالانکہ 75 سال کی عمر بہت بڑی ہوتی ہے لیکن اگر اس کو ایک ملک و ملت کے لحاظ سے اور اس کی ترقیات وغیرہ کے اعتبار سے دیکھا جائے تو یہ بہت کم لگتی ہے) جو ترقی سائنسی اور علمی لحاظ سے ہمارے ملک نے کی ہے اس نے اس ملک کو دنیا کے ترقی یافتہ ممالک کی صف میں لا کھڑا کردیا ہے۔ ویسے تواس دور کی ہے شمار ترقیات کا انحصار ٹیکنالوجی پر ہی ہوگیا ہے۔ اس بات کو اب ہم اس طرح سمجھ سکتے ہیں کہ اب یہ نہ صرف انسانی زندگی کے لیے بلکہ دیگر تمام شعبہ حیات کے لیے بھی ضروری ہو گیا ہے ٹی وی،کمپیوٹر،انٹرنیٹ اور سیل فون کے ذریعے معلومات کا برق رفتاری سے تبادلہ عمل میں آرہا ہے اور انسان انفارمیشن ٹکنالوجی کے اس طوفان میں مشینی زندگی گذارنے پر مجبور ہو گیا ہے۔ اکیسویں صدی کو انفارمیشن ٹکنالوجی کی صدی کہا جاتا ہے۔ دنیا بھر میں پل پل رو نما ہورہے واقعات کو بریکنگ نیوز کے نام سے جدید ٹیکنالوجی کے ذریعے برق رفتاری سے لوگوں تک پہنچایا جارہا ہے۔ پہلے اخبار کا نامہ نگار کاغذ پر نیوز لکھ کر بس یا ٹرین کی سہولت اور پوسٹ کے ذریعے نیوز روانہ کرتا تھا جس میں کافی وقت لگتا تھا۔ جب کہ انفارمیشن ٹکنالوجی کی سہولت سے یہ کام اب ای میل کے ذریعے فوری ہونے لگا ہے۔ دنیا بھر کے اخبارات کا مطالعہ اور اپنی پسند کی کسی کتاب یا کسی مواد کو اپنے ٹیسک ٹاپ اسکرین اور لیپ ٹاپ پر تلاش کرنا اور پڑھنا اب خواب نہیں رہا بلکہ ہماری روزمرہ زندگی کی حقیقت بن گیا ہے۔

عالمی گاؤں ، یہ نام تو آپ نے سنا ہی ہوگا، یہ کوئی افسانوی بات نہیں بلکہ میدانی حقیقت ہے۔ آج جدید ٹکنالوجی نےحقیقت میں ہماری اس دنیا کوعالمی گاؤں میں تبدیل دیا ہے۔ ماضی کی مشکلات اب جدید ٹیکنالوجی کی بدولت کافی حد تک حل ہوگئی ہیں۔ وسائل نقل و حمل کا مسئلہ ہو یا مواصلات کا، پہلے دنیا ومافیہا سے لوگ بے خبر ہوتے تھے، لیکن آج ان سہولیات کی بدولت پل پل کی خبروں سے انسان آگاہ رہ سکتا ہے۔ پہلے سالوں کی مسافت اب ہفتوں میں اور مہینوں کی مسافت اب دنوں اور گھنٹوں میں بدل گئی ہے۔ پہلے جس کام کو انجام دینے کے لئے دسیوں افراد درکار ہوتے تھے، اب ایک جدید مشین ان سب سے بہتر انداز میں اس کام کو انجام دیتی ہے۔ ٹیلی فون اور موبائل کے فقدان کے باعث لوگ اپنے عزیزوں سے سالوں بے خبر ہوتے تھے، اب جہاں جدید ٹیکنالوجی نے مختلف طریقوں سے ایسے بہت سارے مسائل کوحل اور فاصلوں کو بہت حد تک کم کر دیا ہے۔

ٹکنالوجی ہے کیا ؟ سب سے پہلے یہ جاننا ضروری ہے۔ ٹکنالوجی یاTechnology ، سائنس اور معلومات کے فنی اور عملی استعمال کو کہا جاتا ہے اور اس شعبہ علم کے دائرہ کار میں وہ تمام آلات بھی آجاتے ہیں اور وہ تمام دستورالعمل یا طریقہ کار بھی کہ جو علمی معلومات کے عملی استعمال سے متعلق ہوتے ہیں۔ ٹکنالوجی یا ٹکنالوجی کی اصطلاح عام طور پر طرازوں (techniques) کے ایک مجموعے کے لیے استعمال ہوتی ہے (مثال کے طور پر (space technologyاور بعض اوقات اس کو بندسیات (engineering) کی طراز یا ٹیکنیک استعمال کرتے ہوئے بنائی جانے والی کسی چیز (پیداوار یا پروڈکٹ) کے لیے بھی استعمال کیا جاتا ہے جیسے کہ کوئی تکنیکی کاروباری ادارہ اپنی بنائی ہوئی پیداوار کو ایک ٹیکنالوجی کہہ سکتا ہے، مثلاً ہائی technology اور ABI technologyخیرہ وغیرہ۔

ٹکنالوجی ایک بہت وسیع اصطلاح ہے اور نوع انسان کا اس سے تعلق اس وقت سے ہی جاری ہے کہ جب سے اس نے قدرتی اسباب اور وسیلوں کو سادہ اوزاروں میں بدلنا سیکھا۔ زمانہ قبل از تاریخ کے ادوار میں حضرت انسان کا آگ لگانے کے طریقے کا دریافت کرنا اور کسی وزنی چیز کے نیچے کوئی گول چیز رکھ کر اسے دھکیلنا (جس سے پہیے کی ایجاد ہوئی) سب کچھ ٹیکنالوجی ہی کی ابتدائی اشکال ہیں۔ اور موجودہ دور میں آئیں تو بہت سی ایسی ایجادات و طراز ہیں جنہوں نے اس دنیا کو ایک نئی شکل میں ڈھال دیا ہے، ان میں www اور اس کی بنیاد یعنی شمارندہ (computer) وغیرہ اہم ہیں۔ ایک اور پہلو یہ کہ تمام تر ٹکنالوجی نے انسانی بھلائی کی جانب ہی رُخ نہیں کیا بلکہ کثیر تعداد میں ایسی ٹکنالوجی بھی تخلیق کی جاچکی ہے اور کی جا رہی ہے کہ جو انسانیت ہی کو مٹا

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شبلی کی سوانح نگاری، ان کی اہم تصانیف کی روشنی میں

ڈاکٹر قمر انساء بیگم

اردو میں باقاعدہ سوانح نگاری کا آغاز خواجہ الطاف حسین حالی سے ہوا، لیکن جس شخصیت نے اس صنف کو عروج پر پہونچا دیا، وہ علامہ شبلی نعمانی ہیں، اُن کی نو سوانحی تصانیف کئی معنوں میں اپنے پیش رو سرسید، ڈپٹی نذیر احمد اور حالی سے زیادہ مکمل اور نسبتاً بہتر ہیں، ان سوانح عمریوں میں الماموں، النعمان، الفاروق، الغزالی، سوانح مولانا روم اور سیرۃ النبی کو شاہکار کا درجہ حاصل ہے۔ جن میں اپنے عہد کی عظیم المرتبت ہستیوں کے بارے میں اُردو زبان میں اتنا معتبر اور مستند مواد جمع ہو گیا ہے کہ اُن کے حالاتِ زندگی، علمی کارنامے اور فکری بصیرت مربوط طریقہ سے سامنے آجاتے ہیں، لیکن شبلی کی سوانح عمریوں میں سوانح نگاری کے ساتھ تاریخی اجزاء بھی اتنے مدغم ہو گئے ہیں کہ وہ تاریخ کے ضمن بھی زیر بحث آتی رہیں گی، اس سے اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ شبلی کے پیش نظر صرف سوانح نگاری نہیں ماضی پرستی بھی تھی، انہوں نے جدید طرز کے مطابق نئے مباحث پر محققانہ اور عالمانہ بحث کر کے اُنہیں مغربی تصانیف کی ہمسری کے قابل بنا دیا، دلچسپی اور شگفتگی ایسی پیدا کی کہ وہ سب کے پڑھنے کے قابل بن گئیں۔

حالی و شبلی سے پہلے اُردو میں سوانح نگاری فارسی و عربی کے اسلوب کے مطابق تھی، اُس میں جدید ذوق و رجحان کا مطلق خیال نہیں رکھا گیا، اوّل اتنی خشک کہ کوئی پڑھنے کی ہمت نہ کرے یا دلچسپی کا اتنا سامان کہ وہ تاریخ کے معیار سے گر جائیں، شبلی نے اِن نقائص کو دور کیا، جدید طرز کے مطابق نئے مباحث پر محققانہ اور نظر ڈال کر اُنہیں مغرب کی ہمسری کے قابل بنایا۔

کارلائل کا ایک مشہور فقرہ ہے کہ "تاریخ عالم صرف عظیم انسانوں کی تاریخ کا نام ہے" شبلی کی سوانح نگاری بھی اِس فقرہ کا پرتو نظر آتی ہے، اُن کے دل میں مشاہیر اسلام پر لکھنے کا داعیہ کیوں پیدا ہوا اِس کا کچھ اندازہ "حیاتِ شبلی" میں علامہ سید سلیمان ندوی کی اِس تحریر سے ہوتا ہے۔ وہ کہتے ہیں:

"مسلمانوں کی بیماری کا علاج ایک (سرسید) کے نزدیک یہ تھا کہ مسلمان مذہب کے سوا ہر چیز میں انگریز ہو جائیں اور دوسرے (مولانا شبلی) کے نزدیک یہ تھا کہ صحیح اسلامی عقائد کی حفاظت اور بقاء کے ساتھ ساتھ نئے زمانے کی صرف مفید باتوں کو قبول کیا جائے"۔ (حیاتِ شبلی)

شبلی مغربی تہذیب اور اُس کے ادب سے کبھی مرعوب نہیں ہوئے، سرسید کے رفقاء میں وہ تنہا تھے جو آخری عمر تک اسلامی تہذیب و ادب کے دفاع میں اپنے قلم سے جہاد کرتے رہے، انہوں نے یورپی اسکالروں کی اُس بہتان طرازی اور افترا پردازی کا پردہ چاک کیا، جو مسلمانوں کے تعلیم یافتہ طبقہ کے ذہنوں پر شب خون مارنے کے لئے منصوبہ بند طریقے سے آزمائی جاری تھی اور اُس کی وجہ سے نوجوان طبقہ اپنے مشاہیر کے عقائد اور تہذیب پر شرمندگی

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Application of ICT Uses and E-Resources in Academic Libraries

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Abstract:-

The advent of technology has made the libraries to add new things to its collection. Print sources are more digitalize d. E-resources information sources are very important for the academic community. Paper presentation an overview of these resources few advantages and some disadvantages and address of few web sites. This collected information through the ages has to be used for further research betterment and overall development of the society.

Introduction:-

There are more useful due to inherent capabilities for manipulation and searching, providing information access is cheaper to acquiring information resources, saving in storage and maintenance etc. and sometimes the electronic form is the only alternative. The development in scientific publishing and the pricing policies of publishers posed new challenges and opportunities for academic libraries in purchasing and managing the serials within their restricted budget.

The library and information service of the 21st century is fast changing. With the rapid development of electronic publishing, libraries are not only acquiring reading materials such as printed books and journals but also arranging for providing access to various learning resources in electronic form.

An electronic resources is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data refer to full text bases, electronic journals, image collection, other multimedia products and numerical , graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed. These may be delivered on CDROM, on tape, via internet and so on.

This has read to rapid development and popularity of electronic resources. E-resources are occupying a significant portion of the global literature.

Definition:-

According to Bradman glossary, "A publication in digital format which must be stored and read on a computer device. There are two types: Direct access: these are physical object such as CD-ROM, diskettes, computer tapes, and computer cards, containing text, image.

This definition does not include electronic resources that do not require the use of a computer, for example, music compact discs and videodiscs. According to Library and information Technology Glossary,' Term used to describe all of the information products that a library provides through a computer network.

According to Wikipedia, Electronic Resources means,"Information (usually a file) which can be stored in the form of electrical signals, usually on a computer. information available on the internet.

Review of Literature:-

The paper traces e-resources in the college libraries. The college libraries under study have insufficient number of internet nodes, low bandwidth, poor collection of CDROM databases and online resources. The scholarly literature accessible under the UGC-Info Net E-

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Academic Library Services in a Knowledge Management Centre

* *Sarika Bhagwanrao Renganthwar*

Introduction:

The contemporary-day international has witnessed an explosive nature of studies and improvement Sports in all fields of life. The researcher statistics experts and technocrats have made non-stop efforts to broaden technology; strategies and system to address the troubles and obtain common manage on statistics. This is grew to become has cleared a phenomenon of information explosion and consequent statistics explosion. The massive quantity of statistics for this reason generated has raised numerous troubles in its choice, processing, garage retrieval and dissemination. Knowledge control contains various techniques and practices use in an organization to perceive create, constitute distribute, and permit adoption of insights and enjoy such inflghter and enjoy incorporate information both embodied in people and embedded in companies as system or practices. Sports in all fields of life. The researcher statistics experts and techpocrats have made non-stop efforts to broaden technology; strategies and system to address the troubles and obtain common manage on statistics. This is grew to become has cleared a phenomenon of information explosion and consequent statistics explosion. The massive quantity of statistics for this reason generated has raised numerous troubles in its choice processing, garage retrieval and dissemination. Knowledge control contains various

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११. श्याम मनोहर यांच्या कथेतील व्यक्तिचित्रण व भाषाशैली

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प्रस्तावना

मध्यमवर्गीय आदर्शवादातून निर्माण झालेली मराठी कथा वरवर पाहता व्यक्तिचित्रण, घटनाप्रधानता, मनोविश्लेषण, काव्यात्मता या विविध अंगांनी जरी पुढे सरकताना दिसते तरी व्यंकटेश माडगूळकर आणि काही अंशी बाबूराव बागूल यांचा अपवाद सोडल्यास दिवाकर कृष्ण पासून ते थेट जी. ए. कुलकर्णीपर्यंत दिसून येणारे मराठी कथेचे खास स्वभावधर्म म्हणजे उत्कटता, उपरोध आणि उपहास हे तत्त्व होते.१ ही तीन पवित्रे मराठी कथेत सतत वापरलेली दिसून येतात. विशेषत: मध्यंतरीच्या काळात तर उत्कटता हे मूल्य होऊन कथेतील प्रतिमान आंतरिक काव्यात्मतेला फार महत्त्वाचे होते.

याशिवाय समकालीन कथाकारांमध्ये नैतिकता ही विशेष सूत्रे कायम ठेवून ते फॅण्टशीचा लक्षणीय उपयोग करतात, हे महत्त्वाचे आहे. या फॅण्टशीच्या माध्यमातून आपले व्यक्तिचित्रण कथेच्या माध्यमातून बोलके करण्याची महत्त्वाची कामगिरी श्याम मनोहर यांनी केली आहे.२ श्याम मनोहर यांच्या कथेतील पात्रे ही सभोवतालच्या परिसरातील समस्यांचा वेध घेणारी आहेत. त्यांच्या कथेतील पात्रे ही समाजात घडणाऱ्या तात्कालीन परिस्थितीला प्रत्यक्ष स्पर्श करून आपली भूमिका व्यक्त करताना दिसतात.

श्याम मनोहर यांच्या कथेतील व्यक्तीचित्रण

श्याम मनोहर यांच्या 'कॉम्पिटिशन' कथेतील पात्र प्रभू व राम यांच्या शाळकरी जीवनापासून ते थेट पंचविशीपर्यंतचा जीवनपट या कथेत आला आहे. राम आणि प्रभू या पात्राच्या माध्यमातून श्याम मनोहरांनी समाजातील भिन्न भिन्न टोके येथे चित्रित केली आहेत. 'रिलेशनशिप'मधील वेटर एखाद्या माणसाशी ममतेने वागतो आणि हॉटेलमधील सर्व पाहुण्यांची तो एखाद्या रक्तातल्या नात्यासारखी विचारपूस करून त्यांची सेवा करत असतो.

'घोळक्यात पराभव' या कथेत एक वैयक्तिक मी आपल्या स्वत:चे घोळक्यातील स्वत:चे आणि घोळक्याचे असे तिहेरी वर्णन या कथेमध्ये मी या पात्राच्या माध्यमातून श्याम मनोहर यांनी रेखाटले आहे. 'डॉक्टर-पेशंट' या कथेमध्ये रघूच्या तेराव्या वर्षापासून तारुण्यापर्यंतचा जीवनपट आलेला आहे. 'तुकडे तुकडे' या कथेतील कालखंड असाच मोठा आहे. रेखीव-आखीव असे पात्र चित्रण या कथेमध्ये आलेले आहे. 'लाऊडस्पीकरचे झाड' या कथेमध्ये सुधीर, डॉक्टर, अँड. वर्तक, इंजिनिअर, वैकुंठ, मिसेस वैकुंठ ही सगळी माणसे शिल्प कोरणारी रेखीव सुरक्षित आयुष्य बनवून जगणारी स्वभावाची आहेत. 'नागरिक' या कथेमध्ये श्याम मनोहर यांनी स्त्री चित्रणाचे प्रभावीपणे रेखाटन केलेले आहे. नवजणी मोकळेपणाने चालत असताना त्यामध्ये एका गंभीरशी या स्त्रिचं रेखीवपणे चित्रण श्याम मनोहर यांनी केलं आहे.३

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१३. अस्तित्ववाद आणि श्याम मनोहर यांचे साहित्य

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प्रस्तावना

अस्तित्ववादाचा प्रथम परिचय १९व्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात सोरेन किर्केगॉर या डॅनिश तत्त्ववेत्त्याच्या लेखनातून होतो. यानंतरच्या काळात फेड्रिक नित्शे, कार्ल जस्पर्स, गॅब्रिअल मार्सेल, मार्टिन हायडेगर, अल्बेर काम्यू आणि झां पॉल सार्त्र याच्या लेखनातून अस्तित्ववादाची बहुविध स्वरूप वैशिष्ट्ये अभिव्यक्त झालेली दिसतात. या सातही जणांचे देश, काळ, वंश, शिक्षण व व्यवसाय भिन्न आहेत. किर्केगॉर डॅनिश होता. नित्शे, यास्पर्स व हायडेगर हे तत्त्ववेते जर्मन होते तर मार्सेल, काम्यू व सार्त्र हे तिघे फ्रेंच होते. यास्पर्स व हायडेगर यांचा अपवाद वगळला तर बाकी सर्व जण ललित लेखकही होते. काम्यू व सार्त्र यांना उत्तम साहित्यनिर्मितीसाठी असणारे नोबेल पारितोषिक लाभले होते. अस्तित्ववाद या जोड शब्दातील अस्तित्व या प्रथम पदास खास अर्थ आहे. हा मराठी शब्द ज्या इंग्रजी शब्दास पर्याय म्हणून वापरण्यात येतो.

अस्तित्ववाद

अस्तित्ववादात अस्तित्व हा शब्द मानवी अस्तित्व या अर्थाने येतो, पण हा एवढा मर्यादित अर्थ येथे अभिप्रेत नाही. म्हणून विश्वास पाटील यानी अस्तित्व या संदर्भात म्हटले आहे की, "अस्तित्व हा शब्द मानवी व्यक्तीला व त्यातल्या त्यात आत्मसंद्धाराच्या कल्पनेने ज्याला पछाडले आहे अशा व्यक्तीला लावला जातो. त्यामुळे मुळात अस्तित्व म्हणजे त्या तिथे जगात असणे हा जो अर्थ होता त्याऐवजी अस्तित्व म्हणजे काही अंशी सार्वत्रिकपणे आढळून येणारा मानवी विशेष व काही अंशी सन्मानदर्शक चिन्ह म्हणून हा शब्द या तत्त्वचिंतनात वापरण्यात येतो."[१]

अस्तित्ववादाच्या मताने केवळ जन्माला आलेला जीव म्हणजे अस्तित्व नव्हे ते त्याचे निव्वळ अस्तेपण झाले. आपले जे अस्तेपण आहे ते त्याने आत्माविष्कारातून प्रस्थापित करावयाचे असते.

अस्तित्ववाद या संकल्पनेसंदर्भात बऱ्याच विचारवंतांमध्ये मतमतांतरे झालेली दिसून येतात. "अस्तित्ववादी तत्त्वज्ञानापैकी मार्टिन हायडेगर व अल्बेर काम्यू या दोघांनी अस्तित्ववादी या शिक्क्याबद्दल नापसंती व्यक्त केलेली आहे."[२] मराठीमध्ये अस्तित्ववादी तत्त्वज्ञानावर मूळातच अत्यल्प लेखन झालेले आहे. ते बहुतांशी स्फूट लेखांच्या स्वरूपातील आहे.

अस्तित्ववाद आणि शाम मनोहर यांचे साहित्य

राष्ट्रवाद, उदारमतवाद व मार्क्सवाद जसा येथे रुजला तसा अस्तित्ववाद या भूमीत रुजला नाही. याची दोन कारणे संभवतात. एक म्हणजे युरोपमध्ये या तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या उदयास जशी विशिष्ट परिस्थिती कारणीभूत ठरली तशी ऐतिहासिक अपरिहार्यता येथे उत्पन्न झाली नाही.[३] दुसरे म्हणजे सोयीस्कर जीवनासाठी आधारभूत ठरणारी मूल्यव्यवस्था

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जागतिकीकरण आणि भारतीय स्त्री : एक सामाजिक दृष्टीकोन

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प्रस्तावना :

जागतिकीकरण ही एक प्रक्रिया आहे. एक आर्थिक प्रक्रिया म्हणून जरी जागतिकीकरणाची सुरुवात झाली असली तरी सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक, कौटुंबिक क्षेत्रामध्ये हस्तक्षेप करणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. या जागतिकीकरणाचा समाजातील प्रत्येक घटकांवर परिणाम झाल्यामुळे संपूर्ण मानवजीवन ढवळून निघत आहे. १९७० च्या दशकात प्रारंभ झालेल्या या प्रक्रियेने व्यापक स्वरूप धारण करून पुढे १९९१ पासून भारतात जागतिकीकरणाचा प्रभाव झाला. त्यामुळे भारतात आज चांगले-वाईट परिणाम आपणास दिसून येतात. जागतिकीकरणाचा फायदा हा समाजातील सर्वच घटकांना समान झाला असे नाही, तर यामुळे समाजात मोठ्या प्रमाणात विषमता वाढत गेल्याचे आढळून आले आहे. या जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रभावामुळे अमूलाग्र बदल होऊन नवनवीन प्रश्न निर्माण झाले आहेत. भारतात एकूणच लोकसंख्येच्या पन्नास टक्के प्रतिनिधित्व असलेल्या स्त्रियांना विविध प्रकारच्या भेदभावाला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे.

पद्धतीशास्त्र :

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध प्रथम आणि दुय्यम स्त्रोतावर आधारित असून प्राथमिक स्त्रोतांतर्गत निरीक्षण तंत्राचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. तथ्यांचे विश्लेषण करताना विचारवंताच्या विचारांचा आधार घेऊन तसेच समाजातील वास्तविक परिस्थिती देखील विचारात घेऊन चिकित्सकपणे मांडणी करण्यात आली आहे.

प्रस्तुत मांडणी करताना संशोधकाने पूर्णपणे तटस्थ राहण्याचा प्रयत्न केला असून पुढील उद्देश्य समोर ठेवले आहेत.

उद्दिष्टे :

१) जागतिकीकरणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या स्त्री विषयक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
२) जागतिकीकरणाचा स्त्री वर्गावर होणाऱ्या परिणामाचा आढावा घेणे.
३) जागतिकीकरणामुळे ग्रामीण नागरी कुटुंबातील बदलांचा अभ्यास करणे.

जागतिकीकरणामुळे भारतीय कुटुंबपद्धतीत, विवाहसंस्थेत व सत्ता यंत्रणेमध्ये अनेक असे बदल घडून आले. याचा परिणाम नातेसंबंध व्यवस्था खिळखिळ होऊन मानवी मूल्य व सामाजिक जाणिवा यांची पायमल्ली होऊ लागली. कुटुंबातील भौतिक सुखाला प्राधान्य दिल्यामुळे स्वार्थी वृत्तीतून राक्षसी स्वरूपाच्या आकांक्षा वाढल्या आणि त्यातूनच हुंडापद्धतीचे प्रमाण वाढले. त्यात स्त्रिया विनाकारण बळी पडू लागल्या. हुंडाबळी, घटस्फोट यामुळे भारतीय समाजातील पवित्र समजल्या जाणाऱ्या विवाह संस्काराचे करारात रुपांतर होऊ लागले. नवीन मूल्यव्यवस्था, प्रसारमाध्यमांचा प्रभाव, बदलती अर्थव्यवस्था यातून भौतिक सुखाची अभिलाषा, चंगळवाद वाढत जाऊन सामाजिक संबंध संकुचित होत चालले आहेत. विवाहपूर्व व विवाहबाह्य संबंधात झपाट्याने वाढ झाल्याने पती-पत्नीतील संबंध पावित्र्यावर आधारित न राहता करारात्मक बनले आहेत. जागतिकीकरणामुळे विवाहविषयक दृष्टीकोनात बदल होऊन प्रेमविवाह, प्रौढविवाह, नोंदणी विवाह, आंतरजातीय विवाह असे सकारात्मक बदल झाल्याचे दिसत असले तरी त्यामुळे घटस्फोट, फसवणूक अशा प्रकारच्या नवीनच समस्यांनी जन्म घेतला आहे, तर दुसरीकडे जागतिकीकरणामुळे स्त्रिया पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात काम करीत असूनही त्यांना आजही पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीचे स्थान दिले जात नाही. मालमत्ता व इतर उत्पादक साधनाबाबत त्यांना पुरुषाप्रमाणे अधिकार दिले जात नाहीत. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांना कायम असुरक्षित वाटत जात आहे. जागतिकीकरणामुळे विविध क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांना जरी संधी दिली गेली असली तरीही स्त्रियांवर होणाऱ्या अन्याय-अत्याचाराचे प्रमाण कमी झाल्याचे आढळत नाही. आज आपण प्रसारमाध्यमातून प्रसारित होणाऱ्या स्त्रियांवर होणाऱ्या अन्याय-

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वसंतराव नाईक आणि महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासाची जडणघडण

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गोषवारा :

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधामध्ये वसंतराव नाईक यांच्या महाराष्ट्रातील कार्याचा व योगदानाचा अभ्यास केला गेला असून त्यांनी राबविलेल्या योजनांवर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आला आहे. वसंतराव नाईक यांच्या सर्वांगीण कार्यातून महाराष्ट्राची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर जडणघडण झाली. हरितक्रांतीमध्ये परिवर्तन घडून आले. त्याचबरोबर शेती आणि शेतकरी या संकल्पना केंद्रबिंदू मानून त्यांचा विकास साधन्याचा त्यांचा प्रयत्न हा अनमोल आहे. शेतकरी याना त्यांच्या श्रमाला प्रतिष्ठा मिळावी या हेतूने नवनवीन योजना व उपक्रम त्यांच्या विचारातून उभ्या राहिल्या आणि महाराष्ट्र हरितक्रांतीचे जनक बनला. त्यांच्या कृतीतून शेती विषयीच्या ज्ञानाचे नवीन पैलू आपणास दिसून येतात. एवढेच नव्हे तर इतर राज्यांना मदत करता येईल एवढे अधिक उत्पादनही काढण्याइतके सक्षमीकरण महाराष्ट्राच्या शेतीत निर्माण होईल एवढी क्षमता वसंतराव नाईक यांच्या विचारामध्ये होती. हेच पाठिकाणी नोंदविणे संयुक्तिक वाटते. त्याचबरोबर पंचायतराज या स्वराज्य संस्थेचे जनक, रोजगार हमी योजनेने निर्माते, सौजन्यमूर्ती वसंतराव नाईक यांची दुरदृष्टी ही महाराष्ट्रालच नव्हे तर संपूर्ण देशाला विकासाच्या व कृतीची जाणिव होते.

प्रस्तावना :

महाराष्ट्राच्याच नव्हे तर भारताच्या हरितक्रांतीचे प्रणेते वसंतराव नाईक यांचे महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणघडणीतील योगदान मोठे आहे. राजकारण आणि समाजकारण या क्षेत्रात समाजकल्याणकारी कार्य करणारे एकमेव व्यक्ती म्हणजे वसंतराव नाईक होय. वसंतराव नाईक यांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व सामाजस पुरोगामी व उमदे होते. गांधीजींच्या व्यक्तीमत्त्वाचा मोठा प्रभाव त्यांच्यावर पडला. त्यातून त्यांने राजकीय व सामाजिक कार्य सुरु झाल्याचे आपल्या निदर्शनास येते. विकास ही एक सतत सुरु असणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. कृषी क्षेत्र हे अत्यंत व्यापक असे क्षेत्र आहे. मूलतः भारत हे कृषीप्रधान राष्ट्र आहे. या राष्ट्रातील ७२ टक्के लोक शेती व्यवसायाशी प्रत्यक्ष–अप्रत्यक्ष निगडीत आहेत. साहजिकच कृषी विकास व राष्ट्र विकास या एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहेत असे म्हटले तर वावगे ठरणार नाही. महाराष्ट्राचे माजी मुख्यमत्री वसंतराव नाईक यांचे कार्य याच अनुषगाने अतुलनीय होते. शेती आणि शेतकरी टिकला पाहिजे या मताचे ते होते. बहुसंख्य समाज शेतीवर अवलंबून असतो. शेती टिकली तर देश टिकेल असे ते म्हणत. शेतीला उद्योगाचा दर्जा मिळावा असे त्यांचे विचार होते.

शेतीवर आधारित उद्योगाला चालना मिळावी या हेतूने त्यांनी सुतगिरण्या, दुध उत्पादन अशा स्वरूपाच्या शेतीपूरक उद्योगांना जाणीवपूर्वक एव्हाना आग्रहपूर्वक चालना दिली. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये कृषी विद्यापीठाची सुरुवात केली. त्याचप्रमाणे दर्जेदार बियाणे मिळण्याच्या हेतूने महाराष्ट्र राज्य बियाणे महामंडळाची स्थापना केली. अशाप्रकारे विविध दृष्टीकोणातून त्यांचे शेती विकासामध्ये योगदान आहे. ते आपण पुढीलप्रमाणे सविस्तर पाहणार आहोत.

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भारतीय समाजशास्त्राची सैद्धांतिक व व्यवहारिक उपयुक्तता आणि आव्हाने

डॉ. गजानन रामकृष्णराव मुधोळकर

समाजशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, कोहिनूर कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद.

सारांश :

समाजशास्त्र हे तुलनेने नवीन सामाजिक विज्ञान (Social Science) आहे. हे विज्ञान मानव समाजाचा वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीने अभ्यास करून त्यासंबंधीचे सामान्य नियम शोधून काढते. समाजाशास्त्राचा अभ्यास हा सैद्धांतिक तसेच व्यावहारिक दृष्टया उपयुक्त आहे. समाजशास्त्रामुळे आपणास मानव समाजाचे वस्तुनिष्ठ ज्ञान प्राप्त होते आणि या ज्ञानामुळे मानवी संबंध, मानवी वर्तन, मानवाचे सामाजिक जीवन, मानवी संस्कृती इत्यादी विषयीचे आपले पूर्वग्रह व गैरसमजुती दूर होऊन त्यांचे यथार्थ आकलन होण्यास मदत होते. यासच आपण समाजशास्त्राची सैद्धांतिक उपयुक्तता असे म्हणतो. समाजशास्त्रीय ज्ञान हे व्यवहारासाठी उपयुक्त ठरते. व्यक्तीची बुद्धिमत्ता, पात्रता, कर्तृत्व इ. गोष्टी या तिचा वंश, धर्म, जात, वर्ग यावर अवलंबून नसतात हे समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधनातून सिद्ध झालेले आहे. तसेच सर्व मानव हे मूलतः समान आहेत असा लोकशाहीवादी व मानवतावादी दृष्टीकोन समाजशास्त्रीय लिखाणातून विकसित झाला आहे. त्यामुळे व्यक्तीची पात्रता वाढवणे व मनुष्यबळाची कार्यक्षमता व कार्यकुशलता वाढवणे यासाठी समाजशास्त्रीय ज्ञान उपयुक्त ठरते आहे. याशिवाय वंशभेद, धर्मभेद, जातिभेद, लिंगभेद, प्रांतभेद, भाषाभेद इत्यादी ईश्वरनिर्मित किंवा नैसर्गिक नसून मानवनिर्मित आहेत आणि म्हणून ते मानवाच्या सामूहिक प्रयत्नांद्वारे नष्ट होऊ शकतात, असे समाजशास्त्रज्ञ प्रतिपादन करतात. जर हे विचार आपण आचरणात आणले तर सामाजिक भेदासबधीचे गैरसमज व त्यातून उद्भवणाऱ्या समस्यांचे निराकरण होऊ शकते. अशाप्रकारचा आशावादी दृष्टीकोन डोळयासमोर ठेऊन समाजातील विविध सामाजिक समस्यांच्या निर्मितीची कारणे व त्याच्या निर्मूलनाचे उपाय याबाबतची वस्तुनिष्ठ ज्ञान, माहिती समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधनातून उपलब्ध होते. त्यामुळे विविध समस्याचे निर्मूलन करणे किमान त्याची तीव्रता कमी करणे शक्य होते. अशाप्रकारे समाजशास्त्र हे सैद्धांतिक व व्यावहारिक दृष्टया उपयुक्त ठरणारे विज्ञान असल्याने त्याचे महत्त्व व लोकप्रियता उत्तरोत्तर वाढत चालली असतानाच याबाबतची भारतीय समाजशास्त्रीय पुढील आव्हाने या विषयीची साधक बाधक चर्चा सदर लघुशोध निबंधाद्वारे करण्यात आली आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

समाजाविषयी ज्ञान मिळविण्याचा एक मार्ग समाजशास्त्र होय. आताचे युग हे सामाजिक नियोजनाचे युग आहे. समाजातील प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात नियोजन केल जाते. अशावेळी सामाजिक बाधितकीच्या दृष्टीकोनातून आज कोणत्याही एका समाजाला समस्यांचा सामना करण्यासाठी एकटे सोडू शकत नाही किंवा असा विचारही करू शकत नाही. कारण भारतासारख्या देशात अनेक धर्म, संप्रदाय, जातीची लोक एकत्र वास्तव्य करतात. अशा देशात व्यवहारिक समाजशास्त्राची उपयोगिता अत्यंत महत्त्वाची ठरते. विघटन हा प्रत्येक समाजाचा दोष मानला जातो. प्रत्येक समाजाला सामाजिक संस्था

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सारांश :

जगातील सर्वात पुरातन व्यवसाय म्हणून कृषी व्यवसायाची ओळख आहे. आजही जगातील जवळपास २/३ लोकांचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय हा शेती आहे. त्यात भारतासारख्या देशाची तर कृषिप्रधान देश म्हणून जगभर ओळख आहे, तर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा म्हणून आजही शेतीव्यवसायाला महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. परंतु उद्योगप्रधन अर्थव्यवस्था बनवण्याच्या प्रयत्नात कृषी व्यवसायाकडे दुर्लक्ष झालेले दिसले. ज्या पद्धतीने उद्योगासाठी उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या मूलभूत सुविधा कृषी व्यवसायाला न दिल्याने तसेच कृषीच्या कच्या मालाला योग्य दर ठरवून न दिल्यामुळे आज कृषी व्यवसायावर विपरित परिणाम होत आहेत. आपण हे नेहमी लक्षात ठेवले पाहिले कि आधुनिक काळातील विकसनशील देशाच्या आर्थिक योजना यशस्वी होण्यासाठी कृषी व्यवसायाचा विकास होणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे.

अखिल भारतीय पातळीवर कृषीक्षेत्राचे राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनातील योगदान घटत असल्याचे निदर्शनास येत असले तरी शेती व्यवसायाचे स्थान मात्र अबाधित आहे. आपणास कृषी क्षेत्राच्या उत्पादनाचा वाटा कमी वाटत असला तरी देशाची अतिरिक्त लोकसंख्या लक्षात घेता कृषी व्यवसायातील मंदीची स्थिती लक्षात घेता, कृषी व्यवसायाकडे एकूणच तरूणाची वळण्याची उदासिनता लक्षात घेता याकडे आज गांभीर्याने लक्ष न दिल्याने बेकारी व मंदीसारखी संकटे भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशाला कृषी विकासाशिवाय झेलने अत्यंत अवघड होऊन बसू शकते म्हणून या ठिकाणी स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात भारताच्या इतिहासात ज्या थोर विभूती म्हणून राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांच्या काळातील कृषी विषयक धोरणाचा पुनर्विचार करणे गरजेचे आहे. ज्यांनी छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचा आदर्श डोळ्यासमोर ठेऊन सर्वजनतेचे हीत आणि विकास साधण्याचा प्रयत्न कृषी विषयक धोरणातून केला त्या धोरणाचा, आजच्या शेती व शेतकऱ्यांच्या स्थितीचा अभ्यास या विषयीची वर्णणात्मक मांडणी संबंधित शोध निबंधात केली गेली आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

प्राचीन, मध्ययुगीन काळापासून भारतीयांच्या उदरनिर्वाहाचे व व्यापाराचे साधन शेती हेच होते. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा शेती हा कणा आहे. या शेती व्यवसायामुळे प्राचीन काळात भारत सुवर्णभूमी म्हणून ओळखली होती. भारत हा शेतकऱ्यांचा देश आहे. शेती विकास हे सूत्र राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी आपल्या आचार-विचारातून सातत्याने जोपासले होते, तर शेतकऱ्यांचे राजर्षी शाहू हे कैवारी होते. शेतकरी सुखी तर जग सुखी हे महात्मा फुले यांचे सूत्र राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी आयुष्यभर जोपासले होते. भारतासारख्या कृषीप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेती आणि तिचा विकास शेतीचे आधुनिकीकरण हा विषय राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांच्या दृष्टीकोनातून अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा होता. कृषीच्या संदर्भातले राजर्षींचे कार्य हे मूलभूत स्वरूपाचे होते. तेव्हा शेतीचा उद्धार म्हणजे शेतकऱ्यांचा उद्धार पर्यायाने देशाचा उद्धार हे सूत्र ध्यानात घेऊन शाहू महाराजांनी आपल्या संस्थानात शेतीसाठी मूलभूत सुधारणा केल्या होत्या. त्यात शेतीला जोड म्हणून नवनवीन उद्योगधंदे सुरु केले आणि या उद्योगधंद्यांना सहकार तत्त्वाची उर्जा दिली. याचाच परिणाम म्हणून आज कोल्हापूर जिल्हा शेती सहकार व उद्योगधंदे या तिन्ही क्षेत्रात पुढे असल्याचे आढळते. अशा प्रकारच्या प्रगतीचा पाया शाहू महाराजांनी शंभर वर्षांपूर्वी घातला होता.

आज शेतकरी संबंधित विविध प्रश्न निर्माण झालेले आहेत, परंतु शेती सुधारणे शिवाय आपल्याला तरणोपाय नाही. कारण आपला आर्थिक विकास आपल्याला साध्य करून घ्यावयाचा असेल तर शेतीच्या विकासाला प्राधान्य द्यायला हवे. त्यासाठी शाहू महाराजांनी १९१७ ला शेती या विषयावरच्या आपल्या भाषणात शेती विषयक प्रश्नाचे विवेचन करताना शेती प्रगतीतील चार प्रकारचे अडथळे सांगितले. त्यामध्ये पहिला अडथळा म्हणजे शेतकऱ्यांचे शेती विषयीचे अज्ञानपणा व शेतकऱ्यांचा अशिक्षितपणा. दुसरा अडथळा म्हणजे शेती करण्यासाठी भांडवलाची कमतरता. तिसरा अडथळा म्हणजे शेतीचे होणारे विभाजन, शेतीचा लहान आहार आणि चौथा अडथळा म्हणजे शेती माल विकण्याबाबत सोयीचा अभाव अथवा शेती मालाला न मिळणारा योग्य भाव या बाबतचा उल्लेख केल्याचे आढळते.

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سيرة أبى الحجاج الأعلم .نحوى أندلسى

دكتور خليل احمد ندوى

ماكان بعد الأندلس عن أمصار المشرق الإسلامى ليحرِم أهلها من الوصول الى المشرق، للوقوف على ما وصل إليه أهل المشرق فى مجال الدراسات اللغوية والنحوية، ولم يجعل انفصالها عن قاعدة الخلافة فى المشرق فى عزلة عن المشرق والمشارقة، (فقد كان الدارسون الأندلسيون بعد أن يستوفوا متطلبات الدرس الأولى بتعلم مباد، العربية، ودراسة النصوص والأشعار يتجهون بأبصارهم الى المشرق لطلب المزيد من العلم، وكان يدفعهم الى ذلك حرصهم على القرآن وسلامة لغته والتجويد فى تلاوته وضبطه).

ونجد أن هؤلاء جائوا الى أمصار العلم فى البصرة والكوفة والمدينة، ومنهم أبو موسى الهوارى الذى جعله أبو بكر الزبيدى على رأس الطبقة الأولى من النحاة الأندلسيين. وقد لقى مالكا فى المدينة والأصمعى وأبا زيد الأنصارى فى البصرة، وهؤلاء الثلاثة يمثلون نشأة الدراسات اللغوية والنحوية والفقهية فى مرحلة مبكرة، وعاصر أبا موسى الهوارى الغازى بنُ قيس، الذى رحل الى المشرق أيضاً، ولقى مالكاً ونافع بن أبى نعيم مقرء أهل المدينة، واخذ عنهما الحديث والقراءة ورجع الى الأندلس، معه الموطأ وقراءة نافع..

وأغلب الظن أن الدرس النحوى فى الأندلس إنما بدأ ب(جودى بن عثمان) ، وكان قد رحل الى المشرق، وكانت بغداد غاية مطافه، وفيها لقى الكسائى والفراء وغيرهما، واخذ عنهما، ثم عاد الى الأندلس وهو يحمل كتاب الكسائى، ولو سلمنا بهذا فإن جودى بن عثمان يكون الدارس الأول للنحو البغدادى الكوفى فى الأندلس، ويكون الدرس النحوى الأول الذى عرفته الأندلس هو الدرس البغدادى. وظهر بعد جودى بن عثمان نحاة كثيرون مثل بعضهم النحو الكوفى ومثل بعضهم الآخر النحو البصرى .ليس هذا مكان تفصيل عنهم.

ومن هؤلاء العلماء ابن الإفليلى، الذى أخذ عن أبى بكر الزبيدى، وجاء بعده تلميذه الأعلم الشنتمرى الذى شرح غوامض كتاب سيبويه فى كتابه (النكت فى تفسير كتاب سيبويه)، وشرح شواهد سيبويه الشعرية فى كتابه (تحصيل عين الذهب من معدن جوهر الأدب فى علم مجازات العرب)، وهو الشرح الذى ذيل به (كتاب سيبويه) فى

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Agatha Christie's Detective Hercule Poirot's Grey Cells Method In Solving The Mystery

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Introduction:

Surely if a woman committed a crime like murder, she would be sufficiently coldblooded to enjoy the fruits of it without any weak-minded sentimentality such as repentance. (Christie, Agatha. The Murder of Roger Ackroyd p.10)

In the detective novels, detective characters play great role since it is not secret that the characters of detectives play crucial role in detective novels rather than crime. The detective needs to be a memorable character, yet is not required to be the most sympathetic character in the story or even the protagonist. Integrating the detective's psychological and emotional issues into her effort to solve the crime can make for a well-rounded character. Most detectives incorporate the following traits:

Detectives can be compared to mythological heroes (e.g., Odysseus) because they face challenges, temptations, danger, and usually have loyalty to a higher power

Detectives are known as "private eyes" which refers to their ability to be "all-seeing"

Detectives are usually well-educated and sophisticated, sometimes wealthy, too

Detectives have physical strength and prowess

Detectives tend to have a quick wit and/or sarcasm, and have superior abilities to the average citizen in things like card playing, shooting, car racing, etc.

Detectives often defeat their opponents with language rather than simple brute strength

Detectives usually asked to restore something: an object, a person, or peace of mind.

The task of choosing her detective was harder for her as, it was the detective that would be core of her novels. Everyone knew Sherlock Holmes so she wanted her detective to be different. She wanted to create a new detective character which was never been heard before by readers. Finally, she zeroed on a Belgian retired police officer as her detective. She created this tidy little man with "little grey cells'. To name the detective she decided upon the iconic name Hercule. It is not clear even for her on how she choose his last name. Thus, Hercule Poirot came into existence.

Being detective fictions the researcher needs to provide all details, small and bigger. Therefore it becomes important from the point of view of the research to present the storyline in detail that might reflect that the storyline is bigger than the analysis. But it is the need of the research as the detective story cannot be fully understood if it is summarized. All small details, change of the events and loopholes

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Conflict Between The Detective And His Opponent In The Select Novles Of Agatha Christie

* *Dr. Sayed I.G*

Introduction:

In the detective novels, detective characters play great role since it is not secret that the characters of detectives play crucial role in detective novels rather than crime. The detective needs to be a memorable character, yet is not required to be the most sympathetic character in the story or even the protagonist. Integrating the detective's psychological and emotional issues into her effort to solve the crime can make for a well-rounded character.

The conflict between the detective and his opponent

The conflict becomes a battle of intellects between the detective, his/her opponent, and the reader. All the suspects, including the criminal, must be presented early in the story. Half the fun of reading a good detective story comes from the mental contest between the reader and the detective in a race to solve the crime. The reader must be able to safely assume that the perpetrator of the crime is one of the main characters in the story and not someone whom the author is going to slip in on the unsuspecting reader in the next-to-the-last chapter. All clues discovered by the detective must be made available to the reader. Like not springing any surprise suspects, this is another "fair play" rule to which the author must adhere. The reader must be given the same opportunity to solve

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Bharat Ratna Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's Role in National Integration

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Sayed Irfan

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ,one of the greatest leaders of India's freedom struggle,was born in 1888.Initially,he joined Aurobindo Ghosh's revolutionary movement and spread the armed struggle to northern India and Bombay as well.His revolutionary views led the British to intern him.Later he joined Indian National Congress in 1920 and became prominent leader.He opposed Partition of our country.His pen name 'Azad ' clearly indicates that he valued freedom of action and thought above everything else. He was a scholar, journalist , writer,poet and philosopher. He was proficient in Urdu, Hindi, Persian, Bengali, Arabic and English languages.He had also studied in detail Western Philosophy, History and contemporary politics.He gave importance to reading culture among countrymen thus igniting spark of freedom. His poetry clearly indicates his views regarding human suffering Hun narm dil ke dost ke manind ro diya Dushman ne bhi jo apni musibat bayan ki (meaning he is so tender hearted that he wept like a friend on the suffering of enemy). He sacrificed everything for the freedom of country .His couplet is self explanatory Chhoda gam ne kuchh bhi mere jisme zaar me Ek jaan hai so woh bhi nahi ikhtiyar me (Nothing is left in my body due to the sorrow except life which is also not in my control).

He started a weekly Al Hilal in 1912 for Hindu-Muslim unity . It's popularity was evident as 26 thousand copies were sold in a week.He opposed partition of Bengal in 1905 on the basis of religion .He played an active role in Bang-Bhang agitation. He extended support for Mahata Gandhi's non-cooperation movement .Azad was declared as a national leader in 1923.His first published work was Elan -e- Haq. He took great interest in the national as well as international problems.He visited Iraq, Egypt, Turkey, Syria and France . There he saw the evils of imperial powers.New movements had started to counter the growing imperialism in India as well as in abroad.Pandit Nehru in his book Discovery Of India wrote

"Maulana Azad was very much popular in Muslim countries due to his profound knowledge of Islam.He addressed Muslims through Al Hilal .His outlook and thought impressed youths more." He took support of writings and speeches to awaken Indians . British knew the influence of his writing on masses so they forcibly closed publication of Al Hilal through Press Act.Such pressure tactics had not deterred him from his mission.He started Alblagh.

Azad writes :

"I wish to climb high on a peak of a mountain and speak loudly enough to awaken people from slumber that it is too late the Almighty wants to awake you to give you honour , success and new life.So try to please Him."Maulana Azad tried his level best to make Muslims familiar with the golden principles of Islam.He not only handled the responsibility of presidentship of Congress in a difficult period but also made it's stand clear and firm.He was such a speaker who spoke less but in a perfect manner.He did not oppose any religion,sect or any other party.He strongly believed unity in diversity. He was true secular leader with thought and action.

Maulana Azad strongly opposed partition.He writes

"I think that it was a political mistake of Mahatma Gandhi to switch towards Jinah which helped him (Jinah).Jonah's importance was come to an end when he left Congress in 1920.It was the mistake of Gandhi's which sent a message among common people . They saw that Gandhiji was requesting Jinah and running after him.They felt that Jinah was a good

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کلاسیک افسانہ ''اپنے دُکھ مجھے دیدو'' کا تنقیدی تجزیہ راجندر سنگھ بیدی

ڈاکٹر عبدالمجاہد انصاری

اٹھارویں صدی عیسوی میں عالمی جنگ وجدل کے بعد امن وامان کا دور شروع ہوا۔ اس دور میں کلاسیکی تحریک وجود میں آئی۔ کلاسیکل کے لغوی معنی اعلیٰ ترین اور معیاری ہیں۔ یہ لاطینی لفظ کلاسیس سے مشتق ہے۔ جس کے معنی ہجوم کے ہیں، ساتویں صدی عیسوی میں یہ لفظ اعلیٰ درجے کے ادباء کے لیے استعمال ہوتا تھا۔ جیسے جیسے اس اصطلاح کا استعمال بڑھتا گیا ویسے اس تحریک کے اصول وضوابط مقرر کرنے کی ضرورت پیش آئی اور زمانی اعتبار سے کلاسیکی تحریک کے اصول وضوابط وضع کیے گئے، کلاسیکی رجحان کے ادباء کو دوسرے ادباء پر فوقیت دی جانے لگی۔

کلاسیکی تحریک کی اہم خصوصیات موضوع، اسلوب، اور تخلیق کار کی شمولیت ہے۔ اہم اعلیٰ وارفع موضوع کو معیاری اسلوب ہی حسن تعمیر بخش سکتا ہے۔ اسی طرح موضوع اور اسلوب اعلیٰ اذہان کی دین ہوتے ہیں، جو فن کار ہمہ گیر شخصیت کا مالک ہوتے ہیں وہ کلاسیکی ادب تخلیق کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ کلاسکیت تکمیل فن کی غماز ہے اس لیے یہ اپنا تخلیقی مواد معاشرے کی تہذیبی جہت سے حاصل کرتی ہے۔

کلاسیکی ادب کی تحریک نظم وضبط مختلف اشیاء کے امتزاج فکر جذبات اور عمل کو ایک ترتیب کی طرف لے جاتی ہے۔ کلاسیکی افسانے میں ہمہ بیں راوی موجود ہوتا ہے۔ افسانے کا زمانی تسلسل ماضی سے حال اور حال سے مستقبل کی جانب بڑھتا ہے پلاٹ میں آغاز، وسط اور اختتام کی صورت ۔ مسئلہ کا (آغاز) مسئلہ کا الجھاؤ (وسط) اور مسئلہ کا (اختتام) کلاسیکی افسانہ کی ہیت ہے۔ کلاسیکی افسانہ تفصیل سے کردار نگاری، منظر نگاری، مکالمہ نگاری کو پیش کرتا ہے۔ کلاسیکی تحریک کے بارے میں انور سدید لکھتے ہیں۔

> ''پرانا ادب اگر داخلی طور پر کمزور ہو تو یہ ادب کے نئے تجربات کے سامنے دم توڑ دیتا ہے۔ اور اگر اس میں زندہ رہنے کی وافر قوت موجود ہو تو یہ روشن ماضی کی یادگار بن جاتا ہے اور وہ کلاسیک میں شمار ہونے لگتا ہے۔ [1]

اپنے دکھ مجھے دیدو افسانے میں راجندر سنگھ بیدی متوسط طبقے کی گھریلو زندگی کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔ افسانے کی مرکزی کردار ''اندو'' کو بیدی

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آزادی کی ڈائمنڈ جوبلی اور مہاراشٹر میں اُردو افسانے کا سفر

Azadi Ki Dimond Jubli Aur Maharashtra Mein Urdu Afsane Ka Safar.

کوہ نور آرٹس کامرس و سائنس کالج خلدآباد۔

مہاراشٹرسنسکرت زبان کے دو الفاظ مہا اور راشٹر سے مل کر بنا ہے۔ مہا یعنی عظیم اور راشٹر یعنی ملک۔ اس طرح (عظیم ملک)مہاراشٹر نام دیا گیا۔1منی 1960کو مہاراشٹر کے حالیہ جغرافیائی محل وقوع کو ملحوظ رکھتے ہوئے لسانی اعتبار سے بمبئی کو مہاراشٹر میں شامل کرتے ہوئے بمبئی کو مہاراشٹر کا صدر مقام بنایا گیا۔ مہاراشٹرکے عثمان آباد میں مقیم عزیز احمد کا پہلا افسانہ ''کشاکش جذبات'' 1929 کو شائع ہوتا ہے۔ مہاراشٹر میں اردو افسانے کی عمر تقریباً نوے برس ہے۔ ان نوے برسوں کے دوران میں افسانہ ادبی تحریکات ورجحان کے ساتھ قدم سے قدم ملا کر چلتا رہاہے۔

ادب زندگی کا آئینہ ہوتا ہے،ادب کی ہر صنف زندگی کے مسئلوں،الجھنوں،اور تکلیفوں کو سماج کے روبرو لانے کا کام کرتی ہے،چاہے وہ داستان ہو ناول ہو یا پھر افسانہ۔جب صنفِ افسانہ سماج کی پریشانیوں،مصیبتوں کواپنے اندر فنکارانہ طریقے سے سمولیتا ہے۔ تو اس سے شاہکار افسانے منظرعام پرآتے ہیں۔افسانے کو انسانی زندگی میں بڑی اہمیت حاصل رہی ہے۔افسانے کا بنیادی کام انسانی زندگی میں مسرت خوشی کو مہیا کرنا ہے۔بقول مجنوں گورکھپوری:

''افسانہ''افسانہ ہے اور اس کی غایت جی بہلانا اورتھکان دور کرنا ہے''۔

اٹھارویں صدی سے ہی اردو میں قصے،کہانی،داستانوں کا رواج عام ہوگیا۔ تھایہ قصے،داستانیں تہذیب وتمدن کے ساتھ ترقی کی راہوں پر گامزن رہے بیسویں صدی کے آتے آتے ہندوستان کی سرزمین نے باقاعدہ مختصر افسانے کو بلند یوں تک پہنچایا۔

ہندوستان میں اردو افسانہ ابتداء سے دور حاضر تک تحریکات و رجحانات سے متاثر رہا۔ اپنے ابتدائی دور میں کلاسکیت و رومانیت کے غلبے سے سرشارر باسیاسی نظام کی بے چینی کے نتیجے میں ترقی پسند نظریات سے متاثر ہوابعد میں آزادی کے نغموں کی گونج افسانوں میں سنائی دینے لگی۔یہ وہ وقت تھا، جب افسانوں میں حقیقت

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عزیز احمد کا افسانہ ''کالی رات''۔۔۔۔۔۔ایک تجزیہ

عبدالمجاہد انصاری

عزیز احمد نے مہاراشٹر کے شہر اورنگ آباد کے گورنمنٹ کالج سے انٹر پاس کیا۔ ۱۹۲۸ء میں جامعہ عثمانیہ حیدرآباد سے ایف۔اے کیا اور جامعہ عثمانیہ سے بی۔اے کرنے کے بعد ریاست حیدرآباد کے وظیفے پر اعلیٰ تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے لیے لندن گئے انگریزی ادب میں لندن یونیورسٹی سے ۱۹۳۸ء میں بی۔اے آنرز کی ڈگری لی۔ عزیز احمد نے لندن یونیورسٹی سے فراغت کے بعد کچھ وقت سیر وسیاحت میں گذارا اسی عرصہ میں وہ فرانس کے سوربون یونیورسٹی سے بھی وابستہ رہے۔ 1942ء سے 1947ء تک نظام آف حیدرآباد کی بہو شہزادی درشہوار کے سیکریٹری مقرر ہوئے۔ تقریباً چار سال تک منسلک رہے۔ 1949ء میں تقسیم ہند کے المیہ کے بعد جامعہ عثمانیہ سے استعفیٰ دے کر پاکستان چلے گئے، وہاں حکومت پاکستان کے شعبہ قلم وکتوبات کے ڈائریکٹر مقرر ہوئے۔ عزیز احمد کی زندگی کا سفر مشاہدات وتجربات کی نظر رہا، تعلیمی اوقات میں ریاست حیدرآباد کے وظیفے پر لندن جانا وہاں کی تہذیب تمدن ومعاشرت کا مشاہدہ کرنا جو تہذیب ہندوستان کی معاشرت سے بالکل مختلف تھی، لندن سے واپسی پر جامعہ عثمانیہ میں استاد کے عہدے پر کام کرنے کا تجربہ ابتدائی مرحلہ میں ہی تھا کہ انہیں نظام آف حیدرآباد کی بہو کا سیکریٹری مقرر ہونے کا شرف حاصل ہوا شاہی خاندان سے منسلک ہونے کی وجہ سے انہیں شاہی خاندان کی تہذیب، ثقافت اور معاشرتی زندگی کو بہت قریب سے دیکھنے کا موقع ملا جس کا اظہار جا بجا ان کے فن پاروں میں دکھائی دیتا ہے ان کے وسیع مطالعے مشاہدہ اور تجربات نے ان کی زندگی میں چار چاند لگا دیئے۔ عزیز احمد کا اسلوب اپنے ہم عصر افسانے نگاروں سے منفرد ہے۔

عزیز احمد نے اپنے ادبی سفر کا آغاز تراجم سے کیا، بعد میں انہوں نے افسانے لکھے۔ ''کپلنگ'' افسانے کا ترجمہ ''پنکھڑیاں'' کے زیر عنوان ''بچپن'' کے نام سے نیرنگ خیال مطبوعہ لاہور شمارہ ستمبر ۱۹۲۸ء عزیز احمد عثمان آبادی کے نام سے شائع ہوا۔ عزیز احمد نے باقاعدہ لکھنا ۱۹۲۹ء سے شروع کیا ان کے پہلے افسانے کے بارے میں اعظم راہی لکھتے ہیں:

''تحقیقی نطقہ نگاہ سے اگر دیکھا جائے تو عزیز احمد کا اولین افسانہ ''باغبان'' ہے اور نہ ہی ''طوفان'' بلکہ عزیز احمد کا اولین افسانہ ''کشاکش جذبات'' ہے۔ جو مطبوعہ مجلہ مکتبہ جلد ۴ شمارہ ۲ نومبر ۱۹۲۹ء میں شائع ہوا''۔

اردو افسانہ نگاری میں عزیز احمد کا نام بہت اہمیت کا حامل ہے ان کا مطالعہ بہت وسیع تھا زبان پر انہیں قدرت

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A Study of CSR and Human rights in India

* *Madhukar Laxman Hiwale*

Introduction

In the new Companies Bill that was passed in the Indian Lok Sabha towards the fag end of the winter session, it is precisely the Clause 470 of the Bill that aroused interest and skepticism in equal measures. As per the clause it has been made mandatory for corporates that make an average profit of at least Rs. 5 crore or have a worth exceeding Rs. 500 crore, or their turnover exceeds Rs. 1,000 crore in the last three years to spend 2 % of the net profit on CSR. A report by SMC Global Securities Limited states that in the last financial year the combined net profit of listed companies in India was to the tune of Rs. 4, 37,167 crores, at 2% the CSR kitty amounts to Rs. 8,700 crores. The March issue of Forbes India categorically states that the government expects Rs 63 billion to flow in from India's top 500 listed companies, going by the government's 2% norm. If this list is further expanded to the top 1,000 corporations, add MNCs, co-operative banks and SMEs, and then we are talking about at least Rs 120 billion. Undoubtedly such a large sum generated year on year has the potential to alleviate many social as well as environmental issues ailing the nation.

Meaning of CSR

The voluntary compliance of social and ecological responsibility of companies is called Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility

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Impact of Globalisation on Developing Countries and India

* *Madhukar Laxman Hiwale*

Introduction

Globalisation is a buzzword that has come to dominate the world since the nineties of the last century with the end of the cold war and the break-up of the former Soviet Union and the global trend towards the rolling ball. The frontiers of the state with increased reliance on the market economy and renewed faith in the private capital and resources, a process of structural adjustment spurred by the studies and influences of the World Bank and other International organisations have started in many of the developing countries. Also, Globalisation has brought in new opportunities to developing countries. Greater access to developed country markets and technology transfer hold out promise improved productivity and higher living standard. But globalisation has also thrown up new challenges like growing inequality across and within nations, volatility in financial market and environmental deteriorations. Another negative aspect of globalisation is that a great majority of developing countries remain removed from the process. Till the nineties the process of globalisation of the Indian economy was constrained by the barriers to trade and investment liberalisation of trade, investment and financial flows initiated in the nineties has progressively lowered the barriers to competition and hastened the pace of globalisation.

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Environment Protection and Human Rights in India

* *Madhukar Laxman Hiwale*

Introduction

Environmental issues have drawn the attention of common people as environ degradation and pollution have assumed global dimension and are even threat very existence and survival of mankind. It may be both natural and man made moving on the path of development has turned from changer to transformer and destroyer of the environment. He is progressing continuously and meticu Simultaneously natural environment is disintegrating. Socio-economic develop man depends on the environment and this development influences the enviro Mankind therefore made a bold move and held the UN Conference on I Environments in Stockholm (Sweden) in 1972 that brought man closure to natu preamble of it states, 'the need for a common outlook and for common princi inspire and guide the peoples of the world in the preservation and enhancemen human environment. The declaration makes a historic analysis of the problem of environment and human rights. It says, 'Man is both creature and molder environment, which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportu intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth. Both aspects of man's environm natural and man-made, are essential to his well being and to the enjoyment o

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A study of Challenges for Urban Local Governments in India

* *Madhukar Laxman Hiwale*

troduction

ia is a bureaucratic republic with three circles of government: public (association), te and neighborhood. The 73rd and 74th sacred changes give acknowledgment and rance to nearby government and likewise each state has its own neighborhood ernment enactment. The Ministries for Housing and Urban Affairs, Panchayati Raj Rural Development all have oversight obligation regarding nearby government both public level and in each state. As of mid-2019, there were an aggregate of 267,283 rby government collections of which 262,834 are provincial and 4,449 metropolitan. tropolitan neighborhood bodies incorporate city partnerships for urban communities, ils for bigger towns and town panchayats for more modest towns. Both metropolitan nearby government are represented by state-level enactment, which decides borhood charge raising forces. In 2017 44.8% of councilors were ladies and in 2021 exchanges to neighborhood government were 3.3% of absolute government India is a government republic with a bicameral parliament including a lower house, Lok Sabha, and an upper house, the Rajya Sabha.19.1a The president is the head of and is chosen for a very long time by a constituent school comprised of individuals the two places of parliament and the authoritative gatherings of each state (vidhan

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Farmers Suicide and Indian Government Policy

* *Dr. Madhukar Laxman Hiwale*

Introduction :

India is an agrarian country with around 70% of its people depending directly or indire upon agriculture. But farmers' suicides in India is worrying. As per the Cer Government despite a multi-pronged approach to improving income and social secu of farmers, over 12,000 suicides were reported in the agricultural sector every since 2013. Farmer suicides account for approximately 10% of all suicides in I (Reference: TOI)

There is no denying that the menace of farmer's suicides exists and runs counter t aspirations of reaping benefits of our demographic dividend. In this article, w analysing the farmers' suicides in India and its related data, the reasons and the forward.

Farmers' Suicides – What do the facts say?

- The list includes farmers-cultivators and agricultural labourers.
- Seven states account for 87.5% of total suicides in the farming sector country. The states are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Madhya Pra Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu 606.

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Emerging global economics situation: Opportunities and policy issues in services sector

* *Dr. Madhukar Laxman Hiwale*

ion:

economy has been receiving shocks at regular intervals since the 2008 crisis. re was recovery in global economy after the 2008 crisis, with developing ading the recovery and developed countries like US and Euro Area countries loyment and recessionary trends, a reversal of roles seems to have taken tly. As per the IMF's World Economic Outlook, October, 2013, advanced are gradually strengthening whereas; the growth in the emerging market has slowed down. This confluence is leading to tensions, with emerging omies facing the dual challenges of slowing growth and tighter global financial Each update of IMF has lowered its earlier estimate in the last few years. In 2013 update of the World Economic Outlook, the IMF has lowered its t projections (from the July 2013 projections) by 0.3 and 0.2 percentage 9 percent and 3.6 percent for 2013 and 2014, respectively. Actual world th in 2012 was at 2.9 per cent with 1.5 per cent growth for advanced d 4.9 per cent for emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs).

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५. महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल

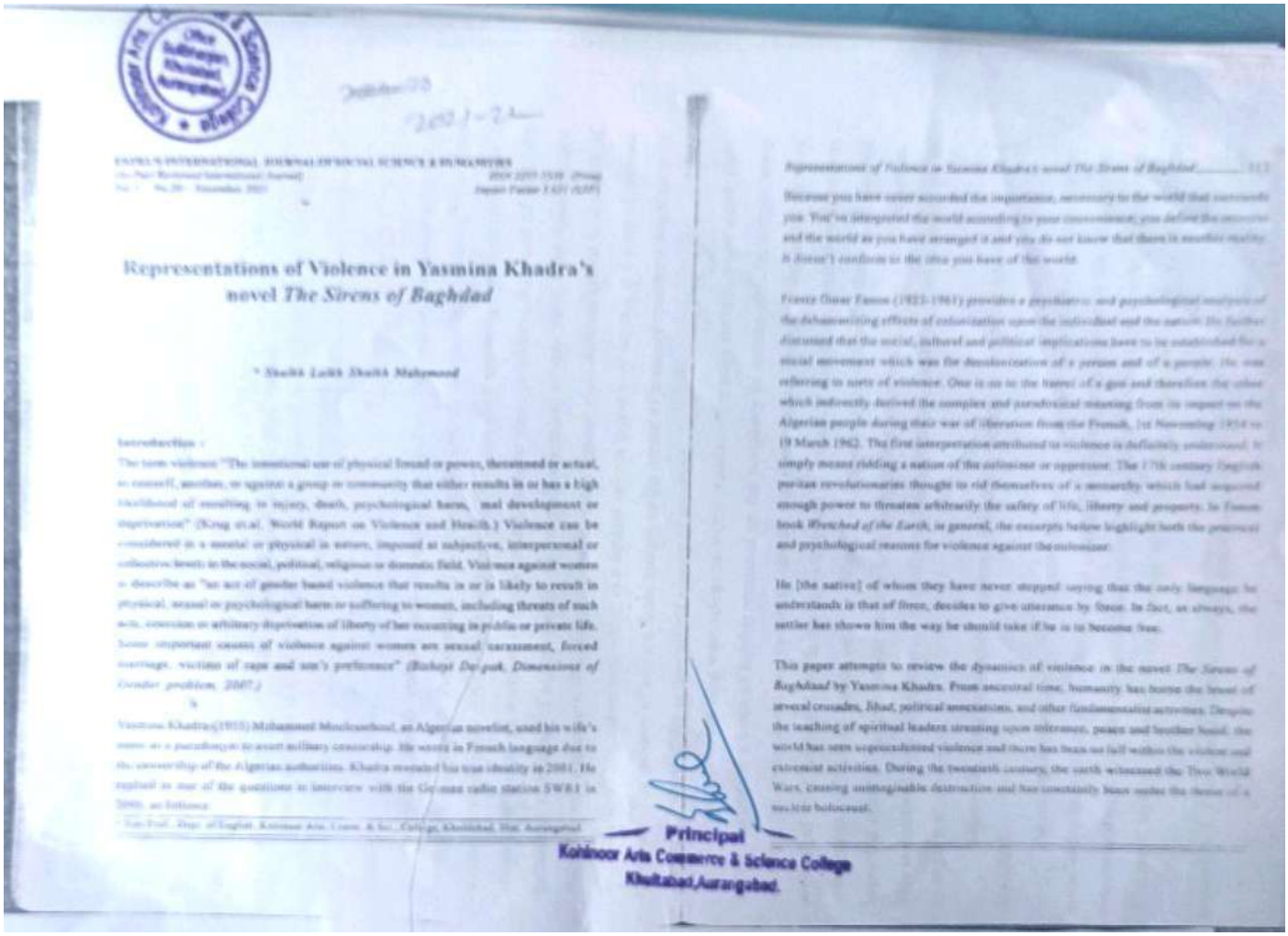
डॉ. हिवाळे मधुकर लक्ष्मण
सहायक प्राध्यापक व राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद,
ता. खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत अनेक बदल होत असताना दिसून येतात. विकास ही एक सतत चालत राहणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात जिथे संपूर्ण विकसित भारताचे स्वप्न पाहिल्या जात आहे. तिथे विकासाठी प्रमुख तीन क्षेत्राचा आधारस्तंभ म्हणून उपयोग केला जातो. हे तीन क्षेत्र म्हणजे कृषी, औद्योगिक आणि सेवा क्षेत्र होय. विकासाचा आधारस्तंभ असणाऱ्या हया सर्व क्षेत्राचा विकास समान प्रमाणात व्हावा, परंतू प्रत्यक्षात तसे होत नाही. प्रत्यक्ष स्थिती यापेक्षा विपरीतच आहे. त्यातल्या त्यात केवळ आद्यौगिक क्षेत्राचा विचार करता या क्षेत्राचा विकासही संपूर्ण देशात एकसारखा झालेला दिसत नाही. संपूर्ण देशात दिसणारे चित्र महाराष्ट्रामध्ये सुध्दा पाहावयास मिळते. एवढेच नव्हे तर ते महाराष्ट्रातील विविध जिल्ह्यांमध्ये सुध्दा पहावयास मिळते. प्रादेशिक असमतोल ही तिशय व्यापक संकल्पना आहे. ज्याचा संबंध विषमता किंवा फरक यांच्याशी आहे. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रही याला अपवाद नाही. जगाच्या आरंभापासूनच हा असमतोल एक प्रमुख समस्या यास्वरुपात संपूर्ण जगासमोर उभा राहीला आहे. गरिबी, दारिद्रय, बेरोजगारी, बेसुमार लोकसंख्या या विविध समस्या ज्यातुन जन्म घेतात त्यांचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे प्रादेशिक असमतोल होय.

ज्या राज्यात देशातील सर्वात जास्त उद्योग आहेत, ज्या राज्याचे प्रति माणशी उत्पन्न देशात सर्वाधिक आहे, अशा सर्वाधिक प्रगत महाराष्ट्र राज्यात प्रादेशिक असमतोल मात्र टोकाचा आहे. मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे, नाशिक, दूर या ठराविक भागांतच उद्योग-व्यवसाय-व्यापार यांची वाढ व प्रगती आणि जागतिकीकरणामुळे शिक्षण, विज्ञान, राहणीमान यांत झालेले बदल बघायला मिळतात. उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रापर्यंत नवीन उद्योग-व्यवसाय, रोजगार, शिक्षणाच्या, विकासाच्या संधी अजूनही पोचलेल्या नाहीत. ग्रामीण अविकसित महाराष्ट्राला आजही शिक्षण, तंत्रज्ञान, रोजगार आणि उद्योग-व्यवसाय-बाजारपेठा यांचा अभाव या समस्यांनी ग्रासले आहे. याचा प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम राज्याच्या ग्रामीण भागांतील राहणीमानाचा दर्जा सतत घसरण्यावर होत आहे. बहुसंख्य जनतेपर्यंत पुरेसे अन्न, सोयी या अगदी मूलभूत गरजा भागविण्याच्या संधीदेखील पोहचत नाहीत. परिणामी राज्यातील लाखो लोकांच्या वाट्याला दारिद्र्य आले आहे. आधीच विकसित असलेल्या भागाचा आणखी विकास झाला. त्यामुळे गेल्या वर्षात राज्यात विकासाचा प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला आहे. किंबहुना असे म्हटले जाते, राज्याच्या मूळ नेमध्येच विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत असमतोल आहे.

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Representations of Violence in Yasmina Khadra's novel *The Sirens of Baghdad*

* Shaikh Laiik Shaikh Mahmood

Introduction :

The term violence "The intentional use of physical forced or power, threatened or actual, to oneself, another, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal development or deprivation" (Krug et.al. World Report on Violence and Health.) Violence can be considered as a mental or physical in nature, imposed at subjective, interpersonal or collective levels in the social, political, religious or domestic field. Violence against women is describe as "an act of gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty of her occurring in public or private life. Some important causes of violence against women are sexual harassment, forced marriage, victims of rape and son's preference" *(Rashpal Dalpat, Dimensions of Gender problem, 2007.)*

Yasmina Khadra (1955) Mohammed Moulessehoul, an Algerian novelist, used his wife's name as a pseudonym to assert military censorship. He wrote in French language due to the censorship of the Algerian authorities. Khadra revealed his true identity in 2001. He replied to one of the questions in interview with the Guardian radio station SWR3 in 2000, as follows:

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Because you have never accorded the importance, necessary to the world that surrounds you. You've interpreted the world according to your convenience; you define the universe and the world as you have arranged it and you do not know that there is another reality. It doesn't conform to the idea you have of the world.

Frantz Omar Fanon (1925-1961) provides a psychiatric and psychological analysis of the dehumanizing effects of colonization upon the individual and the nation. He further discussed that the social, cultural and political implications have to be established for a social movement which was the decolonization of a person and of a people. He was referring to sorts of violence. One is on to the hatred of a gun and therefore the other which indirectly derived the complex and paradoxical meaning from its impact on the Algerian people during their war of liberation from the French, 1st November 1954 to 19 March 1962. The first interpretation attributed to violence is definitely understood. It simply means ridding a nation of the colonizer or oppressor. The 17th century English puritan revolutionaries thought to rid themselves of a monarchy which had acquired enough power to threaten arbitrarily the safety of life, liberty and property. In Fanon book *Wretched of the Earth*, in general, the excerpts below highlight both the perceived and psychological reasons for violence against the colonizer.

He [the native] of whom they have never stopped saying that the only language he understands is that of force, decides to give utterance by force. In fact, as always, the settler has shown him the way he should take if he is to become free.

This paper attempts to review the dynamics of violence in the novel *The Sirens of Baghdad* by Yasmina Khadra. From ancestral time, humanity has borne the brunt of several crusades, Jihad, political associations, and other fundamentalist activities. Despite the teaching of spiritual leaders stressing upon tolerance, peace and brother hood, the world has seen unprecedented violence and there has been no lull within the violent and extremist activities. During the twentieth century, the earth witnessed the Two World Wars, causing unimaginable destruction and has constantly been under the threat of a nuclear holocaust.

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8. Feministic Theory from Margin to Centre: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract

Women are an integral part of human civilization. No society or country can ever progress without active Participation of women in its overall development. Although the place women in society has differed from culture to culture and from age to age, yet one thing that is common to almost all societies is that woman has never been considered the equal of man. An increasing awareness of injustice done to them slowly made women raise their voice against inequality and oppression. This female consciousness against male domination led to the birth of women's liberation movement which is a serious reform movement aiming at a raise of women in society. The journey of women from margin to the center of human experience constitutes an important feature of the socio-cultural history of mankind.

Women who for long were relegated to the position of unpaid servant, silent slave, child bearer and almost a beast of burden remained on the periphery of human society, despite being the prime life giving force. But twentieth century witnessed a sharp change in the social status of woman all over the world. With the rapid increase in woman's education, professional women emerged in all fields of human activity. Women no longer remain within the domain of secured home but opted to face the world outside with independent mind and a sense of self assertion. This is sustained by a strong current of intellectual thought results the emergence of feminism as an organized movement.

Keywords: Male domination, women's liberation, margin to the center and emergence of feminism.

The current concerns of feminism extend from the overt oppression that male domination social order imposes on an uneducated and conventionally religious woman to the subtle strain experienced by the educated independent women the so called civilized and developed societies. 'The basic idea of feminism is that woman is a free being, a person, whose value or worth

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Identity Crisis and Violence in Yasmina Khadra's Novel *The Sirens Of Baghdad*

Dr. Shaikh Laikh Shaikh Mahemood

Abstract

The identity crisis has been considered as one of the significant theme in literature. Conflict is a major cause of identity crisis in American literature. Conflict between a person or a group and another person, group or natural force is what drives one into change. Due to identity crisis, there is the characters confusion about their identity and their designated roles in society. Identity crisis is the process which causes the people to think about who they are and what they are. The first obstacle to overcome when experiencing an identity crisis is the loss of person's perception of self usually occurring when catastrophic events have taken place.

This paper attempts to review the dynamics of violence in Yasmina Khadra's novel The Sirens of Baghdad. From ancestral time, humanity has borne the brunt of several crusades, Jihad, political annexations, and other fundamentalist activities. Despite the teaching of spiritual leaders stressing upon tolerance, peace and brother hood, the world has seen unprecedented violence and there has been no lull within the violent and extremist activities. During the twentieth century, the earth witnessed the Two World Wars, causing unimaginable destruction and has constantly been under the threat of a nuclear holocaust. 'Identity' and 'Identity crisis' have in popular usage become terms which alternately circumscribe something so large and so seemingly self-evident that a definition has become impossible. The term 'identity crisis' was first used in the Mt. Zion Veterans' Rehabilitation Clinic during the Second World War to refer patients who had neither been "Shell Shocked" nor become malingerers, but had through the exigencies lost a sense of personal sameness and historical continuity. William James describes it as a man's character which is "discernible in the mental or moral attitude in which ..... he felt himself deeply and intensely active and alive." Identity is the central element in interpersonal competence and development of a personality. It defines the role of an individual in a society. A person in his search for identity and self-realization goes through a series of existential encounters with society and in the end achieves insightful wisdom and learns about the world and it's evil. A man's life is a never-ending search for identity and self-realization. The term violence implies, "The intentional use of physical forced or power, threatened or actual, to oneself, another, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal development or deprivation" (Krug et.al. World Report on Violence and Health.)

Violence can be of mental or physical nature, inflicted at subjective, interpersonal or collective levels in the social, political, religious or domestic domain. Violence against women is defined as "an act of gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty of her occurring in public or private life. Some important causes of violence against women are sexual harassment, forced marriage, victims of rape and son's preference" (Bishoyi Deepak, Dimensions of Gender problem, 2007.) The consequences of violence have always been destructive. As violence between ethnic groups or political factions escalates, members of each group become fearful and suspicious of the other group, and the groups tend to become polarized and socially isolated from each other. In situations where there is great inequity and division along lines of ethnicity, gender, or social class, deep emotional wounds can result from racial epithets, refusal to provide services, or being mistreated through a demeaning attitude which contributes to additional violence. Yasmina Khadra-(1955) Mohammed Moulessehoul, an Algerian novelist, used his wife's name as a pseudonym to avert military censorship. He wrote in French language due to the censorship of the Algerian authorities. Khadra revealed his true identity in 2001. He replied in one of the questions in interview with the German radio station SWR1 in 2006, as follows:

> *Because you have never accorded the importance, necessary to the world that surrounds you. You've interpreted the world according to your convenience; you define the universe and the world as you have arranged it and you do not know that there is another reality. It doesn't conform to the idea you have of the world.*

Yasmina khadra's novel *The Sirens of Baghdad* (2006) depicts the issues such as the human moral senses in the condition of chastity and distress. The novel was originally written in French and John Cullen translated it into English in 2007. The novel has the technique of Stream of consciousness which has been described through the point of view of first person, adding the collection of dialogues between the Iraqi characters. The novel has been

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A CRITICAL STUDY OF THE ECO-FEMINISTIC APPROACH IN MARGARET ATWOOD'S AND VANDANA SHIVA'S WORKS

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Abstract

Nature does not need us to rule over it, but runs itself very well and better without humans. We are the parasites on the food chain of life, consuming more and more, and putting too little back to restore and maintain the life system that support us. This paper throws a light on a short biography of Margaret Atwood and Vandana Shiva. These authors are influenced by the green fuse and eco-feminism perceptions. Their novels are not only providing us great pleasure in evoking all our five senses, but also induce our spirit to safeguard the nature of our forthcoming generations. This paper attempts to explain Margaret Atwood's famous novel **The Handmaid's Tale** in terms of Eco-feminism. Women and Nature are always identified with each other and wherever the role of women and nature is neglected, the sterility of that society begins. By taking the females as the leading characters and environmental crisis in its background Atwood expertly combines the dual oppression of nature and women. Dr. Vandana Shiva is a woman whose work is focused on embracing not only the principles of feminism but also the principles of ecology. In fact as the eco-feminist she sees as the two movements as interconnected and believes that the worldview that causes environmental degradation and injustice.

Keywords: Eco-feminism, women, nature, environmental crisis, environmental degradation and injustice.

Early texts of Carolyn Merchant (1980) and Susan Griffin (1978) documented how modern Western culture associated women and nature. In pre-16C Europe, the connection between women and nature rested on two divergent images;

1. Organic conceptions of nature and gender, whereby the earth was seen as a nurturing mother.
2. Nature as wild and uncontrollable (Storms, droughts etc.)

In Pre-modern Europe the former of these two images dominated. Segar (19) notes that work, culture, nature and daily life were interwoven into a seamless web, and a nurturing female identified earth was considered to be the root of all life.

She explained that some Historians of science argue that this:

"Constrain the abuse of nature: as long as the earth was considered to be alive and sentient, it could be considered a breach of human ethical behavior to carry out destructive acts against it."

As Carolyn Merchant says, "one does not readily slay a mother, dig into her entrails for gold or mutilate her body"

Ecology and Feminism, **Ecology-** The branch of biology that deals with relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings. The branch of biology that deals with relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings. **(Oxford Dictionary)** What is Feminism? The advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes. **(Oxford Dictionary)** What is Eco-feminism? Eco feminism links ecology with feminism. The term eco-feminism was first used by French feminist Francoise D'Eaubonne in 1974. Eco-feminism emerged in 1970s with an increasing consciousness of the connections between women and nature.

Definitions of Eco-feminism

Oxford Dictionary

A philosophical and political theory and movement which combines ecological concerns with feminist ones, regard both as resulting from male domination of society.

Karl Marx

Major social transformations are impossible without ferment among the women.

Rio Declaration Principle 20

Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development . To live a peaceful and balanced human life on this earth, preservation of environment is necessary. Throughout history nature is portrayed as feminine- their reproductive capacities make women closer to nature than men. Both women and nature are life sustaining and resource giving but their role is always neglected and sidelined in society. Oppression has

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Concourse Agency and Topical Development

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Introduction :

Post World War II economic, social, cultural, and technological changes radically reshaped life at the topical level. The growth of the interstate highway system coupled with loan programs that provided more than eleven million mortgages for returning servicemen set the stage for the building boom now recognized as the beginning of suburban sprawl. Although jobs remained in the cities for several years after the war, by the 1960s and 1970s many corporations moved to the suburbs where most of their workforces lived. At the same time, the development of new communication and transportation technologies brought previously isolated rural areas into the economic and cultural mainstream.

Given the scale and pace of these transformations, it is not surprising that concourse change became an important topic of inquiry. At first, attention focused on explaining why and how topical concourses persisted in an increasingly mobile and footloose society. Later, many scholars began to question whether the concourse was any longer a fundamental unit of social organization. By the 1970s, the topical concourse had become largely incidental to the study of other phenomena, often serving as the physical setting for what were presumably more important topics. Sociologists were studying things that happened in concourses, but the concourse itself was rarely a central focus of inquiry.

In our view, this trend has not been sociologically productive. Although the great transformations of the twentieth century reshaped the structural and cultural dimensions of the concourse, events at the local level continue to affect material, social, and mental well-being in fundamental ways. In fact, over the last decade, many scholars have rediscovered the community and now argue that the local ecological context is central to understanding the factors that affect such diverse processes as socialization, workforce participation, persistent poverty, intellectual development, successful aging, and physical and mental health. From a practical standpoint then, it is important to create policies and programs that can provide direction for local actions aimed at building stronger, healthier concourses.

We hope to contribute to this debate by articulating an interactional approach to concourse and concourse action. To lay the groundwork for our argument, we begin with a discussion of the most prominent theories of concourse decline, especially Robert Putnam's thesis that the collapse of concourse can be traced to a widespread loss of social capital. We argue that this line of reasoning is flawed and suggest that an interactional theory of concourse provides a better understanding of the relationship between concourses agency and concourse development. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the policy implications that flow from the interactional approach.

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The Great Change :

Roland Warren took a slightly different approach to the transformation of concourse life in his "Great Change" theory. He argued that as concourses became increasingly reliant on extra-local institutions and sources of income, they were overwhelmed by forces they could not control. The concourse, from his perspective, became little more than a stage where extra-local

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Perspective in corporate social responsibility & community development

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Abstract
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) refers to strategies corporations or firms conduct their business in a way that is ethical, society friendly and beneficial to community in terms of development. This article analyses the meaning of CSR based on some theories available in literature. CSR is evolving in its meaning and practice. The article then discusses the role of CSR in community development because the very logic of CSR is towards seeing its impact in community socially, environmentally and economically. Competencies required by CSR managers are also analyzed in order to have a better understanding of the practical aspects of CSR. Finally, conclusions and implications for future research are discussed.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, community development, competencies of CSR managers, multinational corporations, corporate-society relations

Introduction

The issue of corporate social responsibility has been debated since the 1950s. Latest analyses by Secchi (2007) [6] and Lee (2008) [5] reported that the definition of CSR has been changing in meaning and practice. The classical view of CSR was narrowly limited to philanthropy and then shifted to the emphasis on business society relations particularly referring to the contribution that a corporation or firm provided for solving social problems. By doing so, business creates wealth in society and provides better standards of living.

The present day CSR is a concept whereby business organizations consider the interest of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, suppliers, employees, shareholders, communities and other stakeholders as well as their environment. This obligation shows that the organizations have to comply with legislation and voluntarily take initiatives to improve the well-being of their employees and their families as well as for the local community and society at large.

CSR can involve a range of activities such as working in partnership with local communities, socially sensitive investment, developing relationships with employees, customers and their families, and involving in activities for environmental conservation and sustainability.

This article aims to analyze three theories of CSR namely utilitarian, managerial and relational in terms of their meaning and practical emphases. The organization of the article is as follows: First, theories of CSR are analyzed in order to look at their emphases of meaning, perspective, and approaches. Second, the roles of CSR are highlighted specifically in community development because the very logic of CSR is towards seeing its impact in community socially, environmentally and economically. Third, competencies required by CSR managers are discussed in order to have a better understanding of the practical aspects of CSR. Finally, conclusions and implications for future research are drawn.

Theories of CSR

Since there is a great heterogeneity of theories and approaches of CSR, discussion in this article is based on a comprehensive analysis by Secchi (2007) [6] and it is compared with an analysis. Secchi has come up with a group of theories based on a criterion what role the theories confer to the corporation and society. The theories are as follows:

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Self Disclosure Among Adolescents

* *Dr. Manisha Pandurang Wanjari*

Introduction

Self-disclosure is a process of communication by which one person discloses information about himself or herself to another. The information can be descriptive or evaluative, and can include thoughts, feelings, aspirations, goals, failures, successes, fears, and dreams, as well as one's likes, dislikes, and favorites. Therapist self-disclosure has long been a subject of discussion in psychotherapy. Early psychoanalysts considered therapist self-disclosure something that could be harmful to clients and clinicians in its muddling of the boundaries and it's shifting the focus of therapy from the client to the therapist. In fact, advocated for a "blank screen" approach to therapy where clinicians shared little, if anything, of them and instead remained completely neutral and reflective of whatever issues the client was presenting. Thus, therapist self-disclosure was viewed as unacceptable and indicative of a therapist's issues intruding into therapy. Interestingly, however, despite his theoretical objections to therapist self-disclosure, Freud actually disclosed frequently to his patients. For example, he shared personal pictures and information about his family and friends with many of his patients.

Evolution and Interpretation of Self Disclosure Model (Based on Conceptual Review)

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Dietary Diversity and Food Security

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Abstract

Food quality is a measure of food security in vulnerable groups. The elderly are often nutritionally vulnerable, but how much of this is reflected in food quality and determined by financial status is unclear. We determined whether expenditure on dietary quality challenges food security in the aged. We used the representative Elderly Nutrition and Health Survey in evaluated dietary quality by a Dietary Diversity Score based on a 24-h dietary recall. Monthly mean national food prices were used to estimate food expenditure. In general, it was found to cost more to achieve a greater DDS. The food expenditure of subjects who's DDS, after controlling for covariates. Elders of lower socioeconomic status tended to choose foods which would have cost less. However, a sub group of elders who achieve the highest DDS with limited money offer approaches to food money management. Nutrition policy directed to food insecure groups, like the aged, could employ health promotion strategies which reduce financial barriers to healthy diets.

Key words: Child growth, dietary diversity, dietary quality, child nutritional status, food security, nutrient adequacy, validation studies.

Introduction:-

Although dietary diversity is universally recognized as a key component of healthy diets, there is a lack of consensus on how to measure and focuses on issues of dietary diversity in developing countries, but it also draws upon experience from developed countries. The study considers the following questions:

- How dietary diversity is conceptualized, operational, and measured, and how does it relate operationally to dietary quality?
- Is there an association between dietary diversity and nutrient adequacy in developing countries? Between dietary diversity and child growth?
- What is the relationship between household-level dietary diversity and socioeconomic factors and food security?
- What key measurement issues need to be addressed to better operational and understand dietary diversity?

❖ How is dietary diversity conceptualized, operational, and measured?

Dietary diversity is usually measured using a simple count of foods or food groups over a given reference period. Our overview, however, revealed that studies in developed and developing countries have used a variety of food and food-group classification systems, different numbers of foods and food groups, and varying reference period lengths. Research should be conducted to validate and compare indicators based on different methodological approaches. It would also be useful to continue to explore whether indicators based on food groups perform as well as those based on single foods in predicting outcomes of interest.

❖ Is dietary diversity related to nutrient adequacy and child growth?

Our review of developing country studies confirms the positive associations found in developed countries between dietary diversity and nutrient adequacy. Additional validation studies with existing data sets should be carried out to confirm these findings in a variety of contexts and population groups, and to compare diversity indicators constructed using different

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Strategies in Various Food Processing and Techniques

* *Dr. Manisha Pandurang Wanjari*

Introduction

Foods in Nigeria are seasonal, but they are produced in great quantities during their harvest seasons. The weather conditions which are very favor able to microbial food spoilage constitutes a menace in food management. The human food is attacked by many organisms that thereby compete with man for his food. Also, illiteracy, poor farming techniques and poor social amenities like electricity failure and bad roads aid spoilage.

In addition, it is observed that climate change has compounded the issue of food processing and preservation. Some foods are available when least expected, thus leading to wastage. Some get ripen when not fully matured. Also, many home makers lack good nutrition knowledge on food processing and preservation. These have prompted the idea of food preservation in all users of food in order to consume wholesome foods. Food preservation deals with the ability of increasing the shelf life of food i.e. increase the keeping quality of foods for future use by man.

Whitney likened the human body to an ingenious, beautifully constructed and economically run engine. Like all good engines, it requires high quality constructive materials, efficient repair and adequate fuel supply if it is to do its work satisfactorily. The human body

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Need to Know Malnutrition

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Abstract:-

Malnutrition results from a poor diet or a lack of food. It happens when the intake of nutrients or energy is too high, too low, or poorly balanced. Under nutrition can lead to delayed growth or wasting, while a diet that provides too much food, but not necessarily balanced leads to obesity. In many parts of the world, under nutrition results from a lack of food. In some cases, however, undernourishment may stem from a health condition, such as an eating disorder or a chronic illness that prevents the person from absorbing nutrients. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), malnutrition is the gravest single threat to global public health. Globally, it contributes to 45 % of deaths of children aged under 5 years.

Key Words:- Stunted growth, under nutrition, wasting, diet, WHO.

Introduction

Older people can be at risk of nutrition if they are isolated and have mobility problems. Malnutrition involves a dietary deficiency. People may eat too much of the wrong type of food and have malnutrition, but this article will focus on under nutrition, when a person lacks nutrients because they do not consume enough food. Poor diet may lead to a lack of vitamins, minerals, and other essential substances. Too little protein can lead to kwashiorkor, symptoms of which include a distended abdomen. A lack of vitamin C can result in scurvy. Scurvy is rare in industrialized nations, but it can affect older people, those who consume excessive quantities of alcohol, and people who do not eat fresh fruits and vegetables. Some infants and children who follow a limited diet for any reason may be prone to scurvy.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 462 million people worldwide are malnourished, and stunted development due to poor diet affects 159 million children globally. Malnutrition during childhood can lead not only to long-term health problems but also to educational challenges and limited work opportunities in the future. Malnourished children often have smaller babies when they grow up. It can also slow recovery from wounds and illnesses, and it can complicate diseases such as measles, pneumonia, malaria, and diarrhea. It can leave the body more susceptible to disease.

Symptoms:-

Signs and symptoms of under nutrition include:

- lack of appetite or interest in food or drink
- tiredness and irritability
- inability to concentrate

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Resource Management: Challenges, Opportunities and Sustainability

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Importance in Individuals Human Development

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Abstract

Human development is the development of the individuals in the respective areas, which are, economic, social, and political. The development of an individual in an appropriate manner can be brought about in enhancing one's skills and capabilities. The family of an individual is regarded to be a supreme institution that contributes towards his overall development. Development of an individual takes place through numerous ways. When individuals are made available different choices, this enables them to analyse the options, identify their strengths and weaknesses and then make the right decisions. In some cases, individuals work on their own to bring about their development, whereas in others they need to consult others. There is a direct connection between human development and family studies.

Keywords: Human Development, Family Studies, Individuals, Health, Living, Education, Employment.

Introduction

In colleges and universities, individuals choose this field to pursue Master's and Doctoral programs. The main emphasis of this area is put upon how different ecological and environmental factors influence the various courses of individual and family development over a period of time. The individuals, who choose HDFS as their field, mostly find employment opportunities in areas such as, getting involved in investigations of individuals and families at various stages of development in ways that primarily lead to transformations. Other individuals will acquire knowledge of effecting transformations through prevention, public policy, program evaluation or through the research that might focus on developmental and family processes within the physical, social and cultural frameworks.

The individuals, who pursue doctorate in this field, specialize in a particular area and these areas are reflected in a plan of study. These two concepts are interrelated to each other. The main areas that establish a relationship between these two areas are marital relationships, gerontology, health and well-being in the social framework, marriage and family therapy, parenthood and parent-child relationships, and prevention and early intervention. The individuals pursuing research in this area need to acquire knowledge and information regarding all the above stated concepts. The primary focus of human development and family studies need to prepare the individuals and acquire adequate information on lifelong human development, diversity and culture, promoting healthy individuals and families and basic and applied research.

Human Development Approach

The Human Development approach puts the individuals at the middle of the development program, where economic growth and wealth are considered as the resources to bring about development, and it is not an end by itself. Principally, the starting point for the human development approach is the awareness that the purpose of development is to advance human lives by not only improving upon the source of income but also increasing the variety of aspects that a person can be and can do, such as, being healthy and well nourished, knowledgeable, and to participate within the community life.The basic needs approach was familiarized, putting the basic needs of the people such as, access to basic education, basic healthcare, food, nutrition, water and sanitation. Housing, sanitation, cleanliness, food and nutrition, health and safety are the basic necessities of the individuals; it is difficult for any person to bring about development in other areas, if any of the basic requirements do not get fulfilled.

Understanding Human Development

Human development would always contribute in enhancing productivity. It is regarded as a means to higher productivity. In organizations and institutions, human resources are considered to be assets. The important areas that lead to efficiency in human development are promotion of good educational qualifications, and training and development of skills.Within the organizations, the performance of all tasks and functions require individuals to possess certain educational qualifications and skills, human resources when they will be adequately trained will perform their job duties and enhance productivity. Within the organization, individuals are provided with [illegible] job functions; hence, ade-

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Significance of Human Development and Family Studies

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Abstract

Human development is the development of the individuals in the respective areas, which are economic, social, and political. The development of an individual in an appropriate manner can be brought about in enhancing one's skills and capabilities. The family of an individual is regarded to be a supreme institution that contributes towards his overall development. The main purpose of this research paper is to understand the significance of human development and family studies. When individuals are made available different choices, this enables them to analyse the options, identify their strengths and weaknesses and then make the right decisions. In some cases, individuals work on their own to bring about their development, whereas in others they need to consult others. There is a direct connection between human development and family studies.

Keywords: Human Development, Family Studies, Individuals, Health, Living, Education, Employment.

Introduction

Human development and family studies is a comprehensive area. The Human Development and Family Studies (HDFS) programs are concerned with the human behaviour and family patterns and the processes that are influenced by the social, physical, cultural and historical factors. Other individuals will acquire knowledge of effecting transformations through prevention, public policy, program evaluation or through the research that might focus on developmental and family processes within the physical, social and cultural frameworks.

The individuals, who pursue doctorate in this field, specialize in a particular area and these areas are reflected in a plan of study. These two concepts are interrelated to each other. The main areas that establish a relationship between these two areas are marital relationships, gerontology, health and well-being in the social framework, marriage and family therapy, parenthood and parent-child relationships, and prevention and early intervention. The individuals pursuing research in this area need to acquire knowledge and information regarding all the above stated concepts. The primary focus of human development and family studies need to prepare the individuals and acquire adequate information on lifelong human development, diversity and culture, promoting healthy

Human Development Approach

The concept of human development emerged in the late 1980s based on the theoretical underpinning provided by Dr Amartya Sen and Dr Mahbubul Haq. Development is about removing the impediments to what a person can accomplish in his life, impediments such as, lack of income, illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms. The two main aspects of human development are the recognition that human beings can fare far better, and do much more to bring this about. For leading to efficiency in the human development, the main emphasis was put on the increase of physical capital through savings and investments for promoting industrial development and leading to growth and expansion of the economies. By the late 1960's and early 1970's a general transformation in the development argument started to take place, where more emphasis was put on social development rather than the accumulation of capital and bringing about growth. During the 1980's the global development program largely concentrated on increasing progress through various liberalisation measures. The wide ranging awareness was that liberalisation would produce economic growth through the power of market forces, which in turn would profit the poverty stricken and the deprived sections of the society

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A STATISTICAL STUDY OF PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPTERTIES OF GROUNDWATER OF KHULDABAD DIST AURANGABAD OF MAHARASHTRA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FLUORIDE

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ABSTRACT:

The present paper is about the statistical study of physicochemical properties of groundwater of Khuldabad, Dist Aurangabad of Maharashtra particularly fluoride ion concentration. The physicochemical properties studied are pH, TDS, Turbidity, Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Calcium, Magnesium, Chlorides, Fluorides, Nitrates and Sulphates. The pre monsoon and post monsoon values for most of the parameters are showing somewhat deviations from the desirable limits given by WHO. The fluoride concentration is slightly more than the permissible limits.

KEYWORDS: Groundwater, Fluoride, Physicochemical, Khuldabad

I. INTRODUCTION:

The groundwater is generally used for drinking, irrigation and industrial purpose. The groundwater plays an important role in drinking for rural population where the tap water is not available for all. Groundwater quality is deteriorating day by day due to human intervention. The quality of groundwater depends on its physical, chemical and biological parameters. Most of the groundwater pH, quality problems are due to contamination and exploitation. Input of fluoride and arsenic, as a result of geochemical leaching of mineral as well as nitrate, sulfate, pesticides, heavy metals etc. from anthroogenic activities in several parts of the world including India has been reported. Water resources, as a result, sometimes rendered unsafe for human consumption, irrigation and even for industrial operation.

In India, ground water fluoride pollution due to natural origin and the related health hazards is a real cause of concern, in the context of availability of safe water. The facts point to focus greater attention on the management, conservation and development of water resources for the sake of safety of human lives and also our mother earth. Fluorine is the 13th most abundant element in the earth crust (625 mg/kg) and often has a natural rock-derived origin in drinking water. Different minerals and the corresponding rocks contain fluoride concentration of various labels. Ground water, interacting with these rocks dissolves fluoride and poses a health risk if used for drinking purpose. Fluorine commonly occurs as the minerals fluorspar (CaF_2), cryolite (Na_3AlF_6), and flurapatite ($3Ca_3(PO_4)_2Ca(F,Cl)_2$ and it is the 13th most abundant element on earth. Fluoride (F^-) is a chemical ion of fluorine that contains an extra electron, thereby giving it a negative charge. It naturally exists in minerals, as well as in soil, water and air and certain geographic areas have higher levels of natural fluoride than others.

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PREMONSOON AND POST MONSOON WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF GIRIJA DAM, TQ. KHULDABAD, DIST. AURANGABAD, MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract: The present study deals with the pre monsoon and post monsoon water quality assessment of water from Girija Dam, Tq. Khuldabad, Dist. Aurangabad, Maharashtra. The hydrochemical parameters studied are odour, temperature, pH, turbidity, total dissolved solids, total alkalinity, total hardness, calcium, magnesium, chloride, fluoride, nitrate, sulphate. The results observed are tabulated in the table 1 and are discussed in detail. Some suggestions are given on the basis of results.

Keywords: **Hydrochemical, Water, Girija Dam, Parameters**

I. INTRODUCTION

The water resources are surface water and ground water. Both of these resources are playing important role in maintaining the water table of the earth. Surface water resources are rivers, lakes, dams, etc which are used to supply water for irrigation, drinking, hydropower, etc. Yesgaon village of Khuldabad Taluka of Aurangabad district, Maharashtra has Girija Dam on Girija river. It's height is 19.1m and length is 3060m. Its volume is 70km^3 and its total capacity is 21230 km^3. Girija dam water is supplied to about twelve villages of Khuldabad taluka and Khuldabad city along with five villages of Phulambri taluka. The quality of water is an important aspect with respect to the health of living beings. As per World Health Organization the good quality drinking water is the human right. This is an attempt to study the pre monsoon and post monsoon water quality of Girija dam of Khuldabad taluka of Aurangabad district. Few important hydrochemicalparameters of the Girija dam water is studied i.e. odour, temperature, pH, total dissolved salt (TDS), total alkalinity, total hardness (TH), calcium, magnesium, fluoride, nitrate, sulphate.



Girija Dam at Yesgaon Taluka Khuldabad, Dist. Aurangabad, Maharashtra

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Oxidation of Hydroxyzine with Potassium Permanganate: A Kinetic Study

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Abstract:- Hydroxyzine a pharmaceutical used as antihistamine is oxidized with potassium permanganate to study its kinetics at various temperatures. The rate of reaction was observed is first order with respect to substrate and oxidant whereas it is independent on acid medium. There is no effect of salt on the rate of reaction and no polymerization initiated during the reaction. The final product obtained is identified as hydroxyzine N-oxide. The suitable mechanism is proposed and rate law is derived.

Keywords:- *Oxidation, Mechanism, Hydroxyzine, Kinetics, Acid.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Antihistamines are the drugs used to treat allergic conditions such as itches, hay fever, etc. These chemicals are used to treat excess of histamines produced in the body. Hydroxyzine is an antihistamine working as a blocking agent for histamine produced excessively in the body. Present study deals with the kinetic study of oxidation of hydroxyzine and its mechanistic aspects. The oxidizing agent used is potassium permanganate. It is a strong oxidizing agent used for oxidation of various organic compounds in acid medium. The potassium permanganate is used extensively for oxidation reaction. It does not produce toxic substances after completion of the reaction. Potassium permanganate is used by many workers for oxidation of various organic compounds e.g. ciprofloxacin [1], L-tryptophan [2], naphthalene [3], etc. but no one has studied kinetic study of oxidation of hydroxyzine with potassium permanganate.

II. MATERIALS & METHODS

All the chemicals used for the study were of analytical grade and used without any purification. Doubly distilled water is used throughout the course of reactions for preparation of solutions. For kinetic study the reaction is run with excess potassium permanganate solution compared to hydroxyzine in the presence of sulphuric acid solution. The reaction is monitored spectrophtometrically by estimating unreacted potassium permanganate with regular intervals at 540 nm.

A. Stoichiometry

For stoichiometric studies solutions of different concentrations of hydroxyzine and same concentration of potassium permanganate and sulphuric acid were reacted and kept the reaction mixture for about five hours. After completion of reaction absorbance of the solutions were recorded. The graph of absorbance versus the mole ratio is plotted to know the stoichiometry of the reaction. The obtained stoichiometric equation is as follows;

$$10C_{21}H_{27}ClN_2O_2 + 4KMnO_4 + 6H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 10C_{21}H_{27}ClN_2O_3 + 2K_2SO_4 + 4MnSO_4 + 6H_2O$$

The reaction product is identified by reacting desired quantity of the hydroxyzine, potassium permanganate and sulphuric acid and kept the reaction mixture for two days for completion of the reaction. One of the product is extracted with ether, the organic layer obtained was separated and treated with sodium bicarbonate and washed with distilled water. The ether layer was evaporated and dried to get product. The product obtained is Hydroxyzine N-oxide. It is confirmed by spot tests [4].

III. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

A. Effect of concentration of substrate

. Pseudo-first order kinetics is followed for observing the effect of different parameters on the rate of reaction. The pseudo-first order rate constants were determined with various initial concentrations of the hydroxyzine whereas keeping other conditions constant i.e. concentration of potassium permanganate solution, concentration of sulphuric acid solution, temperature, etc. The k_{obs} calculated from the graph of $\log_{obs}$ versus time. The rate constant is found to be increasing with the increase in the concentration of hydroxyzine. This can be treated as first order kinetics [5].

B. Effect of concentration of oxidant

The pseudo-first order rate constants were determined with various initial concentrations of the potassium permanganate solution whereas keeping other conditions constant i.e. concentration of hydroxyzine solution, concentration of sulphuric acid solution, temperature, etc. The result is obtained from the graph of k_{obs} versus time. The k_{obs} rate constant is found to be increasing with the increase in the concentration of potassium permanganate indicating first order dependence of the rate of the reaction.

C. Effect of H^+ concentration

The pseudo-first order rate constants were determined with various initial concentrations of the sulphuric acid solution whereas keeping other conditions constant i.e. concentration of hydroxyzine solution, concentration of potassium permanganate solution, temperature, etc. The result is obtained from the graph of lob_{obs} versus time. The k_{obs} rate constant does have much impact indicating rate of the reaction is not depending on the concentration of H^+.

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In India, ground water fluoride pollution due to natural origin and the related health hazards is a real cause of concern, in the context of availability of safe water. The facts point to focus greater attention on the management, conservation and development of water resources for the sake of safety of human lives and also our mother earth. Fluorine is the 13th most abundant element in the earth crust (625 mg/kg) and often has a natural rock-derived origin in drinking water. Different minerals and the corresponding rocks contain fluoride concentration of various labels. Ground water, interacting with these rocks dissolves fluoride and poses a health risk if used for drinking purpose. Fluorine commonly occurs as the minerals fluorspar (CaF_2), cryolite (Na_3AlF_6), and flurapatite ($3Ca_3(PO_4)_2Ca(F,Cl)_2$ and it is the 13th most abundant element on earth. Fluoride (F^-) is a chemical ion of fluorine that contains an extra electron, thereby giving it a negative charge. It naturally exists in minerals, as well as in soil, water and air and certain geographic areas have higher levels of natural fluoride than others.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Oxidative Removal of Loperamide from Aquous System: A Kinetic and Mechanistic Approach

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ABSTRACT

The kinetic study of oxidation of loperamidewithpotassium dichromate in acid medium using UV Visible Spectrophotometer was investigated in temperature range of 298K to 318K. The observed reaction rate was first order with respect to loperamide and potassium dichromate. The rate was found to be not depending on concentration of sulphuric acid. The reaction product is found to be loperamide N-oxide and stoichiometry was recorded as one mole of potassium dichromate is required for oxidizing three moles of loperamide. On the basis of results obtained appropriate mechanism was proposed and enthalpy, entropy and Gibbs free energy calculated.

Keywords: Aquous, Kinetics, Mechanism, Oxidation, Pharmaceuticals

INTRODUCTION

In many countries including India, there is increased availability and affordability of medical treatment which led to an increased production and consumption of different classes of pharmaceuticals. Nowadays, a number of pharmaceuticals have been reported to be potentially toxic substances which are found in more concentrations in the environment and consumption of medical treatment. [1][2] The pharmaceuticals are removed from the aqueous system through physical processes and biological processes. The efficiency of the removal of pharmaceuticals varies, depending upon the treatment process involved. A number of studies have confirmed conventional biological methods not being effective enough to provide for the complete removal of residual pharmaceuticals in wastewaters [3][4][5][6][7]. The chemical oxidation using different oxidizing agents is another process which gives satisfactory removal of pharmaceuticals from aqueous systems. In this study loperamideis oxidized using potassium dichromate in acid medium in the temperature range of 298K to 318K using UV Visible Spectrophotometerthrough kinetic and mechanistic approach. Loperamide is a pharmaceutical compound generally used to treat diarrhea. It slows

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Physicochemical assessment of Lonar Lake water

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Abstract
Present paper deals with the physicochemical assessment of Lonar Lake Waetr. Lonar lake is situated about a kilometer to south west of Lonar town (North Latitude 19° 55' 45", East Longitude 76° 34' 00") in Buldhana district of Maharashtra. Physicochemical parameters were studied and analyzed for the period of two consecutive years i.e. from October 2017 to September 2019. In order to study the water quality of Lonar Lake, certain physicochemical parameters were selected. These parameters are colour, water temperature, pH, carbonate, bicarbonate, calcium, magnesium, potassium nitrate, phosphate, dissolved oxygen, free Co_2 ammonia, turbidity, total solid, total dissolved solid, suspended solids, total hardness and total alkalinity were selected to asses water quality of Lonar lake. The Lonar Lake is always alkaline. The lake water is green in colour due to dominance of algal blooms in lake water.

Keywords: physicochemical parameters, water quality, Lonar Lake, alkalinity

Introduction
Lonar Lake is a natural water body. Lonar lake is situated (19° 55' 45" NL and 76° 34' 00" EL) in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state of India. The lake is believed to be originated due to meteoritic impact (Beals *et al.* 1960, Nayak 1972 and Hagerty and Newson 2001) [13, 16, 8]. Alkaline and saline water is the unique feature of this lake. The Lonar lake water appears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and total suspended solids. Many studies have been under taken on Lonar Lake pertaining to geological and geomorphological features. Many microecosystems are found in this lake (Dabhade *et.al.* 1998, Mahajan 2005, Kanekar *et.al.* 2007) [17, 10]. Jadhav *et.al.* (2007) [9] recorded abundance of blue green algae in water of Lonar Lake. Present study deals with the detailed physicochemical assessment of Lonar lake water for two consecutive years from October 2017 to September 2019. In order to study water quality of Lonar Lake, certain physicochemical parameters were selected. These parameters are colour, water temperature, pH, carbonate, bicarbonate, calcium, magnesium, potassium, nitrate, phosphate, dissolved oxygen, free Co2, ammonia, turbidity, total solid, total dissolved solid, suspended solids, total hardness and total alkalinity. These selected physicochemical parameters were analyzed in detail. The lake water was found green throughout the study period, it is due to growth of blue green algae.

Materials and Methods
Water samples from Lonar Lake were collected at seasonal intervals for the period of two consecutive years from October 2017 to September 2019. Collection of water was done during morning hours 10.00 am to 11.00 am. The water samples were collected in acid washed plastic cans of 5 litre capacity. Water temperature was recorded by using centigrade mercury thermometer at the time of sampling and rest of the parameters were analyzed in the laboratory with the help of standard methods for water analysis (APHA 1998 and Trivedy and Goel 1986).

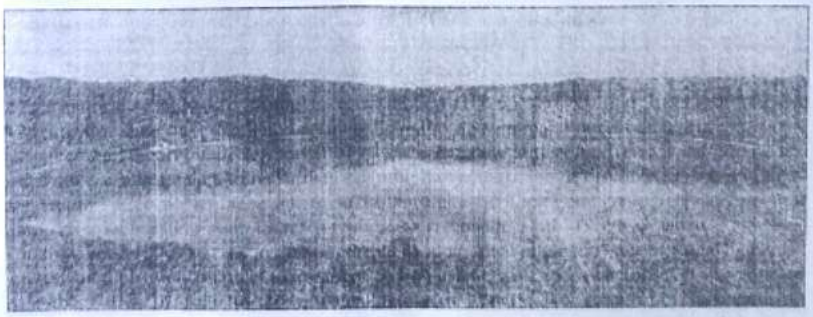


Fig 1: View of Lonar Lake

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Physicochemical assessment of Lonar Lake water

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Abstract
Present paper deals with the physicochemical assessment of Lonar Lake Waetr. Lonar lake is situated about a kilometer to south west of Lonar town (North Latitude 19° 55' 45", East Longitude 76° 34' 00") in Buldhana district of Maharashtra. Physicochemical parameters were studied and analyzed for the period of two consecutive years i.e. from October 2017 to September 2019. In order to study the water quality of Lonar Lake, certain physicochemical parameters were selected. These parameters are colour, water temperature, pH, carbonate, bicarbonate, calcium, magnesium, potassium nitrate, phosphate, dissolved oxygen, free Co_2 ammonia, turbidity, total solid, total dissolved solid, suspended solids, total hardness and total alkalinity were selected to asses water quality of Lonar lake. The Lonar Lake is always alkaline. The lake water is green in colour due to dominance of algal blooms in lake water.

Keywords: physicochemical parameters, water quality, Lonar Lake, alkalinity

Introduction
Lonar Lake is a natural water body. Lonar lake is situated (19° 55' 45" NL and 76° 34' 00" EL) in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state of India. The lake is believed to be originated due to meteoritic impact (Beals *et al.* 1960, Nayak 1972 and Hagerty and Newson 2001) [13, 16, 8]. Alkaline and saline water is the unique feature of this lake. The Lonar lake water appears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and total suspended solids. Many studies have been under taken on Lonar Lake pertaining to geological and geomorphological features. Many microecosystems are found in this lake (Dabhade *et.al.* 1998, Mahajan 2005, Kanekar *et.al.* 2007) [17, 10]. Jadhav *et.al.* (2007) [9] recorded abundance of blue green algae in water of Lonar Lake. Present study deals with the detailed physicochemical assessment of Lonar lake water for two consecutive years from October 2017 to September 2019. In order to study water quality of Lonar Lake, certain physicochemical parameters were selected. These parameters are colour, water temperature, pH, carbonate, bicarbonate, calcium, magnesium, potassium, nitrate, phosphate, dissolved oxygen, free Co2, ammonia, turbidity, total solid, total dissolved solid, suspended solids, total hardness and total alkalinity. These selected physicochemical parameters were analyzed in detail. The lake water was found green throughout the study period, it is due to growth of blue green algae.

Materials and Methods
Water samples from Lonar Lake were collected at seasonal intervals for the period of two consecutive years from October 2017 to September 2019. Collection of water was done during morning hours 10.00 am to 11.00 am. The water samples were collected in acid washed plastic cans of 5 litre capacity. Water temperature was recorded by using centigrade mercury thermometer at the time of sampling and rest of the parameters were analyzed in the laboratory with the help of standard methods for water analysis (APHA 1998 and Trivedy and Goel 1986).

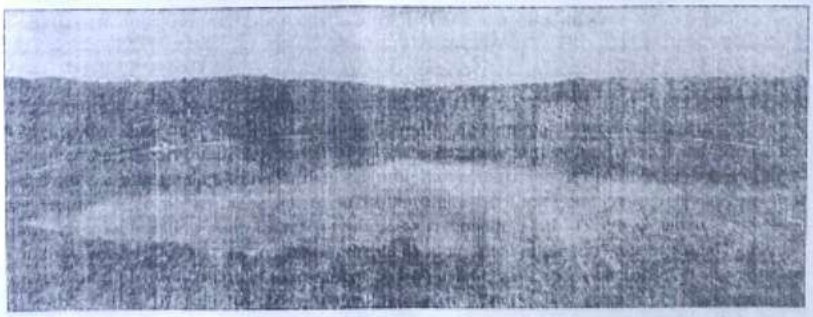


Fig 1: View of Lonar Lake

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Limnological Characterstics of Triveni Lake in Amravati District of Maharashtra

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Abstract

Studies on algal flora in relation to water quality of Triveni lake has been performed from December 2015 to November 2016. The present study deals with abundance and diversity of algae and physicochemical parameters of Trivenilake. Algal samples and water samples were collected at monthly intervals. During present study algal genera belonged to Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae, Cyanophyceae and Euglenophyceae were identified and recorded. Algal genera *Cosmarium, Spirogyra, Zygnema, Chlorella, Oscillatoria, Phormidium, MicrocystisNitzschia, Synedra ulna* and *Euglena* were dominant. The physico-chemical parameters such as water temperature, total alkalinity, air temperature, pH, humidity, conductivity, free Co_2, total solids, dissolved oxygen, total hardness, $caco_3$, ca^{**}, mg^{**} were studied. Physicochemical analysis of lake water reveals that, water of lake is polluted. Local domestic waste and agricultural discharges are responsible for water pollution of lake. During present investigation pollution tolerant algae have been recorded.

Key words: Trivenilake, algal flora, limnology, physicochemical parameters.

Introuction

Trivenilake district Amravati of Maharashtra is the historical lake. The lake provides the moisture nearby agricultural side by percolation of the water from rocks, it flows from the monsoon water much in rainy season lessening towards summer season. Biological production in any aquatic body gives direct correlation with its physico-chemical status which can be used as trophic status and fisheries resources potential. Life in aquatic environment is largely governed by physico-chemical characteristics and their stability.

The present study was undertaken to record of phytoplankton diversity in Trivenilake. Which is located at Ambada village near Morshi taluka dist. Amravati. Phytoplankton plays a key role in the ecosystem of the environment but over the years the condition of the lake water as well as the surrounding area got deteriorated mainly due to the increase in human usage. Studies on limnology of Trivenilake have been made covering different aspects. (Vyas,1968; Sharma vipulet. *al*. 2009; Sharma riddhiet. *al*. 2009).

The main objectives of the present study is to understand the seasonal change of environment and physico-chemical characteristics of water in relation to phytoplanktons. Some notable studies on phytoplanktons and zooplankton diversity have been made by Ariyadejet. *al*. 2004; Mishra *et. al*. 2010and Joseph &Yamakanamardi 2011.Limnological investigation in lakes and ponds of Maharashtra have been carried out by workers like Trivedy and Goel(1986) The abundance of benthic flora purely depends on physicochemical properties of water benthic micro flora can be used as a barometer of overall diversity in aquatic ecosystem.

Materials And Methods

Monthly water samples were collected from the Trivenilake. The water samples were collected for physico-chemical analysis at monthly intervals between 10:30am to 12:30pm. In two litre capacity plastic bottles. Water temperature, Air temperature, pH and Humidity recorded at sampling station. Collected water samples were brought immediately to the laboratory for the estimation of various physicochemical parameters like, Conductivity, Total solid, Dissolved oxygen, Total Alkalinity, Total hardness, $Caco_3$, Ca^{**}, Mg^{**}. Physicochemical parameters were analyzed as per standard methods (Trivedy and Goel 1986, Saxena 1990, APHA 1992, Diwakar1995 and Gupta 2007).The taxonomic identification of algae was done qualitative and quantitative with the help of standared literature and monographs.

Now a day's people are facing many domestic problems and water in one of them. Algae are specific in growing, therefore, their distributional pattern, ecology, periodicity, quantitative and quantitative occurrence differs widely.

Results And Discussion

The results on water quality are summarized in table 1. The physicochemical features of Triveni lake water are influenced due to the discharge of domestic waste and agriculture at discharges. The

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Physical Evidence of Vertical and Horizontal Vesicular Cylinders In Imampur Ghat Section In Ahmadnagar District

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Abstract :

Imampur ghat section in Ahmadnagar district on Aurangabad – Ahamadnagar, Pune highway exhibit physical evidence of vertical as well as horizontal vesicular cylinders. The exposed basalts are found to be massive compact basalt (Pahoehoe) lava flows from elevation of mean sea level (MSL) 605 to the elevation of mean sea level (MSL) 723. There are three vertical vesicular cylinders and three horizontal vesicular zones have been identified. These cylinders vary from 15cm. to 30cm. in width and both have height of 1.5 m. These cylinders are circular to oven shaped in transverse section. The gas migrating channels are vesicular and rarely amygdaloidal in nature. These empty gas cavities have diameter of 0.3 to 0.4 cm. and are having height ranging from 4cm to 7 cm. At few places at top these flow form T junction. During inflation and solidification the circular gas – channels might be generated at the lower vesicular crust below, and migrated upwards within the hot, molten core and ultimately accumulated below the visco-elastic crust as a horizontal to sub-horizontal gas channels. These observations at the excavation site indicate a large pahoehoe lava flow.

Keywords : Vesicular cylinders; compact basalt (pahoehoe) lava flow; Imampar ghat section,

Introduction :

The end of cretaceous era was marked by catastrophic event which was manifested by volcanic activity which resulted in the form of outpouring of enormous quantity of basaltic lava that covered hundreds of Sq. km. of Western, Central and South India, which is also known as Deccan Trap.

Flowing lava has many dissolved gases and these gases bubble out and tend to move towards shallower level ultimately to the surface of lava. The escaping gas bubbles leave behind the scars or vesicles on the upper surface of the cooling viscous lava flow. Gases streaming out from the base of lava can produce pipe vesicles and subsequently pipe amygdales, if filled by group of low temp. minerals like chalcedony; zeolites. Tracks of two steaming gas bubbles may unite basalt flows during the process of crystallization n vapour differentiated basalt flows. n their way up giving rise to pattern called as forked pattern. During the cooling process of lava pipe vesicles are attributed to gas bubbles. These vesicle cylinders are the pipes filled with bubbles and residual melt that differentiate from diktytaxitic basalt flows during the process of crystallization in vapour differentiated basalt flows. They grow 0.25m above the base of flow to the bottom of chilled flow top. During the process of rising of bubble additional vapour and residual melt migrate towards the low pressure area. This may result in contamination of overlying liquid with gas and interstitial melt.(Goff 19960) To understand the gas transport phenomenon various numerical simulations and investigations based on vesicle size distribution have been carried out. (Polacci et al.2008) Results from these simulations suggests that the vesicles represents the pathways used by gas to flow non explosively to the surface and indicate development of an efficient system that sustains persistent degassing in basaltic lava system. Due to fast cooling of top and bottom of lava flows quenching of bubbles takes place. However, in hot interior bubbles rise easily and are collected below the crust. During the process of rising of bubbles a non vesicular core is left behind and at the same time during the process of cooling and crystallization of base new bubbles are formed due to water concentration in the residual melt making the interstitial fluid buoyant. The rise in the residium rich in bubbles through the lava in spaced vertical cylinders results in to the formation of vesicular sheets.

Study Area:

The area under study lies on Aurangabad - Pune Highway in the ghat section exposed in between 'Pandhricha pool which is situated at the base at the height M.S.L. 605 m. and Imampur village at the top

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Petrography and Sequence of Deccan Basalt Lava Flows of Imampur Ghat Section in Ahamadnagar District

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Abstract:

Imampur Ghat section is located 24 km away towards North of Ahamadnagar town and it is adjoining part of Marathwada region. The Deccan Basaltic lava pile comprising of 32 lava flows between 605m and 723m elevation above MSL respectively. The Basalt flows are of simple type and ranging in thickness from 1m to 43m. Majority of the flows are compact porphyritic in varying degrees with phenocrysts of plagioclase, sometimes of augite and very rarely of olivine, set in groundmass of plagioclase clinopyroxene, opaque and glass. Spherulitic structure is also exhibited in few flows. All the flows exhibit low K-tholeitic affinity with average K_2O content of 0.710%. The basalt flows are of middle stage exhibiting advanced degree of evolution with low Mg numbers. Possibly they are generated from Mg rich parental magma derived from LREE enriched source. Fractionation of clinopyroxene and plagioclase phase appears to have played a significant role in the evolution of the lava sequence. The flows are derivative in nature. Evidences suggestive of crustal contamination and variable degree of crystal fractionation have been noted. Elemental variation points to crystal fraction as important process in their evolution. Derivation from a common source is indicated with participation of multiple processes in its evolution.

Introduction:

The Deccan Basalts in western Indian represents one of the most remarkable volcanic provinces on the Earth. This volcanic province occupies about 5,00,000 km^2 covering most of the parts of Maharashtra; Gujrat and Madhya Pradesh (Krishnan 1982) Several research groups have studied Deccan basalts over the entire length of Western Ghats (Mahoney et al 1982; Cox and Hawkesworth, 1984;1985; Beane et al 1986; Devey and Lightfoot, 1986; Devey and Cox, 1987; Lighfoot and Howkesworth, 1988; Badas et al 1988; Khadri et al 1988; Subbarao et al 1988, 1994). These investigations are essentially restricted to few areas, therefore, study of some critically located ghat section in Western part was taken up, confining to Ahamadnagar district. This is also because of its proximity to Nasik, which is considered to be the centre of large shield Volcano (Beane et al 1986) and secondly, it constitutes a link in between the western part and Marathwada Region of Deccan Volcanic Province. Stratigraphic correlation of the lava pile is crucial to understand the extent of volcanic eruption and the edifice of shield volcano.

Study Area:

The area under study lies on Ahamadnagar-Aurangabad highway in the ghat section exposed in between 'Pandhrichaphool which is situated (at the Ghat base) at the M.S.L. 605m. and Imampur village at the top at the M.S.L. 723m. The ghat section is 24 km. away and is towards North of Ahamadnagar town while going towards Aurangabad town.

Name of Ghat Section	Base	Top
Imampur	Lat 190 16'.49 N Long 740 50'.15 E Pandhrichaphool MSL 605m	Lat 190 15'.49 N Long 740 49'.90E Imampur Village MSL 723m

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SEQUENCE OF LAVA FLOWS IN VAMBORI DONGARGAN GHAT SECTION IN AHAMADNAGAR DISTRICT

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Abstract-

The basaltic lava pile of Vambori-Dongargan ghat section is comprised of lava flows between 613m and 719.5m elevations above MSL respectively. Majority of lava flows are compact porphyritic basalt flows ranging from thickness 2.75m to 27.00m. Plagioclase phenocrysts are visible to naked eyes. Olivine is altered to Iddingsite is also seen. Out of twelve lava flows nine flows are of compact porphyritic basalt two flows are of compact aphanitic basalt and one flow is of amygdaloidal basalt.

INTRODUCTION

The Deccan Basalt in Western India represents one of the most remarkable volcanic provinces of earth. This volcanic province occupies about 500000km² covering most of the parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh(Krishnan 1982) Several research groups have studied Deccan Basalts over the entire length of Western Ghats (Mahoney et.al. 1982; Cox and Hawkesworth1984;1985; Beane et.al. 1986; Devey and Lightfoot1986; Devey and Cox1987; Lightfoot and Hawkesworth 1988; Bodseet.al. 1988; kadriet.al.1988, Subbarao et.al. 1988;1994)These investigations are essentially restricted to few areas , therefore, study of critically located ghat section of Ahamadnagar district has been taken up. Due to its proximity to Nasik, which is considered to be the centre of large shield volcano (Beane et.al. 1986) and secondly it constitutes link in between western part of Marathwada region of Deccan Volcanic Province. Stratigraphic correlation of the lava pile is crucial to understand the extent of volcanic eruption and the edifice of shield volcano.

Vambori-Dongargan ghat section is exposed on Ahamadnagar-Shendi-Dongargan-Vambori road. It is 21.500 Km away from township of Ahamadnagar. The ghat section is located towards North of Ahamadnagar Township. The ghat section starts from Vambori village River Bridge which is at base (Ch.21.500) MSL 613m to Dongargan village at top MSL 719.5m (Ch.19.00) and has length of 2.5km. The basalt flows are simple type and are ranging in thickness from 2.82m to 27.00m. Majority of the flows are compact porphyritic in nature with varying degrees with phenocrysts of plagioclase, sometimes of augite and rarely olivine set in groundmass of plagioclase, clinopyroxene, opaque and glass.

LOCATION/STUDY AREA

To carry out the systematic detailed study of the lava flows exposed in Vambori Dongargan ghat section the flow boundaries of the lava flows were demarcated. The flows are exposed in Vambori- Dongargan are from MSL 613m to MSL 719.50m. The ghat section is exposed on Ahamadnagar-Shendi-Dongargan-Vambori road at a distance of 21.500km from Ahamadnagar town towards north of Ahamadnagar and has length of 2.5km. The ghat section comprises succession of basaltic lava flows exposed from village Vambori (at river) which is at the base of ghat section and Dongargan village at the top of the ghat section. In this ghat section there are twelve lava flows exposed.

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Comparative Study of Petrology & Petrochemistry of Deccan Trap Lava Flows in Ahmadnagar District

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Abstract:

The basaltic lava pile of Sautada-Jamkhed ghat section is comprised of flows between 627.43m and 748.50m elevations above MSL respectively. Majority of the lava flows are compact porphyritic basalt flows in Imampur ghat section and in few flows Spherulitic texture is also noted however, the basalt lava flows in Sautada ghat section are aphanitic and ranging in thickness from 1m to 50 m. All the flows in both the ghat sections exhibit low K tholeitic affinity with average K_2O content ranging from 0.18% to 1.71%. The basalt flows are of middle stage exhibiting advanced degree of evolution with low Mg numbers. Possibly they are generated from Mg rich parental magma derived from LREE enriched source. The flows are derivative in nature. Evidences are suggestive of crustal contamination and variable degree of crystal fractionation, have been noted. Elemental variation point to crystal fractionation as important process in their evolution. Derivation from a common source is indicated with participation of multiple processes in its evolution.

Key Words:- Aphanitic Intrusion: Lava Pile, Basaltic Lava; Texture; Phenocryst; Glomeroporphyritic; Spherulitic; Zoning; Resorption; Intergranular Intersertal; Ophitic Sub Ophitic; Directive, Felsic, Mafic; Mg. No.

RESEARCH JOURNEY

Introduction:

Deccan volcanism with tremendous burst of volcanic activity at the end of the Cretaceous marks of unique episode in Indian geological history. This flood basalt province occupies such a central today as it focuses on the K/T boundary. Deccan, the Queen of 'Kingdom of Igneous Petrology' has played an important role in developing major global models such as 'Continental rifts, continental break-up, the formation of new oceans and uplift of continental land masses outside mountain belt' and generation of huge amount of basaltic magma by melting. The Deccan basalts exposed in north-eastern part of Pune district adjoining Ahmednagar district is intruded by dykes trending NE–SW and a few trending NW–SE. This area forms part of Western Deccan Volcanic Province, Aishwarya N. Ghole et al, 2019.

Imampur Ghat section is located 24 km away towards North-East of Ahamadnagar Town. Sautada Jamkhed ghat section is located at 76 km way towards South-East of Ahamadnagar town. Both ghat sections are adjacent parts of Ahamadnagar district with Aurangabad and Beed districts of Marathwada region. The basaltic lava pile of Imampur ghat section is comprised of 32 flows between 605m and 723m elevations above the mean sea level (MSL) respectively. The basalt flows are simple type and range in thickness from 1m to 43m. Majority of the flows are compact porphyritic in varying degrees with phenocrysts of plagioclase, sometimes of Augite and very rarely of olivine, set in groundmass of plagioclase, clinopyroxene opaque and glass in Imampur ghat section. Surprisingly, spherulitic structure is also observed in few flows.

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Study of Petrology and Petro chemistry of Deccan Trap Lava Flows in Jamkhed Sautada Ghat Section of Ahmednagar District

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Abstract

The basaltic lava pile of Sautada-Jamkhed ghat section is comprised of flows between 627.43m and 748.50m elevations above MSL. The basaltic lava flows in Sautada-Jamkhed ghat section are aphanitic and ranging in thickness from 1m to 50m. All the flows in this ghat section exhibit low K-tholeitic affinity with average K_2O content ranging from 0.18% to 1.71%. The basalt flows are of middle stage exhibiting advanced degree of evolution with low Mg numbers. Possibly they are generated from Mg rich parental magma derived from LREE enriched source. The flows are derivative in nature. Evidences are suggestive of crustal contamination and variable degree of crustal fractionation, have been noted. Derivation from a common source is indicated with participation of multiple processes in its evolution.

Key Words: -Aphanitic Intrusion: Lava Pile, Basaltic Lava; Texture; Phenocryst; Glomeroporphyritic; Zoning; Resorption: Intergranular Intersertal; Ophitic Sub Ophitic.

Introduction

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Location The ghat section is in Ahmednagar district of Basaltic region of Maharashtra State. The Location is given in Table No.1

Table No.1

Name of Ghat Section	Base	Top
Sautada	Lat 180 46'.12 N Long 750 20'.48 E Jamkhed Town MSL 627.43	Lat 180 14'. 89 N Long 750 20'.83E Sautada MSL 748.47m

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कोहीनुर कॉलेज, खुलताबाद

प्रस्तावना

भारतामध्ये प्लासीच्या लढाईनंतर इंग्रजांची सत्ता भारतभर पसरली. 1857 च्या उठावानंतर भारतामध्ये अनेक संस्थानिकांनी स्वतंत्र राज्य स्थापन करून जवळपास 500 च्या वर संस्थाने निर्माण झाली. काही संस्थाने खुप मोठी तर काही एखाद्या जिल्ह्यापुर्ती मर्यादीत होती.

इंग्रजी सत्तेला विरोध करून स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीसाठी अनेक नेत्यांनी प्रयत्न करताना त्यांच्यामध्ये अनेक विचार प्रवाह होते. त्यामध्ये 1) राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य, 2) सामाजिक सुधारणा, यामध्ये महात्मा फुले, लोकहितवादी न्यायमुर्ती रानडे, आगरकर, महर्षी शिंदे, राजर्षी शाहू व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर असा एक सामाजिक क्रांती करणारा विचार प्रवाह होता. या सर्वांचे विचार अतिशय पुरोगामी स्वरूपाचे होते.

राजर्षी शाहु महाराजांचा थोडक्यात परीचय :

राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचा जन्म दि. 26 जून 1874 रोजी झाला. त्यांचे मुळ नाव यशवंतराव जयसिंगराव घाडगे तर आईचे नाव राधाबाई होते. त्यांना दि. 17 मार्च 1884 ला छत्रपती चौथे शिवाजी महाराज यांच्या पत्नी आनंदीबाई यांनी दत्तक घेतले व तेथून ते शाहू या नावाने ओळखले जाऊ लागले. त्यांना इतर राजपुत्राप्रमाणे घोडेस्वारी, कुस्ती, शस्त्रास्त्र विद्या, याचे शिक्षण दिले गेले. त्याचबरोबर फ्रेझर या इंग्रजी शिक्षकाने महाराजांना इंग्रजी भाषा, इतिहास, राज्यकारभार याचे उत्तम शिक्षण दिले. त्या शिक्षणाचा महाराजांच्या उत्तर आयुष्यामध्ये खुप मोठा प्रभाव जाणवतो. चांगल्या शिक्षणामुळे त्यांच्यावर परिणाम होवून त्याच्या अंगी समाजातील, संस्थानातिल सर्व प्रजेच्या प्रति तळमळ जाणवते.

राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी राज्यकारभार हाती घेतल्यापासून जीवनातील सर्वच क्षेत्रात जसे की, कला, कुस्ती–क्रिडा, संस्कृती, नाटक, शेती व सहकार, आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सामाजिक आरक्षण, धार्मिक सुधारणा, अंधश्रध्दा निर्मुलन, वर्णभेद निर्मुलन, दलित स्त्रि, दिनदुबळ्या जनतेसाठी त्यांनी समाज उध्दाराचे कार्य केले. शिक्षण सुधारणेत (प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे, प्रत्येक जाती धर्मासाठी वस्तीगृहे, उच्च शिक्षणाबरोबरच मुलांच्या राहण्याची व जेवणाची सोय उत्तम केली, तरुणांना तांत्रिक शिक्षण देऊन त्यांच्यामध्ये अनेक रोजगार विषयक कौशल्ये निर्माण करून रोजगार उत्पन्न केला. इतर राज्यामध्ये जसे की, बनारस हिंदु विद्यापीठामध्ये मदनमोहन मालविय यांना भरीव आर्थीक सहकार्य करून बनारस हिंदु विद्यापीठ निर्माण करण्याचे महान कार्य केले.

राजर्षी शाहूंनी केलेल्या कार्याची पावती म्हणून उत्तर प्रदेशातील कानपुर शहरात कुर्मी समाजाच्या वतीने अधिवेशन बोलवुन तिसऱ्या दिवशी दि. 21 एप्रिल 1919 लाखो लोकांच्या समोर त्यांना "राजर्षी" ही पदवी बहाल करण्यात आली. त्यावेळी तेथे बॅरीस्टर नि योगी, स्वामी परमानंद, कनरत्नम व कोल्हापुरचे मडीवाळप्पा नावलगी हे उपस्थित होते.

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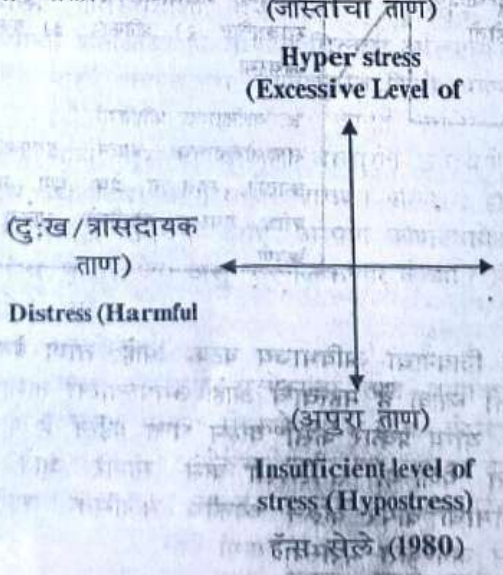
मानसिक आरोग्यासाठी ताण व्यवस्थापनाच्या आधुनिक दृष्टीकोनाचा दैनंदिन जीवनात उपयोग

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प्रस्तावना :

आपण आपले दैनंदिन जीवन जगत असताना सर्वांनाच ताणाचा अनुभव येतो कारण काम करताना काही अपेक्षा किंवा मागण्या पुर्ण कराव्या लागतात किंवा लादल्या जातात, तेव्हा ताण—तणाव सुरू होतो. हे टाळता न येण्याजोगे आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला काही विशिष्ट प्रमाणात ताणाची आवश्यकता असते. औद्योगिकरण, शहरीकरण, संगणीकीकरण व वैज्ञानीक प्रगती याचा सातत्याने मानवावर परिणाम होत आहे. या सर्व गोष्टीमुळे मानवाचे वर्तन गुंतागुंतीचे होत चालले आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीतील आपुलकी, प्रेम, जिव्हाळा, आपलेपणाची भावना व भावनिक ओलावा या गोष्टी कमी होत चालल्या आहेत. आज प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात मानवाला अनेक मानवनिर्मित समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे. त्यामुळे आजच्या धकाधकीच्या जिवनात प्रत्येक व्यक्ती ताण—तणावाचा सामना करत आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना महत्त्वाच्या परीक्षेत चांगले गुण, चांगली नौकरी, सुंदर पत्नी या सर्व सामान्य अपेक्षा आहेत. पण या उलट एखाद्या पतीचा अपघाती मृत्युमुळे त्या पत्नीला येणारा ताण, लहान मुलाची आई प्रसुतीमध्ये अकाली मृत्युमुळे त्या लहान मुलांचे जन्माचे पोरकेपण यासारख्या उदाहरणामधुन आपले जीवन किती संघर्षमय तर आहेच पण प्रत्येकाला या सर्व ताण—तणावाचा सामना करताना व्यवसायातील समस्या, वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्याचा त्रास याबाबीची तिव्रता कमी कशी करता येईल, तो सुसाह्य कसा करता येईल यासाठी आपल्याला ताण व्यवस्थापनाचे काही आधुनिक दृष्टीकोनाचा उपयोग करता येईल का? हे पाहने महत्त्वाचे आहे.

1936 मध्ये ताणाची संकल्पना सर्वप्रथम हँन्स सेले यानी मांडली ताणाला force, pressure, strain या अर्थाने वापरली गेली. 'ताण' या संकल्पनेत उद्दीपक (Stimulus) प्रतिक्रिया यामुळे होणारी आंतरक्रिया या तिन्ही घटकाचा ताणात समावेश होतो. उद्दीपकांच्या बाहेरील दबावामुळे ताण निर्माण होतो, त्यातुन मानसिक विचार येतात, शरीरातर्गत कार्यात बदल होतो, रक्तदाब वाढतो. बाह्य दाबामुळे आलेल्या ताणास प्रतिक्रिया दिली जाते, त्यातुन पुर्वस्थितीत येण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो.



हँन्स सेले (1980)

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A Study of Occupational Stress and Family Conflict among Government Servant

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ABSTRACT

The present study objectives: 1. to find out the occupational stress among male and female government servant. 2. To Search the family conflict among male and female government servant. 3. To investigate relationship between occupational stress and family conflict among government servant. Hypotheses: 1. there will be significant difference found between male and female government servant on dimension occupational stress. 2. There will be significant difference found between male and female government servant on dimension Family Conflict. 3. There should be significant positive relationship between occupational stress and Family Conflict. Sample:- For the present study 100 government servant were selected from Aurangabad City, Maharashtra State. Among them 50 male government servant and 50 female government servant. Non-Probability Purposive sampling was used. Tools:- Occupational Stress Index (OSI): This scale was developed by Srivastava and Singh (1981). Family Conflict Style Inventory: developed by Gattman (1999) was used to assess the conflict styles in couples and families. Statistical Analysis:- t test was used for the present study. Conclusions: 1. Female government servant has significantly high occupational stress than the male government servant. 2. Female government servant has significantly high family conflict than the male government servant. 3. Positive relationship found between occupational stress and family conflict among government servant.

Keywords:- *occupational stress, family conflict, male & female government servant.*

Introduction:

Importance of sport is evident and definite for people and societies, and its social, political and psychological aspects have been studied and a special attention has been paid to its connection with the psychological health. Many studies exist about the useful effects to sport and its relation to psychological happiness (Biddel, 1993; Thorlindsson, 1990) self-respect and self-controlling (Gil, 1986; Gilroy, 1989) and reduction to the negative and harmful behaviors such as smoking and drinking Alchohols (Marcus, 1993; Hastad, 1984) and increasing the age (Paffenbarger, 1986). Beside its valuable role in the physical health, sport also has a close relationship with themental health specifically in preventing the mental disorders. People, who are not active, may face increasing risk of heart disease, mental problems, scruple and other health matters. (Vainio, 2002). Success in the various levels and aspects to life either personal or professional is a concern to whole people, who are physically and mentally normal. There are some definitions for the intelligence quotient (EQ) but the most comprehensive is that definition which has been suggested by (Ciarrochi, 2001)They consider the intelligence quotient as the ability to feel emotions to achieve practical emotions which can help in evaluating thought,Life is really about change. Every day each person faces some kind of challenge, big or small. Just deciding what to wear to work or school can be a challenge for some people, while other find the drive to the workplace or school the most challenging part of the day. There are decisions to be made and changes that will require adapting plans 5 already made. Sometimes there are actual threats to well-being an accident, a fight with the boss, a failed exam, or losing a job, to name a few. All of these challenges, threats and changes require people to respond in some way.

Stress in our society is not something invisible. A person whether a child, adult, men, women, employed, unemployed everyone is facing stress in his/her own way. In everyday life we often times come across many challenging situations. Some of them act as a source of inspiration while others cause challenge. Some people face the challenges boldly while others escape from it. All this varies from person to person. In board terms any challenge that exceeds the coping abilities of an individual becomes a source of stress. In psychological literature the concept of stress continues to be defined in different ways and numerous definition of stress have been proposed.

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केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारच्या ग्रामीण विकासाच्या विविध योजना

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प्रस्तावना :

अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा, या मानवाच्या तीन मुलभूत गरजा आहेत. पण कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला चांगले जीवन जगण्यासाठी रोजगाराची गरज असते कारण त्या रोजगारावर त्या व्यक्तीच्या चरितार्थ चालत असतो. पुर्वीपासून प्रत्येक व्यक्ती आपले जीवन जगताना चरितार्थ चालवण्यासाठी काहीना काही उद्योग, शेती, धंदा करत असतो पण 16 व्या शतकात औद्योगिक क्रांती झाल्यानंतर हाताने जे काम केले जात होते त्यांची जागा यंत्राने घेतली कारण कारखानदारी ही नफा कमवून भांडवलावर जास्तीत फायदा करण्यासाठी आहे पण त्यामुळे सर्वच उद्योगामध्ये यांत्रिकीकरण वाढले त्यांचा परिणाम सर्वच क्षेत्रात रोजगार कमी होत गेला. पण यंत्राचा वापर वाढत गेला. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानामुळे रोजगार कमी होत आहे.

भारत स्वातंत्र्य झाल्यानंतर संविधाननिर्मात्यानी केंदसरकारकडे केंद्रीय सुचीतील विषयानुसार पुर्ण देशाचा जो महसूल जमा होईल तो देशाच्या सर्वांगीण विकास करण्यासाठी खर्च करण्यासाठी दरवर्षी केंद्रीय अर्थसंकल्पात सर्वच योजनांना निधीची तरतुद केली जाते. त्यामध्ये महत्त्वाच्या रोजगार देणाऱ्या ग्रामीण विकासाच्या योजना आपण पुढे पाहणार आहोत. त्याद्वारे आत्मनिर्भर भारताचे स्वप्न पुर्ण करता येईल. राज्यसुचीप्रमाणे प्रत्येक राज्य सरकारला आपल्या राज्याचा विकास करण्याचे पूर्ण स्वातंत्र्य आहे. महाराष्ट्र सरकारच्या ग्रामीण विकासाच्या योजनेद्वारे रोजगार वाढून विकास होतो त्या योजनाचा आढावा या लेखात घेण्यात येईल.

केंद्र सरकारच्या ग्रामीण विकासाच्या विविध योजना :

1) प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना :

ही योजना ग्रामीण भागातील महिलांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून तयार केली आहे. कारण लाकूड /गोरी (शेणापासून) जेवन बनवताना त्यांच्या नाका-तोंडात धुर जाऊन त्यांच्या आरोग्यावर परिणाम होत असे त्यामुळे जेवन बनवणे सोपे आणि सहज होण्यासाठी व आरोग्यावर कोणताही परिणाम होऊ नये म्हणून ग्रामीण भागातील महिलांना 2016 पासून सवलतीच्या दरात गॅस कनेक्शन दिले व सोबतच शेगडी व गॅस टाकी सुद्धा देण्यात आली. आत्तापर्यंत या योजनेचा लाभ 9 कोटी कुटुंबांनी घेतला आहे. आता या योजनेचा दुसरा टप्पा आहे. या योजनेला महिलाचा खुप मोठा प्रतिसाद मिळाला आहे.

2) ग्रामीण शौचालय योजना :

2 ऑक्टोबर 2014 गांधीजयंतीच्या दिवशी ही योजना सुरू केली. पुर्ण देशाला स्वच्छ, सुंदर करण्यासाठी ही योजना तयार केली गेली. यामध्ये प्राधान्याने गावातील शौचालय बनवणे कारण या अगोदर शौचालयाची संख्या खुपच कमी असल्याने विशेष करून महिलांना या गोष्टीचा खुपच त्रास होत होता त्याना पोटाचे आजार, किडनीच्या समस्या येत होत्या कारण शौचालय घरामध्ये नसल्याने उघड्यावर जावे लागत होते. त्यामुळे केंद्र सरकारने शौचालय बांधण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन देऊन ते पूर्ण करण्याचे ध्येय ठेवले व त्याचा परिणाम आज दिसत आहे की संपूर्ण गावे स्वच्छ, सुंदर, दुर्गंधीमुक्त झाली आहेत.

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भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील मूलभूत आधिकार आणि कर्तव्ये

स. प्रा. मोरे तुकाराम सुर्यभानराव
मानसशास्त्र विभाग, कोहिनूर कॉलेज, खुलताबाद
मो. ८२७५३८७८८२ ई मेल –morets111981

प्रस्तावना :

प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचा सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी सामाजिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोन विकसित होने महत्त्वाचे असते. हा विकास होण्यासाठी त्या देशाने आवश्यक अशी परिस्थिती निर्माण करणे हे त्या देशाचे कर्तव्य आहे. जोपर्यंत अशी परिस्थिती तयार होणार नाही तोपर्यंत त्या व्यक्तीचा विकास अशक्य आहे. याचाच अर्थ प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी आधिकार, हक्काची आवश्यकता असते. प्रा. लॉस्कीच्या मते, "आधिकार म्हणजे समाज जीवनाच्या अशा अटी आहेत की, ज्याशिवाय कोणतीही व्यक्ती स्वत:चा सर्वांगीण विकास करु शकत नाही."

डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी वर्णन केल्याप्रमाणे भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या मूलभूत हक्काबाबत घटना समितीमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात परिक्षण केले गेले आहे. हक्काबाबत उपसमितीत २१ दिवस सल्लागार समितीत २ दिवस घटना समितीत २५ दिवस,अशी ३८ दिवस चर्चा झाली. मूलभूत हक्क हे मानवाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी आवश्यक आहेत. लोकशाहीत मूलभूत अधिकार, हक्काचे रक्षण करण्याचे त्या राज्याचे, देशाचे कर्तव्य आहे.

मूलभूत हक्कांची तत्त्वे :

१) उपयुक्ततावादी,मूलभूत हक्काचा उद्देश्य केवळ सुरक्षितता आणि समानता प्रस्थापित करणे एवढाच मर्यादीत स्वरूपाचा नसून न्याय, सद्व्यवहार निर्धारित करण्याचे ते मापदंड आहेत.२) जीवन जगण्यासाठी आवश्यक,मानवी जीवनासाठी जे आधिकार अत्यंत आवश्यक ठरतात त्यांना मूलभूत आधिकार, हक्क असे म्हणतात. उदा. शिक्षणाचा, जीवन जगण्याचा आधिकार. या आधिकराच्या प्राप्तीशिवाय व्यक्तीमत्वाचा विकास होणे अशक्य आहे.३) कायदेशीर स्वरूपाची, मूलभूत आधिकाराचा समावेश देशाच्या संविधानात केला जातो. मूलभूत आधिकारावर कोणीही अतिक्रमण करू शकत नाही. जर तसे झाले तर त्याविरुद्ध सर्वोच्च न्यायालयात दाद मागता येते.

मूलभूत हक्काचे महत्त्व :

१) हक्काची सुरक्षितता,मूलभूत हक्काचा घटनेत समावेश असल्यामुळे कोणत्याही पक्षाची हुकूमशाही निर्माण होत नाही. कारण त्या आधिकारावर कोणी अतिक्रमण केल तर न्यायालयाचा निर्णय बंधनकारक असून त्यामुळे हक्क सुरक्षित राहतात.२) स्वातंत्र्याची हमी, लोकशाही स्वातंत्र्याच्या हमीसाठी मूलभूत आधिकार महत्त्वाचे आहेत. ते राज्याच्या आधिकारावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. राज्याचा वाढता हस्तक्षेप आणि व्यक्तीस्वातंत्र्य यांच्यात समन्वय साधण्याचे कार्य मूलभूत अधिकार करतात.३) लोकशाही तत्वाची जोपासना, कोणत्याही राज्याचा दर्जा त राज्य तेथील लोकांना किती अधिकार देते यावरून ठरते. प्रा. लास्कीच्या मते हुकूमशाही शासनपद्धतीत व्यक्तीला कोणतेच अधिकार नसतात. परंतु लोकशाहीमध्ये लोकांच्या आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक बाबींचे रक्षण करून त्यांना न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य, समता आणि बंधुता या लोकशाही तत्वाची जोपासना करता येते.४) जनकल्याण, जनतेचे कल्याण करणे आणि लोकांच्या हिताचे संवर्धन करून संरक्षण करण्याची हमी मूलभूत हक्क देतात. कारण हक्काची निर्मिती व्यक्तीच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी झाली आहे.५) समाजहित महत्वाचे,प्रा. पायलीच्या मते, "मूलभूत आधिकाराच्या आधारे व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य आणि राज्याची शक्ती यावर मर्यादा घातल्या जातात." ६) मूल्यांचे निर्धारण, मूलभूत आधिकारामुळे बर्तवणूक, न्याय आणि नागरिकता इ. मूल्यांची पातळी ठरविली जाते.

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शाश्वत विकासासाठी सौर ऊर्जेचा उपयोग

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प्रस्तावना :

आज आपण प्रत्येक दिवशी पेपर किंवा बातम्यामध्ये वीजभार नियमन/ लोडसेडींग ही नित्याचीच बाब झाली आहे. आता तर ग्रामीण भागाप्रमाणे शहरी भागामध्येसुद्धा लोडसेडींगचा सामना प्रत्येक नागरीकाला करावा लागत आहे. ग्रामीण भागामध्ये बिजबिल वसुलीच्या नावाखाली शेतीसाठी होणारा विजपुरवठा फक्त 8 तास वीज देऊन 24 तासाची विजवसुली सरसगट केली जाते व रात्री-अपरात्री विजपुरवठा खंडित केला जातो. आज तर विहीर / बोअरवेलमध्ये पाणी असून विज वसुलीच्या नावाखाली 15-20 दिवस विजपुरवठा खंडित केला जातो. शहरी भागामध्ये वीजबिल वसुली असूनसुद्धा विजमागणी जास्त असल्याने विजपुरवठा कधीही वरिष्ठाच्या आदेशानुसार खंडित केला जातो. यामुळे शहरी भागातील जनताच परेशान नाही तर ग्रामीण भागातील जनता सुद्धा परेशान आहे. आज तर ऊर्जामंत्री कोळसा पुरवठ्याच्या आडून भारनियमन अटळ आहे हे कबुल करत आहेत. पण या गोष्टीवर कायमस्वरूपी काय उपाय करता येईल? म्हणजेच अणुऊर्जानिर्मिती, जलविद्युत ऊर्जा निर्मिती व कोळशापासून होणारी औष्णिक ऊर्जा निर्मितीला काही पर्याय उपलब्ध करून देता येईल का? यातूनच आपल्याला शाश्वत विकासासाठी सौरऊर्जाचा वापर करून घेऊन मानवी जीवन सुखी,समाधानी करता येते. त्याबरोबर कोणतेही प्रदुषण होत नाही. सूर्य हा लाखो वर्षापासून ऊर्जाचा शाश्वत स्रोत आहे पण आपण 18 व्या शतकात औद्योगिकरण झाल्यामुळे भौतिक सुखाच्या मागे सर्व लोक लागल्यामुळे आपण फॅन, फ्रीज, ए.सी., चा वापरसुद्धा जास्त करत आहेत. पण यामुळे ऊर्जेची गरज वाढली आहे. ती निर्माण करण्यासाठी आपण पूर्वीच्याच पद्धती वापरत आहोत. पण याला काही पर्याय देता येईल का हे पाहणे महत्वाचे ठरते.

शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे काय? त्याची गरज का आहे? या प्रश्नाच्या उत्तरातून या गोष्टी जाणून घेऊयात. पृथ्वीवरच्या सध्याच्या तापमानाची दखल घेणे भाग आहे. आपण योग्य वेळीच पाऊल उचलले नाही तर फार उशीर होऊन विनाश अटळ आहे. येथे दोन प्रश्न महत्वाचे आहेत. (1) उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक स्रोताची होणारी हानी (2) ऊर्जेची वाढलेली आवश्यकता.

पृथ्वीवर बाहेरून फक्त सौरऊर्जा येते. बाकीच्या सगळ्या गोष्टी रिसायकल होत असतात. मानवाने या सर्व चक्रामध्ये ढवळाढवळ सुरू केली आहे. याचा परिणाम जैवविविधता नष्ट होणे, प्रदुषण हे आपल्याला दिसून येते. निसर्गाची झालेली झीज भरून काढण्याची एक क्षमता असते. ती भरून काढण्यासाठी काही काळ लागतो. निसर्गचक्र व्यवस्थित चालले पाहिजे. यामध्ये एका वर्गात मानवजातीने किती रिसोर्सेस वापरले पाहिजेत, आपल्या पुढच्या पिढ्यासाठी असलेले नैसर्गिक स्रोत वापरून आपण मौजमजा करत आहोत.

निसर्गचक्राकडे पाहिले की सगळ्या गोष्टी चक्राकार पद्धतीने चालतात. म्हणजे पाण्याची वाफ होते, वाफेचे ढग होतात त्यातून पाऊस पडतो आणि पुन्हा पाणी जल स्वरूपातील येते हे जलचक्र झाले. तसच प्रत्येक नैसर्गिक गोष्टीच आहे. सूर्याची ऊर्जा वापरून झाडे कार्बनडायऑक्साईडचं रूपांतर साखरेत करतात. ही झाडे प्राणी खातात आणि ऊर्जा वापर करताना कर्ब वायु उत्सर्जित करतात. ही सोपी कार्बन सायकल झाली. पण जेवढी भूक तेवढेच खातात तर झाडे अनावश्यक साठवणूक देखील करत नाहीत. यामुळे निसर्गचक्र चालत राहते.

कार्बन फार महत्वाचा आहे. कारण पृथ्वीवरील जीवन हे कार्बनवर आधारीत आहे. म्हणजे आपले शरीर हे बहुतांश कार्बनने बनलेले आहे. कार्बनचक्र बिघडणे म्हणजे पृथ्वीवरील जीवसृष्टीला धोका निर्माण होतो. आता हा धोका का? निर्माण झाला जेव्हा आपण खनिज तेलाचा वापर करतो तेव्हा हा कार्बनडायऑक्साईड तयार होतो. पण हा वायु रिसायकल होऊ शकत नाही. पृथ्वीच्या क्षमतेपेक्षा वायु उत्सर्जन जास्त होते. लाखो वर्षापुर्वी जीवाश्म जमिनीत गाडून आज तो आपण कोळसा स्वरूपात वापरतो. पण आता मानवाने नैसर्गिक संसाधनाचा खूप जास्त वापर करून भौतिक सुखासाठी निसर्गावर काय परिणाम होईल हा विचार करने सोडले आहे. या नैसर्गिक चक्राच्या विरूद्ध आपली सर्व जीवनशैली आहे. आपण सतत अधिकचा विचार करतो. अधिक उत्पादन, अधिक नफा यातून नैसर्गिक स्रोताचा अमर्याद वापर वाढला आहे. पण या स्रोतांना मर्यादा आहेत आणि आता त्या उघड होऊ लागल्या आहेत.

या अमर्यादित वाढीचे अजुन एक कारण असे की आपल्याला या गोष्टी हे सर्व संसाधने फुकट वापरायला मिळतात. हवा, पाणी, धातु, जमिन या सर्व गोष्टी वापरण्याचे आपण निसर्गाला पैसे देत नाही. निसर्गाची परतफेड निसर्गाच्या भाषेतच आपण करतच नाही आणि ही परतफेड न करण आता मानवजातीला महाग पडत आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेत भांडवल म्हणून फक्त पैसा किंवा मनुष्यबळ बघितले जाते पण आपण भांडवली खर्चामध्ये निसर्गाचे जे स्रोत वापरतो त्याची कोणतीच पर्यावरणीय किमत लावत नाही. याउलट मानवनिर्मित वस्तुची किमत चुकवतो.

पृथ्वीवरील सर्व ऊर्जाचा स्रोत हा सूर्य आहे. प्रत्येक मानवी कामासाठी ऊर्जेची आवश्यकता असते. फिजिक्समध्ये एंट्रापी नावाची संज्ञा आहे. त्याप्रमाणे एखादे काम करताना जी ऊर्जा लागते त्याच्या बरोबरीने काही ऊर्जा ही वाया जात असते. तिला एंट्रापी असे म्हणतात. ऊर्जेच्या स्रोताने दोन प्रकार सांगता येतील. (1) ज्याच्यात एंट्रापी जास्ती आहे आणि (2) ज्यांच्यात एंट्रापी कमी आहे. उदाहरण द्यायचे झाले तर सौरऊर्जा ही अधिक एंट्रापी कमी आहे. उदाहरणार्थ सौरऊर्जा ही अधिक एंट्रापी असलेली ऊर्जा आहे आणि पेट्रोल हे कमी एंट्रापी असलेले इंधन आहे. म्हणजेच जेव्हा आपण सौरऊर्जा वापरतो तेव्हा त्यातली बरीचशी ऊर्जा ही निरूपयोगी ठरते.

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Project Finance with Predetermined Lease for Expansion of Business

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Introduction

In this modern and competitive world, if any company has to sustain then improvisation and expansion is must. Company will not survive if the company is not going with the changing trend. There are so many reasons for that company is thinking to expand, like company will start the new product range or company is thinking about making a same product but in greater size or company want to increase the product quantity etc. But when any company is thinking to expand their business the first problem arise that 'from where we will get the finance for expansion'? So to solve this problem of the company, the finance manager has to do the project finance. So project finance is very important for any business who wants to expand their business. In expansion of business, companies issue some more shares to get funds, some companies put their own money, and some companies take the loan from the financial institutes. There are so many methods to raise the funds. But companies always choose the path which is moderate, means which is neither too risky nor too safe. So most of the small and medium sized companies take 60-80% loans from the financial institutes and put 20-40% their own money. So how any financial manger decides to how much money should be taken so that it should not be too risky? For this financial manger does the project finance and forecast the company's financial position after 5-10 years so that company can decide

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Impact of GST on Indian E-Retailing

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INTRODUCTION

Ecommerce industry is continuously growing worldwide and as well as in India.In current regime there are multiple indirect taxes are levied on the online transactions. In these indirect taxes, some of the taxes are collected by State Government, and some are collected by Central Government. There is a complex tax environment for the e-commerce which brings ambiguity and disputes but now new GST taxation will affect the fundamentals of tax in e-commerce. The first time Indian Government has taken the initiative to regulate the e-commerce business. A comprehensive dual Goods and Services Tax (GST) has substituted the complex multiple indirect tax structure from 1 July 2017.

The concept of GST was visualized for the first time in 1999. On 8 August 2016, the Constitutional Amendment Bill for roll out of GST was passed by the Parliament. The introduction of GST will simplify the highly complex tax environment due to multiple taxes, tax cascading, convoluted agreements and extensive litigations.

Here, Electronic Retailing or E-tailing includes the sale of goods through the Internet, which may be Business-to-Business (B2B) and Business-to-Consumer (B2C) sales and online shopping web sitesmeant for retail sales direct to consumers.After understanding theconcept GST and E-Retailing, an attempt has been made to review the past studies related to the study to establish the relevance of the study and the same is presented chronologically in brief as follows:

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

AkanshaKhurana and Aastha Sharma (2016)[1] in there research paper on GST- A positive reform for Indirect taxation systemconcluded that the GST will provide relief to producers and consumers by providing wide and comprehensive coverage of input tax credit set-off, service tax set off and subsuming the several taxes.

P.Chaurasia et al. (2016)[2] Studied, "Role of Goods and Services Tax in the growth of Indian economy" and concluded that in overall GST will be helpful for the development of Indian economy and this will also help in improving the Gross Domestic Products of the country more than two percent.

Hitesh k.Prajapati (2016)[3] in his paper on Challenges and Implementation of GST in India talked about the challenges in implementation of GST like IT sector is not boomed, threshold limit of turnover for dealers under GST is another bone of contention between the government and the Empowered Committee.

Monika Sehrawat (2015)[4] in her paper on GST in India – A key tax reform concluded that GST will give India a world class tax system by grabbing different treatment to manufacturing and service sector.

M.Sehrawat and Dhanda (2015)[5] studied, "GST in India: A Key Tax Reform" and concluded that due to dissilent environment of India economy, it is demand of time to implement GST.

AgogoMawuli (May 2014)[6] studied, "Goods and Service Tax-An Appraisal" and found that GST is not good for low-income countries and does not provide broad based growth to poor countries. If still these countries want to implement GST then the rate of GST should be less than 10% for growth.

Garg (2014)[7] in the article named Basic Concepts and Features of Good and Services Tax in India analyzed the impact and GST on Indian Tax scenario and concluded that it will strengthen out free market economy.

Nitin Kumar (2014)[8] studied, "Goods and Service Tax- A Way Forward" and concluded that implementation of GST in India help in removing economic distortion by current indirect taxsystem and expected to encourage unbiased tax structure which is indifferent to geographical locations.

Pinki, SupriyaKamma and RichaVerma (July 2014)[9]studied, "Goods and Service Tax- Panacea For Indirect Tax System in India" and concluded that the new NDA government in India is positive towards implementation of GST and it is beneficial for central government, state government and as well as for consumers in long run if its implementation is backed by strong IT infrastructure.

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STUDY OF BASIC ELEMENTS OF LOGIC AND SET THEORY IN DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

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Abstract:

The natural sciences are unavoidably led to incorporate numbers and therefore mathematics. Mathematics, in turn, is based upon the derivation or deduction of properties or propositions with respect to given objects or elements belonging to a given set. The process of derivation/deduction of properties/propositions is called logic. The general properties of elements and sets are called set theory. In this paper , i will present basic elements of logic and basic elements of set theory that we will be applying in the study of real numbers.

Introduction to Logic:

As stated above, logic is the process of derivation/deduction of properties/propositions. Within mathematical logic, we have propositional algebra and predicate logic, which we will review in the following subsections. For more detailed and thorough discussions of logic, the author directs the reader to the book, "Logic for Physicists" .

Propositional algebra:

Propositional algebra is the sub branch of mathematical logic that studies propositions and logical operators. A proposition is any statement that clearly can be assigned a unique value of either "true" (T) or "false" (F). Propositions satisfy the following:

- The law of dichotomy: that is, a proposition must have a logical value of either true (T) or false (F);
- The law of excluded middle: that is, a proposition cannot be simultaneously true (T) and false (F).

In propositional algebra, two propositions are said to be equal if and only if they have the same logical value.

A logical operator defines a new proposition S, from one or more given propositions A, B, …, such that the logical value of the new proposition S depends on and only on the logical values of the given propositions A, B, …. and the corresponding logical value of S for each combination. A logical operator is thus uniquely determined by its truth table.

Following the discussion in "Logic for Physicists" , we can begin with the BOTH-FALSE operator "$\otimes$". Given two propositions A and B, the new proposition "A $\otimes$ B" is true (T) if and only if both A and B are false (F).

In turn, the NOT operator "~" can be defined by applying the "$\otimes$" operator through the equation

$\sim A \equiv A \otimes A$.

We can then define the OR operator "V" by

$A \vee B \equiv \sim (A \otimes B)$.

The AND operator "A" then may be defined through the equation

$AAB \equiv \sim ((\sim A) \vee (\sim B))$

In turn, we can define the IMPLIES operator "$\Longrightarrow$by

$A \Longrightarrow B \equiv \sim (AA(\sim B))$;

and the EQUIVALENT operator "$\Longleftrightarrow$" may be defined through the equation

$A \Longleftrightarrow B \equiv (A \Longrightarrow B)A(B \Longrightarrow A)$..

To simplify the propositional expressions, one may introduce notational priority to reduce the necessity of parentheses and thus simplify the written expressions. From highest to lowest priority, for the five standard logical operators, we have $\sim$,,$\vee$,$\Longrightarrow$,$\Longleftrightarrow$.

For example,

$A \vee \sim BAC = A \vee ((\sim B)AC)$;

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Solution of Bessel Differential Equations by Sadik Transform

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Abstract: *In this paper we have solved Bessel Differential equation of order n=0 by using Sadik Transform alos we tried to generalized Laplace Transform, Sumudu Transform, Elzaki Transform, Kamal Transform, Abood Transform, Tarig Transform, Mohand Transform etc. by using Sadik Transform in this differential equation. Sadik transform is now very powerful tool because after applying the Sadik transform we can have choices whether to proceed through Sadik transform or by any other integral transform whose kernel is exponential form just by fixing different values of alpha and beta according to a convenience and situation of the problem.*

Keywords: Sadik Transform, Ordinary Differential Equations with variable coefficient, Bessel function and Bessel Differential Equations.

I. INTRODUCTION

In mathematics, an integral transform maps an equation from its domain into another domain of new variable where it might be converted and solved algebraically and easily than in the original domain. Different Integral transform have been successfully used for two centuries in solving many problems in applied mathematics, mathematical physics, Physical chemistry and engineering science. The solution is back to the original domain using the inverse integral transform. There are so many integral transform are discovered to solve Differential equations, Partial Differential Equations, integral equations etc. which claim their superiority over each other. Recently a new integral transform named the Sadik transform has been introduced by Sadikali Latif Shaikh in 2018 see [2], [3]. The Sadik transform is nothing but generalization of the Laplace Transform, Sumudu Transform, Elzaki Transform, Kamal Transform, Abood Transform, Tarig Transform, Mohand Transform etc. and all those integral transforms whose kernels are of exponential type or similar to the kernel of the Laplace transform.

II. PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we recall some notions and definitions that will be used through this paper.

2.1 Sadik Transform

Defination of Sadik Transform: If $u(t)$ piecewise continuous on the interval $0 \le t \le A$ for any $A > 0$, and $|u(t)| \le K$, where $t \ge M$, for any real and positive constant K and M, then

Sadik transform $\mathbb{S}(\upsilon^{\alpha}, \beta) = \mathbb{S}[u(t)]$ is defined by

$$\mathbb{S}(\upsilon^{\alpha}, \beta) = \mathbb{S}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{\upsilon^{\beta}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\upsilon^{\beta} t} u(t) dt$$

where, υ is complex variable, α is any non-zero real numbers, and β is any real number[2].

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Sadik Transform, The Generalization Of All The Transform Who's Kernal Is Of Exponential Form With The Application In Differential Equation With Variable Coefficients

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Abstract:
In This Paper We Have Tried To Produce General Form Of All The Integral Transforms Whose Kernel Is Of Exponential Form By Changing Different Values Of Alfa And Beta In Sadik Transform, We Have Produces General Form Of Sadik Transform Over Laplace Transform, Sumudu Transform, Elzaki Transform, Kamal Transform, Abood Transform, Tarig Transform, Mohand Transform Etc. Also We Have Solved Differential Equation Of Order One With Variable Coefficients By Sadik Transform And Analysis Which Transform Can Solve This Differential Equation For Particular Value Of Coefficients A And B.

Keywords: The Sadik Transform, Laplace Transform, Sumudu Transform, Elzaki Transform, Kamal Transform, Abood Transform, Tarig Transform, Mohand Transform Etc, Differential Equation With Variable Coefficients.

1. Introduction

In Mathematics, An Integral Transform Maps An Equation From Its Domain Into Another Domain Of New Variable Where It Might Be Converted And Solved Algebraically And Easily Than In The Original Domain. Different Integral Transform Have Been Successfully Used For Two Centuries In Solving Many Problems In Applied Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Physical Chemistry And Engineering Science. The Solution Is Back To The Original Domain Using The Inverse Integral Transform. There Are So Many Integral Transform To Solve Differential Equations, Partial Differential Equations, Integral Transform Etc. Who Claim Their Superiority Over Each Other. Recently A New Integral Transform Named The Sadik Transform Has Been Introduced By Sadikali Latif Shaikh In 2018 See [2]. The Sadik Transform Is Nothing But Generalization Of The Laplace Transform, Sumudu Transform, Elzaki Transform And All Those Integral Transforms Whose Kernels Are Of Exponential Type Or Similar To The Kernel Of The Laplace Transform. In This Chapter We Have Tried To Generalized Many Integral Transform By New Integral Transform Sadik Transform, We Tried To Prove Generality Of Sadik Transform Over Laplace Transform, Sumudu Transform, Elzaki Transform, Kamal Transform, Abood Transform, Tarig Transform, Mohand Transform Etc. In Solving Linear Differential Equation Of Homogenous And Non Homogenous Form, Sadik Transform Is Now Very Powerful Tool Because After Applying The Sadik Transform We Can Choice Whether We Proceed By Sadik Transform Or Any Other Existing, Non-Existed Integral Transforms Just By Fixing Values Of Alpha And Beta According To A Convenience And Situation Of The Problem.

2. Definitions And Theorems Of Sadik Transform:

Definition: If, (1) $F(t)$ Piecewise Continuous On The Interval $0 \le t \le A$ For Any $A>0$.

(2) $|F(t)| \le K$. When $t \ge M$, For Any Real Constant A. And Some Positive Constant K And M.

Then Sadik Transform Of F (t) Is Defined By

$$S(\upsilon^{\alpha},\beta) = S[f(t)] = \frac{1}{\upsilon^{\beta}}\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\upsilon^{\alpha} t} f(t)dt, \quad (1) \qquad for\ \mathrm{Re}(\upsilon^{\alpha}) > w^{\alpha}$$

Where, υ Is Complex Variable, α Is Any Non-Zero Real Numbers, And β Is Any Real Number.

Theorem 1. If $F(\upsilon^{\alpha},\beta), k(\upsilon^{\alpha},\beta)$ Are The Sadik Transform Of Functions F (T) And K (T) Respectively And F (T) *K (T) Is A Convolution Product Then

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A Study of Farmers' suicide: Psychological Perspectives Approaches in Maharashtra

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Abstract

Background: Almost 90% of persons who commit or attempt suicide have a diagnosable mental disturbance. Farmers are an occupational category with high suicide risk and their risk is sort of that of the non-farming population. But there's no conclusive evidence on whether farmers have more psychiatric morbidity than the overall population. Are other causes also thanks to the increased suicide risk of farmers? Since research data about this is often often inconclusive, we decided to match the research approaches and findings on farmers' suicide conducted by mental state professionals thereupon of other professionals.

Methods: a scientific search of published literature on farmers' suicide for a period of 10 years from 2010 to 2020 was conducted using the electronic databases, Pub Med and Google Scholar, using the keywords "farmers' suicide"

Results: 30 articles were retrieved through Pub Med search and 10000 articles through Google scholar search. Pub Med retrieved and Google Scholar retrieved articles were then compared keeping Maharashtra India as reference points.

Conclusions: Comprehensive studies on farmers' suicide, analyzing the various perspectives and causes, objectively and concurrently were lacking, especially from Maharashtra. There have been no studies from Maharashtra about interventions or their impact on farmers' suicide. A segmented approach into farmers' suicide research has its limitations. Novel methodologies incorporating diverse perspectives is required from Maharashtra for better understanding of the enigma of farmers' suicide, so as that steps are often taken to affect such a public health and social issue. Keywords: Maharashtra, Farmer, Suicide

Introduction

Worldwide, suicide is among the three leading causes of death among those aged 15-44 years and thus the second leading cause within the 10-24 years age group. Per annum a few million people die from suicide; giving a "global" death rate of 16 per 100,000. Mental disease may be a well-researched risk factor for suicide. Farmers are an occupational category with high suicide risk. Though farming is taken into account as a peaceful and healthy way of life, agriculture has the very best rates of mortality in any industry. In some farming communities, suicide rates are reportedly above the overall population. Nevertheless, data from the extant literature is inconclusive on whether psychological state problems are over represented during this communities.1 during a study of suicides among farmers in Maharashtra, multifactorial causation was the finding. There have been more mental disorders in farmers but only common mental disorders, during a backdrop of history of alcoholism, alcohol use and psychosocial issues like marital, family problems and economic hardships. Depression and alcohol dependence syndrome (ADS) was significantly more in victims than in controls.2 Are the increased rates of farmers' suicide due to an increased prevalence of mental disorders in them or are there other causes attributable? Since there is no conclusive evidence about this, we decided to compare the research approaches and findings on farmers' suicide conducted by mental health professionals with that of other professionals.

Methods

A systematic search of published literature on farmers' suicide for a period of 10 years from the year 2011 to 2020 was conducted. Two electronic data bases, Pub Med covering articles from medical field and Google Scholar covering articles from all fields (medical and nonmedical) were searched from January 1, 2011 to December 30, 2020 with the keywords "farmers' suicide". The Pub Med search picked up 30 articles. The abstracts and full text articles from Pub Med were studied. Of the 30 articles retrieved, 10 were specifically about suicides of farmers. Four were from Maharashtra India .Studies from Maharashtra India were selected and studied. Maharashtra India were chosen based on the availability of large Pub Med data on farmers' suicide from Maharashtra .Besides Maharashtra are traditionally agriculture oriented and the suicide rates of farmers in the Maharashtra are high. 100 hits from Maharashtra. Out of these, we selected the first ten articles different district from Maharashtra, as sorted "by relevance". Google Scholar sorts articles based on 'relevance' (i.e. the most frequently cited articles) or by 'date' and we decided to sort articles "by relevance". From the articles thus selected, we excluded those articles already obtained from Pub Med search. These 'Google scholar only' articles were then compared with the Pub Med retrieved articles, keeping Maharashtra as reference points. We adopted this approach in order to compare the research on farmers' suicide between that of the medical and non-medical personnel.

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Role of Yashwantrao Chavan in Politics: Historical Review

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INTRODUCTION

Yashwantrao Balwantrao Chavan was a politician from India. He was the last Chief Minister of Bombay State and the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, which was formed as a result of the division of Bombay State. Yashwantrao Balwantrao Chavan was one of the most important leaders in post-independence India's history, holding numerous important positions during his long political career. He was an important figure in the Satara district's freedom movement, and he joined the provincial government of Bombay led by B G Kher in 1946 as a parliamentary secretary to then-home minister Morarji Desai, retiring as deputy Prime Minister in the Charan Singh-led ill-fated government in 1980. He was a self-made man because he had no political ancestors. He had a wealth of experience of working at the state and national levels, and almost for two decades, dominated the Congress party in Maharashtra.

On March 12, 1913, in the village of Devrashtre in Maharashtra's Sangli District, Yashwantrao Chavan was born to a Kunbi-Maratha[2][3] family. He had three brothers and sisters. Chavan's father died when he was a child, and he was raised by his uncle and mother. His mother instilled in him the values of self-sufficiency and patriotism. He was captivated by India's freedom struggle since he was a child.

He received an 18-month prison sentence for hoisting the Indian flag in Satara. He met Swami Ramanand Bharti, Dhulappa Bhaurao Navale, Gaurihar (Appasaheb) Sihasane, V. S. Page, and Govind Kruparam Wani during this time. Their friendship endured in perpetuity. Chavan was an active participant in India's struggle for independence. In 1930, I was a schoolboy in Karad.he was fined for his participation in the Non-cooperation Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. In 1932, After graduating from Tilak High School Karad in 1934, he enrolled at Rajaram College in Kolhapur. After receiving his B.A. in history and political science from Bombay University, he enrolled in the Law College of Pune in 1938. After receiving his law degree (LLB from Bombay University) in 1941, he began working as a criminal lawyer in Karad. In 1942, he married Venutai in a match arranged by their families in Phaltan, Satara district.

Throughout his college years, Chavan was involved in a variety of social activities and was close to the Congress party and its leaders, including Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, and Keshavrao Jedhe. He was elected President of the Satara District Congress in 1940. Chavan was among the delegates at the Bombay session of the A.I.C.C. in 1942 that gave the call for Quit India. He went "underground" before being arrested for his participation in the movement.[4] He spent around two years in jail, and was released only in 1944.[5]

Political Career

Chavan was elected to the legislative assembly of Bombay province (state from 1950) in 1946 and later appointed parliamentary secretary to Morarji Desai, the then-home minister. Desai, who was the chief minister at the time, appointed him minister of civil supplies, social welfare, and forests after he was re-elected to the state assembly in 1952. After Desai became a cabinet minister in the national government in 1956, Chavan took over as Prime Minister. Chavan was re-elected to the state assembly the following year and re-appointed chief minister after being named the Congress Party's parliamentary leader.

The bilingual state of Bombay would then be developed equally. That event, however, marked the start of a process in which the state was eventually divided along linguistic lines—Marathi-speakers in Maharashtra and Gujarati-speakers in

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21-22

A STUDY OF RESOLUTION OF FAMILY CONFLICTS

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Abstract- A family is a group of people who are related by marriage, blood, or adoption and live in a single household, interacting in their respective social positions, which are typically those of spouses, parents, children, and siblings. A family group should be distinguished from a household, which may include boarders and roomers residing in the same residence. It should also be distinguished from kin (which also refers to blood lines), as kin can be divided into multiple households. The family is frequently confused with the marriage couple, but the essence of the family group is the parent-child relationship, which may be lacking in many marriage couples. Families are unique in that they are small and intimate. The family's structure and developmental tasks are changing at an alarming rate. Only in the involuntary nature of global society does a close analogy exist. While the sources of conflict differ between the family and the global community, the mechanisms for preventing and resolving conflict are more similar.

Keyword- Family, Global community, Conflict

INTRODUCTION:

A family is a group of people who are related by marriage, blood, or adoption and live in a single household, interacting in their respective social positions, which are typically those of spouses, parents, children, and siblings. A family group should be distinguished from a household, which may include boarders and roomers residing in the same residence. It should also be distinguished from kin (which also refers to blood lines), as kin can be divided into multiple households. The family is frequently confused with the marriage couple, but the essence of the family group is the parent-child relationship, which may be lacking in many marriage couples.

A family, at its most basic, consists of an adult and his or her offspring. It is most commonly composed of two married adults, usually a man and a woman (almost always from different lineages and not related by blood), and their offspring, who live in a private and separate dwelling. This type of unit, known more specifically as a nuclear family, is thought to be the oldest of the various types of families that exist. An extended family includes not only the parents and their unmarried children, who live at home, but also children who have married, their spouses, and their offspring, as well as possibly elderly dependents.

TYPES OF FAMILY STRUCTURES

Over the last 50 years, family structure has shifted dramatically. The Leave it to Beaver family is no longer the norm and several family variations have emerged. Today's society has identified six distinct types of family structures.

NUCLEAR FAMILY

The nuclear family is the most common family structure. This family is made up of two parents and their children. Society has long regarded the nuclear family as the ideal setting in which to raise children. Children in nuclear families benefit from the two-parent structure's strength and stability, and they generally have more opportunities due to the financial ease of two adults. A nuclear family should have shared values, responsibilities, unconditional love, healthy attachment patterns, and an environment that promotes growth and learning.

JOINT FAMILY

The Joint family structure is made up of two or more adults who are related by blood or marriage and live in the same house. This family consists of many relatives who live together and work toward common goals such as raising children and performing household duties. Many joint families include living cousins, aunts or uncles, and grandparents. This type of family structure may emerge as a result of financial constraints or because elderly relatives are unable to care for themselves. All over the world, joint families are becoming more common.

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Senior College Students' Conflict Resolution

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Abstract:- In college, student conflict is a typical occurrence. If they are not overseen and regulated in a realistic manner, senior college may be unable to achieve its aims and objectives, and the senior college climate may suffer as a result. Mediation is one method for decreasing discord between individuals or groups at home, in senior college, or at work. Teaching pupils conflict resolution and management skills may give them the tools they need to resolve their own conflicts in a constructive and practical manner. Students' self-esteem, self-confidence, and communication skills can all benefit from this type of training. This paper's main focus is on exploring the history of mediation and explaining key features of adult and peer mediation programmes. It is then followed by a discussion of the benefits, limitations, and tactics used in its management and redress.

Keywords : Conflict resolution, senior college, students, and communication skills are some of the terms used in this paper.

Introduction:- Senior college students' behavioural issues and oddities are not a new occurrence. Students' undesirable activities encompass a wide range of unwanted behaviours such as failure to participate in college programmes, causing disruption for other students, aggression (verbal and physical), and damage senior college buildings, equipment, and facilities. The methods employed in senior college to resolve conflicts vary depending on how they view the unwanted behaviour as a result of the student's own difficulties, as well as those of his or her family and cultural context. To remove such habits, these strategies employ force and the reward/punishment system. Warnings, reprimands, summoning parents to college, physical punishment, and, in certain cases, expulsion from college are some of the usual techniques used in college to deal with students who engage in aggressive behaviour. These strategies are frequently used without taking into account the children's needs, expectations, and behavioural conflicts and problems. In fact, by instilling bad feelings in kids, these techniques encourage them to engage in future undesired behaviour. Investigating strategies for dealing with students' behavioural disputes in different nations reveals that fresh perspectives in the field of assessing students' behavioural problems have emerged in recent decades. As a result, several rules are implemented to prevent and reduce conflicts. Prior to addressing these strategies, it is required to first identify conflict and the nature of dispute.

Definition Of Conflict:- "Conflict refers to friction, disagreement, or discord that occurs within a group when one or more members' opinions or behaviours are either resisted or disapproved by one or more members of another group." (Tschannen-Moran (Tschannen-Moran, 2001).

Many Types Of Conflict:- Due to conflict has so many distinct definitions, people's attitudes and perceptions of its function vary. Ex: teachers don't follow regulations or take extra work and don't get along with their principals. Principals also command: they pressure faculty to ensure the college's activities run smoothly. As a result, teachers and college principals frequently disagree7. In institutions, people constantly interact, causing conflict. Staff hostility, antagonism, and understanding are examples of conflict. GebretensayTesfay (GebretensayTesfay, 2002)Keeping this in mind, conflict is divided into four categories:

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The Effects of Social Media on the Mental Health of College Students

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Abstract :- This year's college students are more likely than ever to be using social media, which has changed the technological landscape considerably in recent years. With the advent of social media, a flood of new challenges and opportunities have arisen. The study of the effects of individual social media experiences on college students' mental health is just getting started. Today's college students rely heavily on digital technology in their daily lives. College students under the age of spend an average of 4-6 hours a day in front of a screen, which is a significant amount of time for a young person to spend in front of one. Most teenagers are immersed in a digital world of smartphones, laptops, and social media by the time they enter adolescence. 95 percent of 13 to 18-year-olds have a mobile phone at home, and 88 percent have a desktop or laptop computer [2]. 45 percent of college students claimed they were "almost always" online in 2018 [2], an increase from 24 percent three years before. Because of the widespread use of digital media, everyone from college students to parents to doctors to legislators now has to deal with a more difficult situation. For college students' mental health, the media environment has created new challenges and threats, but it has also created new advantages and opportunities.

Introduction:

Adolescence and the Media Environment:- In today's digital world, young people have access to a wide range of gadgets, including smartphones, tablets, computers, laptops and game consoles. This widens and diversifies the media environment. The role of social media in this picture cannot be overstated. While traditional media (such as television) only allows people to produce content, social media (such as Twitter and Facebook) allows them to both consume and generate content. "Social media" can include a wide range of platforms, including social networking sites (such as Twitter and LinkedIn), mobile messaging apps (such as WhatsApp), online games (such as Facebook's Instagram), and video-sharing websites (such as TikTok and Snapchat). The impact of social media in today's kids' mental health cannot be overlooked. According to the National Center on Addiction and Mental Health, one in five youngsters are currently suffering from a diagnosable mental disease. Since 2007, suicide rates among college students aged 10-24 have climbed by 56% [6]. Moreover, the incidence of mental health difficulties such as depression [5] and suicide [6] among teenagers has increased considerably in recent years. In light of this development, there has been speculation concerning a possible link to the widespread use of social media. According to recent research, teenagers utilise new media, such as social media at a higher rate and frequency than younger children. [7] Almost all 13 to 17-year-olds use social media, with YouTube (85%), Instagram (72%) and Snapchat (69%) the most popular sites [2]. However, new platforms are continuously being developed, with some (such as TikTok) gaining traction swiftly among young people. Adolescents are particularly vulnerable to the advantages and dangers of new technology because of their unique developmental characteristics, which social media may play into. There may be an increase in social information sensitivity during adolescence and an increase in the desire for social rewards as well as an increase in anxieties about peer judgement during this time. Close friendships, greater independence from caregivers, and an exploration of one's individuality are among adolescence's developmental goals. It's easy to take on these obligations in new

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जगप्रसिद्ध वेरूळ लेणींचे शिल्पवैभव

* डॉ. भाऊसाहेब यशवंता जाधव

प्रस्तावना :

जगविख्यात वेरूळच्या कैलास लेण्यांची निर्मीती करणारे, गरूड हे मानचिन्ह आणि त्रिछत्र व पालिध्वज ही राजचिन्ह असलेल्या राष्ट्रकुटांनी दक्षिण भारतात विशाल साम्राज्य स्थापन केले होते. मालखेडचे राष्ट्रकुट घराणे सुर्यवंशीय व गौतम गोत्राचे होते. राष्ट्रकुट घराणे प्रदीर्घ काळ दक्षिणेत वास्तव करून घेते. राष्ट्रकुटाचा इतिहास दंन्तिदुर्ग ह्या राजापासून ज्ञात होतो. वेरूळ ही राष्ट्रकुटांची प्रारंभिक काळातील राजधानी होती, येथे कला स्थापत्य व शिल्यकलेच्या क्षेत्रात भरीव प्रगती झाली होती. राष्ट्रकुट राजा कृष्ण पहिला हा दंतीदुर्गानंतर सत्तेवर आला. तो महान राजा होता. त्याने वेरूळ येथे चरणांद्री नावाच्या डोंगरात अखंड पाषाण खोदून भव्य शिवमंदीर बनविणे,आधी कळस मग पाया'' या पध्दतीने या शिवमंदीराची निर्मिती करण्यात आली. याच राजाने वेरूळ येथेच श्री. घृष्णेश्वर नावाचे शिवमंदिर बांधले हेच शिवमंदीर बारा ज्योतिर्लिगांपैकी एक आहे यावरून कृष्ण पहिला हा शैवधर्मीय होता हे स्पष्ट होते.

जगप्रसिध्द वेरूळ लेण्या ह्या औरंगाबादपासून सुमारे २८ कि.मी. अंतरावर आहेत. येथील लेणी चरणांद्री पहाडाच्या खोऱ्यात पसरलेल्या आहेत. त्या उत्तर दक्षिण दिशेत दोन किमी अंतरावर पसरलेल्या आहेत, अजिंठा लेणीच्या खोदकामानंतर वेरूळच्या लेणीचे खोदकाम झाले. साधारण इ.स. ६ वे शतक ते ९ वे शतक लेणीचा कालखंड आहे, वेरूळचे प्राचीन गाव एलापूर, असून या नावाचा पहिला उल्लेख राष्ट्रकुट राजा कर्क दुसरा याने दान दिलेल्या

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२४. स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनाचा एक ऐतिहासिक अभ्यास

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प्रस्तावना

पितृसत्ताक कुटुंब व्यवस्थेमुळे केवळ भारतातच नव्हे तर जगाच्या इतिहासात स्त्रिया दीर्घकाळ शोषित व उपेक्षित राहिल्या. पाश्चात्य देशात अठराव्या शतकात स्त्रीवादी विचारसरणीचा उदय झाला. तथापि, विकसित व विकसनशील देशांत स्त्री चळवळ व स्त्री अभ्यास वेगवेगळ्या टप्प्यांवर आहे. स्त्रीवाद ही पाश्चिमात्य देशाकडून आपल्याकडे आलेली संकल्पना आहे. असे असले तरी स्त्रीवाद म्हणजे समान हक्क समान दर्जा व समान संधी होय.

स्त्रीशिक्षण, अन्यायी परंपरांचा विरोध व समाजसुधारणा या स्वरूपात स्त्रीमुक्तीची बीजे सापडतात. म्हणून सामाजिक सुधारणा चळवळ व स्त्रीमुक्ती यांचे अतूट नाते आहे. इतिहास या बाबींचा चिकित्सक इतिहास लिहितो भारतात समाज सुधारणेच्या चळवळी व स्वातंत्र्याच्या चळवळीतून स्त्रीवादाचा विचार रूजू लागला. सुरूवातीला साहित्यातून व नंतर मोर्चे चळवळी अभ्यास केंद्र आदी माध्यमांतून स्त्रीवादाचे भारतात बीजारोपण झाले. १९७५ हे 'जागतिक महिला वर्ष व १९७५ ते १९८५ हे 'जागतिक महिला दशक म्हणून घोषित करण्यात आले. भारतात वाढणाऱ्या चळवळी लक्षात घेऊन १९८१ साली मुंबईच्या एस.एन.डी. टी. विद्यापीठात पहिली स्त्रीविषयक अभ्यासाची परिषद भरली. या परिषदेतून स्त्री अभ्यासकेंद्राची संकल्पना जन्माला आली. व हळुहळु विस्तारत गेली.

सर्व जगभरातील समाज व्यवस्थांनी संस्कृतीनी स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान दिले होते. जवळपास सर्वत्र पितृसत्ताक कुटुंब व समाजव्यवस्था 'अस्तित्वात होती. तिला स्वत:चे असे स्वतंत्र व्यक्तिमत्त्व नव्हते. 'तिला पिता, पुत्र, पती यांच्या अधिपत्याखाली राहावे लागत होते. युरोपमध्ये सोळाव्या शतकात धर्मसुधारणा चळवळ पुनरूज्जीवनाची चळवळ फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांती, औद्योगिक क्रांती या घटनांनी समाजजीवन ढवळून निघाले. त्यामुळे कला, विद्या साहित्य ज्ञान-विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान आणि सामाजिक आर्थिक व राजकीय इ. क्षेत्रात अमुलाग्र बदल घडून आले हे बदल व प्रगती अव्याहतपणे सुरू झाली. या घटनांचा प्रभाव फक्त युरोप पुरता मर्यादितन राहता सर्व जगावर पडला. यातून नवीन मूल्य व्यवस्था जन्माला आली. पाश्चात्य देशात स्त्रियां अधिकारांसाठी झगडू लागल्या. पुढे यातून स्त्री अभ्यासाची सुरूवात झाली. पुढे यातून स्त्री अभ्यासाची सुरूवात झाली. या अभ्यासातून स्त्रियांच्या दडपणूकीच्या कारणांचा शोध घेऊन स्त्री-पुरूष समानतेचा विचार गाभ्यापाशी ठेवून वेगवेगळ्या स्त्रीवादी विचारसरणीचा उदय झाला.

स्त्रीवाद म्हणजे लिंगभेद झुगारून स्त्री-पुरूष समानतेकडे वाटचाल करणारा विचारप्रवाह सामान्यत: जरी स्त्रीवाद ही पुरूषविरोधी चळवळ समजली जाते. त्यामुळे ही स्त्रियांचे ऐतिहासिक दुय्यमत्व उजेडात आणून हे शोषण थांबविण्याचा प्रयत्न

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७. वैभवशाली अजिंठा लेणी

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औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील अजिंठा या ठिकाणी बौद्ध धर्माच्या एकूण ३० लेणी आहेत. औरंगाबादपासून ११० कि.मी. अंतरावर ह्या लेण्या आहेत. मराठवाड्याच्या उत्तर सरहद्दीवरील सह्याद्रीच्या रांगेत अजिंठा लेणी कोरलेली आहे. इ.स.पूर्व. दुसऱ्या शतकापासून ते आठव्या शतकापर्यंत अजिंठा लेण्याचे निर्माण कार्य चित्रकाम जवळपास १००० वर्षे अव्याहतपणे सुरू होते. वेरूळच्या लेण्यांप्रमाणेच अजिंठ्याच्या लेण्यामधील चैत्य, स्तूप, मंदिरे, सभागृहे, स्तंभ मूर्ती भिंती यामधील शिल्पकला अप्रतिम आहे. जगातील कोणत्याही प्राचीन संस्कृतीच्या चित्रकलेहून अजिठ्यातील अजोड चित्रकला सर्वश्रेष्ठ आहे. अजिंठ्याच्या डोंगराचे प्राचीन नांव'' मंदागिरी '' होते तर अजिंठा गावाचे प्राचीन नांव '' अंचित'' असे होते बौद्ध साहित्यात अंचितविहार'' असा उल्लेख आढळतो.

अजिंठा लेणींचा शोध इ.स. १८१९ मध्ये लागला. मद्रास सेनेतील ब्रिटिश अधिकारी सर जेम्स अलेक्झांडर अजिंठा परिसरात शिकारीसाठी आले असता त्यांच्या नजरेस ही लेणी आली. अजिंठ्याच्या ज्या डोंगरात या लेणी कोरल्या आहेत तो डोंगर घोड्याच्या नालेच्या आकाराचा असून तो दोनशे पन्नास फूट उंचीचा अर्धवर्तुळाकार डोंगर आहे. येथूनच 'वघोरा' नदी वाहते. प्राचीन काळी धर्मप्रसारकाच्या निवासासाठी तसेच व्यापारी मार्गावर असलेल्या धर्मशाळा, लेण्या व मंदिरे मुख्यत्व विश्रांतीसाठी उभारण्यात येत असे. ही ठिकाणे वाटसरूंचे सुरक्षित आश्रय स्थान असे. कालांतराने त्याना राजाश्रय मिळाला आणि येथे विश्रांतीसाठी थांबत असलेले व्यापारी वाटसरू यांनी या लेण्या उभारणीसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात देणग्या दिल्या. यातून वाटसरू व व्यापारी यांच्यासाठी सुरक्षित विश्रांती स्थान निर्माण झाले. शिवाय त्या काळातील शिल्पकला सुद्धा जपली गेली आहे. या लेण्यांची वैशिष्ठपूर्ण बाब म्हणजे या लेण्या आकाराने प्रचंड भव्य आहेत. लेण्या कोरण्यासाठी शेकडो वर्ष वेळ लागला असतांना सुद्धा लेणी कोरणाऱ्या कलाकाराचे नाव कोठेही आढळत नाही.

सातवाहन सम्राटांनी अजिंठा लेणींच्या खोदकामास सर्वप्रथम सुरूवात केली. सातवाहन काळात लेणीक्रमांक ८,९,१०,१२, १३ वे १५ चे खोदकाम झाले. यानंतर गुप्त वाकाटक आणि बदामीच्या चालुक्यांनी तेथील लेणींचे खोदकाम केले. वाकाटक काळात लेणी क्रमांक १,२,१६,१७ व १९ चे खोदकाम झाले. वाकाटक सम्राट हरिषेण (इ.स. ४७५ ते ५००) यांचा सचिव हस्तिभोज याचा पुत्र वराहदेव याने अजिंठा लेणी क्रमांक सोळा कोरविण्यासाठी आर्थिक सहाय्य केले. अजिंठा निर्मिती करणाऱ्या कलाकारांनी विहार आणि चैत्य अशा दोन प्रकारे या लेण्यांची निर्मिती केलेली आहे. या लेण्यांमधील भिंती आणि छतांवर चित्तारलेल्या चित्रांमधून भगवान बुद्धाच्या जीवनातील विविध प्रसंग आणि अनेक बौद्ध विभुतींचे चित्रण आढळते. जातक कथांच्या आधारे केलेले कथांचे अंकन या लेण्यांमध्ये दिसून येते. शिल्पकलेचा उत्कृष्ट

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Conflicts Between Parents and Adolescence

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Abstract

Throughout adolescence, biological and psychosocial changes occur that Profoundly impact parent-child relationships. Adolescents and parents need to restructure responsibilities and move toward a more equitable relationship. Conflicts between parents and children become more frequent and more intense in adolescence, but these conflicts are also thought to be a way for families to negotiate relationship changes. The short-term dynamics that occur during conflict interactions play an important role in the development of parent-adolescent relationships. A parent-adolescent dyad which experiences more emotional variability during conflict tends to be able to adapt and reorganize its relationships in order to adjust to adolescents' developmental needs. The fact that parents and adolescents are able to switch between positive and negative emotions when they are in conflict is adaptive for relational development. Adolescence represents a time of rapid biological, cognitive, and neurological changes, which makes parent-child relationships among the most important relationships for adolescents. that have a salient effect on psychosocial functioning and relationships, During adolescence, parent–infant relationships are notion to come to be greater equal, interdependent, and reciprocal adjustments that co-arise with a transient lower with inside the first-class of the connection and an growth in conflict. Indeed, children record that their mother and father are much less supportive in early to center adolescence, and that they progressively understand their mother and father as much less effective and controlling over the direction of adolescence. In this article, I overview theories and empirical proof of improvement in parent–adolescent relationships, highlighting alternate and continuity. I deal with the position of short-time period dyadic approaches at some point of struggle interactions in parent–adolescent relationships. Although I cognizance on developmental changes, maximum research of parent–adolescent relationships study ties among moms and their adolescent children.

Keywords
Parent-Child Relationships. Conflicts. Reciprocal Adjustments. Profound. Empirical. Adaptive. Dyad.

Introduction

Conflict occurs when two human beings disagree based totally on their personal goals, values, or beliefs. It`s now not constantly as easy as an argument. Rather, battle is what takes place proper earlier than the argument; it is what the contributors disagree about earlier than they begin calling every different names. Parents and teens inherently have many possibilities to trip war with one another. Adolescence is a time when independence and parental impact clash, given that young adults are capable to suppose on their very own however nevertheless stay with dad and mom Who have guidelines and expectations for them. Teenagers do not always keep the equal beliefs and values as their parents, and their intention to have exciting conflicts with their parents' purpose to maintain them safe. Conflict has been described from quite a few stand factors in literature. In one approach, it has been associated with anxiety and described as expression of hostility, terrible attitude,antagonism, misunderstanding, aggression, rivalry, stereotypes, etc. In political science and economics, it has been related with situations, bodying contradictory or irreconcilable Pastime between two opposing groups. Conflict is additionally viewed a exceptional sort of opposition and as a smash down, extend and subject in the selection making process. In general, struggle has been described as a procedure in which an man or woman purposefully makes a concerted effort to offset the efforts of every other character by means of some shape of blockage that reasons frustration to the higher in carrying out his desires or furtherance of his interests.

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Conflict at workplace

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Abstract

Twenty first century demandshigh professional obligation and high performance from professional working at any workplace.The employer expects high performance from employee in any work condition within the time limits. Workplace is a place where a professional demonstrates his/her creativity. He/she strives to attain the shared goals of workplace. While attaining these goals conflicts arouses. Conflicts due to lack of perception, communication, miscommunication, poor communication prejudices, half-truths, biases, personality influences, backgrounds and experience, work culture and different values, unhealthy workplace, personality clashes and mistrust among employees. This studyaims at the stem of conflicts at workplace. Define conflicts, different types of workplace conflicts and their reasons. Also describe to cope up with conflict resolution and create healthy environment at workplace. Workplace conflicts results in poor performance of the professional, increases stress, anxiety and burnout levels among them. This paper analyses how to move from conflict to wellbeing at workplace.

Keywords: Conflicts, personality clashes, communication, performance, anxiety, stress and burnout

Introduction:

Workplace is a place for a professional to show his professional aspiration and his creativity, his /obligation towards attainment of goals. At workplace a professional community with shared goals communicates with each other in different patterns. A group of people with different belief, values, habits, choices, skills and work style come under common roof to attain the shared goals hence due to such variation chances of development of conflicts were high at workplace. Workplace conflicts are not good for the institute and employee as well as. These conflicts impact on both of them. It also affects the productivity and increase in absenteeism. So, it is necessary to address the stem roots of conflicts at workplace, reasons behind it and better way to address these conflicts.

Concept

Conflicts are evident at workplace because it is a gathering of employees with different perspectives regarding, thought process, values, decision making, professional qualities, caste, creed and religion. It is essential to address the conflicts intelligently, if they are not dealt properly the performance of employees and productivity of an organization will decline. Thought behind this study is to find out the reasons behind the workplace conflict, there types and to techniques to come up with the conflict resolution.

Meaning of the words:

Conflict: An active disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles
(dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/English/conflict)

Workplace: A place where people do their jobs
(dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/English/Workplace)

Definition:

1. "In interpersonal relations, conflict denotes the disagreement, discord, and friction that occur when the actions or beliefs of one or more individuals are unacceptable to and resisted by others." (APA dictionary of Psychology)
2. With regard to psychology, the conflict of differing or contrastive feeling-based or inspirational drives in the same person. (N., Sam M.S.)
3. With regard to psychoanalysis, the battle between unaware and aware drives, particularly between the superego, ego, and the id, which is thought to be a huge reserve of neuroses. (N., Sam M.S.)
4. With regard to interpersonal communications, the argument, conflict, and tension that arise whenever the behaviours or values of some people are not approvable to and rejected by other people. (N., Sam M.S.)

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Conflict at workplace of State Transport workers in Maharashtra

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Abstract

The role of work has changed throughout the world due to the economic conditions and social demands. Originally, work was a matter of necessity and survival. Throughout the years, the role of 'work' has evolved and the composition of the workforce has changed. Today, work is still a necessity but it should be a source of the personal satisfaction as well. Taking into consideration this fact regarding Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation i.e.,MSRTC as it is providing passengers road transport service in the public sector in entire Maharashtra state.These buses popularly called ST, are the preferred mode of transport for much of the populace. As the transport becomes important in cities and villages the transport activity has gathered momentum due to the facility provided by the MSRTC to the common people of Maharashtra, MSRTC provides various bus facilities to students, Senior citizens, servants etc. MSRTC is aimed to provide punctual, safe, comfortable and economical services to its thousands of passengers. In November 2020, An employee named Manoj Chaudhari (30) working in Jalgaon Depot in MSRTC committed suicide due to the financial strains and he left behind a suicide note saying he took the drastic step due to low salary and irregularities in the ST Corporation. This shows that the streneuous work conditions are affecting the employee's mental health. It is therefore very important to pay attention to the MSRTC Employees regarding their workload, Occupational Stress and Anxiety while serving the large population all over Maharashtra which will be useful not only for the MSRTC but also for the Society at large and will definitely give a positive change in their behavior and Mental Health at their workplace

Introduction – The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) has been providing passangers road transport service in the public sector since 1948. These buses popularly called ST are the preferred mode of transport for much of the population. MSRTC is aimed to provide punctual, safe, comfortable and economical service to its thousands of passengers. MSRTC has spread its lattice all over Maharashtra including nearly 87.58% villages the importance of passengers as well as goods transport is growing day by day. In recent years, there has been increasing research interest in the relationship between work and mental health among the policy makers, academics and health professionals. One of the most dramatic ways in which mental illness leads to social exclusion, financial disadvantages and the impaired wellbeing is via its impact on the occupational function (Henderson, Harvey et.al. 2011). Depression and anxiety disorders results in significant economic, social and personal costs to employees, employers and the society. The first bus was flagged off from Pune to Ahmednagar in 1948. Standing today by this milestone of 73 years, its position of strength speaks for itself- 18,499 buses, and 1, 02,000 employees about 67 lacs citizens utilizing the service daily. At present there are total 30 Divisional workshops. Despite of the workload ST reaches every village that is connected by road, however bad it may be, ST is truly living up to its motto of "Jithe Rasta tithe ST" (Where there's a road there's a ST Bus. It provides network to all route in the entire state of Maharashtra and also provides good sevices and safety to the passengers.

Methodology and findings

Objective-To study various factors of occupational stress among the employees of various sections of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

Hypothesis-There will be significant difference in various stress factors in the employees of various sections of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

Tools- Occupational Stress Index (OSI) by- Dr. A.K. Shrivastava and Dr.A.P. Singh.

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Agricultural Marketing Impact of Covid-19

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Introduction:

Agricultural marketing system is an efficient way by which the farmers can dispose their surplus produce at a fair and reasonable price. Improvement in the condition of farmers and their agriculture depends to a large extent on the elaborate arrangements of agricultural marketing. The term agricultural marketing include all those activities which are mostly related to the procurement, grading, storing, transporting and selling of the agricultural produce. "Agricultural marketing comprises all operations involved in the movement of farm produce from the producer to the ultimate consumer. Thus, agricultural marketing includes the operations like collecting, grading, processing, preserving, transportation and financing."

Present State of Agricultural Marketing in India:

In India four different systems of agricultural marketing are prevalent:

1. Sale in Villages: The first method open to the farmers in India is to sell away their surplus produce to the village moneylenders and traders at a very low price. The moneylender and traders may buy independently or work as an agent of a bigger merchant of the nearly mandi weekly Market. In India more than 70 per cent of the agricultural produce are sold in these village markets in the absence of organized markets.

2. Sale in Markets: The second method of disposing surplus of the Indian farmers is to sell their produce in the weekly village markets popularly known as 'hat' or in annual fairs.

3. Sale in Mandis: The third form of agricultural marketing in India is to sell the surplus produce though mandis located in various small and large towns. There are nearly Sevaral mandis which are spread all over the country. As these mandis are located in a distant place, thus the farmers will have to carry their produce to the mandi and sell those produce to the wholesalers with the help of brokers or 'dalals'. These wholesalers of mahajans again sell those farm produce to the mills and factories and to the retailers who in turn sell these goods to the consumers directly in the retail markets.

4. Co-operative Marketing: The fourth form of marketing is the co-operative marketing where marketing societies are formed by farmers to sell the output collectively to take the advantage of collective bargaining for obtaining a better price.

Agricultural Marketing in India – Structure

Agricultural commodities are not produced only in particular regions or areas- these are produced in almost all the areas of the country. Usually, the production is in small quantities. Some agricultural commodities are produced in one region, but sold in other regions of the country or of the world. The majority of farmers are not capable of selling their produce, because of its small quantity, in other regions of the country. A number of middlemen are involved in taking the farm products from the place of production to the ultimate consumer. There may be several middlemen, engaged at different levels, and this increases the gap between price paid by the consumer and that received by the producer.For reducing this gap, the Punjab Agricultural Marketing Department has recently started the concept of Apni Mandi, where the producers of agricultural commodities sell their produce directly to the consumers. For this purpose, the concerned government agencies in Punjab are providing a number of facilities.In this way, the farmers are getting the benefit of having maximum

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२) 'पाडा' कादंबरीत ग्रामीण जीवनाचे वास्तव असे वर्णन आले आहे.

३) अशोक कोळी यांनी पाडा कादंबरीतून केवळ समस्या मांडली नाही तर ती समस्या सोडविण्याचा प्रयत्न देखील केला आहे.

४) 'पाडा' कादंबरीची भाषा साधी सोपी आहे. त्यातून ग्रामजीवनाचे आकलन होते.

५) 'पाडा' कादंबरीतून ग्रामीण समस्यांचे प्रभावी असे वर्णन केले आहे. यामुळे ही कादंबरी खान्देशचे यथार्थ असे वर्णन करते.

संदर्भ :

१) मुलाटे वासुदेव – ग्रामीण साहित्य स्वरुप व दिशा, कैलास पब्लिकेशन, औरंगाबाद, प्रथम आवृत्ती, १९९४ पेज नं. ११

२) कोळी अशोक कौतीक – पाडा, अरिहंत पब्लिकेशन, पुणे, द्वितीय आवृत्ती, २०१३, पेज नं.२९

३) तत्रैव, पान – ४७

४) तत्रैव, पान – ६३

५) तत्रैव, पान – ६५

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'अंत:स्थ' : मानवमुक्तीचा जळजळीतअंगार'

डॉ. रमेश व्ही. देवडे
मराठी विभाग
कोहनूर महाविद्यालय खुलताबाद

प्रस्तावना :

कुठल्याही कलाकृतीची निर्मिती हा त्या कलावंतांच्या प्रतिभेचा अविष्कार असतो आणि म्हणून तिच्या अभिव्यक्तीची तगमग त्याला सतत बेचैन करीत असते किंबहुना तिचं मूर्तरूप हीच खऱ्या अर्थाने त्याच्या मनाची परिपूर्ती असते. संवेदनशील कवी–लेखक हा आदींम काळापासूनच समाजमनाचा भाष्यकार राहिलेला आहे. तत्कालीन समाज मनाच्या वृत्ती–प्रवृत्ती, विचार–प्रवाह, रूढी–परंपरा इत्यादी घडामोडींचा तो कमी अधिक प्रमाणात साक्षीदार असतो. ''कोणताही अनुभव कवीच्या भावविश्वात जेव्हा दीर्घकाळ मुरत जातो तेव्हाच त्याची अभिव्यक्ती नेमकेपणाने होत असते. अनुभवाचे आकलन नेमकेपणाने झाले तर त्याच्या अभिव्यक्तीसाठी शब्द शोधावे लागत नाहीत तर ते अमूर्त अनुभव आपण होऊनच शब्दरूप घेऊन साकार होत जातात''[१] त्याप्रमाणे जागतिकीकरणाच्या रेटबत हाताश झालेल्या मानवाची व समाजाची आत्मवंचना आपल्या प्रतिभा सामर्थ्याने पुलकित करताना कवी आपल्या अनुभव विश्वाला व्यापक स्वरूपात व्यक्त करतात. लब्ध प्रतिष्ठित सनातनी धर्माचे जोखड झुगारून देण्यासाठी मानवमुक्तीचा जळजळीत अंगार आपल्या 'अंत:स्थ 'कविता संग्रहातून कवी डॉ. सर्जेराव जिगे यांनी शब्दबद्ध केला आहे.

एकविसाव्या शतकातील जागतिकीकरण, खाजगीकरण आणि उदारीकरण हे शेतकरी– कष्टकरी व भुकेकंगाल वर्गाचे मरण, त्यातच दुष्काळ, अतिवृष्टी

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वामनदादा कर्डक यांच्या साहित्यातील समाजजीवन

- डॉ. रमेश बी. देवडे
मराठी विभाग,
कोहिनूर महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद

॥ एक ॥

भारतीय संस्कृती आणि साहित्यपरंपरा व्यापक स्वरूपाची असून मराठी साहित्यात आजपर्यंत अनेक साहित्यिकांनी लेखन केले आहे. आपल्या मनातील भावना, विचार इतरांपर्यंत पोचविण्याकरिता लेखन हे महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे. ज्याद्वारे मानवी समूह हा एकमेकांपर्यंत पोहचू शकतो. लेखक किंवा कवी आपल्या लिखाणातून समाजात घडणाऱ्या बऱ्या वाईट घटनांचे सूक्ष्म पदर उलगडून दाखवत असतात ज्यामुळे वाचकाला ती कलाकृती वाचल्यानंतर वेगळ्या प्रकारची अनुभूती येऊन हे दुख आपलेच असल्याची जाणीव निर्माण होते. लेखकाची ही निर्मिती समाजातील विविध प्रश्नांना मुखर करीत असते. महत्त्वाच्या प्रश्नांना अभिव्यक्त करीत असते. अशा स्वानुभव व स्वजाणिवेतून निर्माण झालेल्या साहित्याने मराठी साहित्याचे दालन समृद्ध झालेले पाहावयास मिळते. प्राचीन ग्रंथसंपदेपासून एक प्रकारची प्रेरणा घेऊन मानव सातत्याने लिहित आहे. मराठी साहित्यात कविता, कादंबरी, नाटक, आत्मचरित्र, आत्मकथा, प्रवासवर्णन आदी वाङ्मयप्रकारातून लेखन होताना दिसते. या सर्वच वाङ्मयप्रकारांनी मराठी साहित्याला एक उंची प्राप्त करून दिली आहे. त्या लेखक कवी परंपरेत अनेक साहित्यिकांचा समावेश होत असून यामध्ये वामनदादांच्या साहित्यानेही समाज जागृती व प्रबोधनाचे कार्य केले आहे म्हणूनच प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधातून वामनदादा कर्डकांच्या साहित्यातील समाजजीवनाचाशोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

वामनदादा कर्डकांनी गझल, गीते, कविता, शाहिरी अशा अनेक प्रकारात लेखन केले आहे. त्यांची लेखणी मानवाला अत्यंत जवळची वाटते. वामनदादांनी समाजाच्या अवतीभोवतीचे प्रश्न मांडून समाजाला यथोचित प्रबोधन केले आहे. त्यामुळे अनेकांनी त्यामधून बोध घेऊन आपली उन्नती करून घ्यावी. वामनदादांनी आपले लेखन माणसाला समाजाला केंद्रबिंदू मानून केल्याचे दिसून येते ते लिहितात-

'माणसा इथे मी तुझे गीत गावे, असे गीत गावे तुझे हित व्हावे
असे गोड नाते तुझ्याशी जडावे, तुझ्या संकटाशी इथे मी लढावे
तुझ्याच भूकेचे कोडे उलगडावे, तुझे दुःख सारे गळुणी पडावे'

वामनदादा आपल्या लेखनातून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाचा अवलंब करून मार्गक्रमण करण्याचा विचार मांडतात. "आंबेडकरी विचारांशी एकनिष्ठ राहून त्यांनी दलित समाजाच्या व्यथा वेदना, दुःख, गाऱ्हाणी, प्रामुख्याने वेशीवर टांगण्याचे व्रत घेतले आणि वर्षानुवर्षे परंपरागत चालत आलेल्या गुलामगिरीच्या विरोधात संघर्ष करण्याचे आवाहन केले. समाजातील अनिष्ट रूढी, परंपरा आणि अंधश्रद्धेवर त्यांनी आपल्या गीतातून घणाघाती प्रहार केला गुलामाला त्याच्या

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महात्मा फुलेंचे आरक्षण विषयक विचार

अवसरमोल एस.बी.
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प्रस्तावना

सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीयदृष्ट्या पंगू झालेल्या अस्पृश्य समाजात त्याला जन्मत: मिळालेल्या अधिकारांचा वापर करण्याची ही क्षमताराहत नाही. अशावेळी एखादा कृत्रिम आधार निर्माण करून त्यांना सवलांच्या बरोबरीने आपले अधिकार उपभोगण्यास लायक बनविणे आवश्यक असते. त्यासाठी भारतात काही प्रयत्न करण्यात आले व त्यात दुर्बल घटकांना आपले अधिकार उपभोगण्यासाठी निर्माण करून दिलेली ही विशेष संधी म्हणजे आरक्षण होय किंवा आपल्या इहलैकिक जीवनात काही जातींना विकासाची संधी मिळावी म्हणून देण्यात आलेची विशेष सवलत म्हणजे आरक्षण होय. मर्यादित अर्थने आरक्षण धोरण जातीनिहाय असल्यामुळे, ते आर्थिक उन्नतीसाठी वापरत असल्यामुळे आरक्षण ही संकल्पना सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय या समाजात सर्वांगाना व्यापणारी आहे. रुढार्थाने सरकारी अध्या देशाद्वारे जाहीर झालेली, बदलेल्यांना विशेष संधी निर्माण करून देणारी योजना म्हणजे आरक्षण असे असल्यामुळे आरक्षणची सुरुवात भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या अंमलबजावणी नंतरच झाली असे म्हटले जाते; पण त्याआधीही आरक्षण, धोरणाची मागणी, आखणी व अंमलबजावणी होती. हे फुले-शाहू-आंबेडकराचे समग्र कार्य व विचार लक्षात घेतल्यास स्पष्ट पणे जाणवते.

महात्मा फुलेंचे आरक्षण विषयक विचार

पेशवाईच्या विषमता पूर्ण समाजव्यवस्थेच्या पाऊल खुणा अगदी ठळक असतानाच महात्मा फुलेंचा जन्म १८२७ मध्ये झाला. कनिष्ठ वर्गात जन्माला आल्यामुळे कनिष्ठ वर्गाची दु:ख त्यांनी अनुभवली होती. महाराष्ट्रातील बहुजन वर्गाचा उद्धार हे त्यांचे जीवन अभियानच होते. बहुजनांच्या उन्नतीसाठी त्यांनी अनेक प्रयत्न केले. शैक्षणिक चळवळी चालविल्या, अस्पृश्यता निवारणाचे कार्यक्रम चालविले व आर्थिक उन्नतीसाठी म्हणून आरक्षणाची मागणी केली. आपल्या समग्र विश्लेषणात त्यांनी समाजाची ब्राम्हण व ब्राम्हणेत्तर अशी विभागणी केली. शुद्रातिशुद्र वर्ग अक्षर शुन्य असल्यामुळे त्यांच्यात वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोनाचा अभाव आहे. विविध चाली-रिती, रुढी परंपरेचे पालन करण्यात तो आर्थिकदृष्ट्या पूर्णत: नागवला, जाऊन कर्जबाजारी बनत असे. पुढे कर्ज पद्धतीतून ही त्याचे शोषणच होत असे. तात्पर्य तो सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीयदृष्ट्या पंगू झालेला होता. याचा फायदा शोषक काही ठाराविक वर्ग घेत होता. बहुजनांना शिक्षणापासून मुद्दाम वंचित ठेवले होते. शुद्रातिशुद्र वर्गाला आपला अधिकार कळावा, त्यांच्यात वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन वाढावा यासाठी महात्मा फुलेंनी अनंत प्रयत्न केले. प्रथमत: त्यांनी शिक्षणाचा प्रचार व प्रसार केला.

एवढ्यावरच ते थांबले नाहीत तर शिक्षण क्षेत्रात शुद्रातिशुद्रांना विशेष संधी द्यावी (आज आपण याला आरक्षण म्हणतो) अशी पहिल्यांदा त्यांनी मागणी केली व १८४८ साली मागासवर्गीय मुलीच्या शिक्षणसाठी पहिली शाळा उघडून धोरणाची मुहूर्त मेढ रोवली म्हटले तरी चुकीचे होणार नाही. शैक्षणिक संपन्नता व आर्थिक सवलत ही तत्कालीन काळाची गरज होती व राजकारण पुर्णत: गोऱ्या बाबुजींच्या हातात होते. त्यामुळे सामाजिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या लोकांसाठी फुलेंनी शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक क्षेत्रातच आरक्षणाची मागणी केली. सर्व सामाजिक दु:खाचे मुळ कारण जातीयंवाद व निरक्षरता असून आरक्षण हाच त्यावर जालीम उपाय आहे. हे त्यांनी ओळखले होते. म्हणूनच सामाजिक, आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रात त्यांनी आरक्षणाची मागणी केली. आरक्षणामुळे व्यक्तीचा अभिमान जागा होऊन त्यांच्यात संबलता येते व राष्ट्र विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेला सुरुवात होते असे महात्मा फुले म्हणतात.

काही समाज घटकांना शतकानूशकते संधीची समानता नाकारणाऱ्या भूतकाळाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर संधीची समानता ही तत्व नि:संशेय पुढचे पाऊन होय; पण सामाजिक विषमता दूर करण्याच्या संदर्भात त्याचा फारसा उपयोग होणे शक्य नव्हते. त्यांची धारणा होती याचा अर्थ फुलेंच्या मते, सामाजिकदृष्ट्या विषमतेने ग्रासलेल्या समाजात संधीची विषमता म्हणजे समता, असा अर्थ घ्यावा लागेल; पण संधी देताना ती कशी द्यावी? हाच प्रश्न मोठा आहे; पण महात्मा फुलेंनी याबाबतीत ही सांगोपांग विचार केलेला आहे. महात्मा फुले कालीन समाज व्यवस्थेत सरकारी नोकऱ्या, मानाची पदे, वसूली कारकून इत्यादी बाबतीत विशिष्ट वर्गाचीच मक्तेदारी झालेली होती. या जाचाचे उच्चाटन करण्यासाठी व राष्ट्रीय संपत्तीचा बरोबरीने वाटा सर्वांना मिळावा यासाठी महात्मा फुलेंनी शुद्रातिशुद्रांसाठी सरकारी

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जागतिक तापमान वाढ: एक समस्या

अवसरमोल एस.बी.
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व विभागप्रमुख, लोकप्रशासन विभाग, कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद

जागतिक तापमान वाढीबद्दल सगळ्यांनाच बरवर कल्पना आहे. मात्र आजच्या परिस्थितीचा विचार केला असता पृथ्वीवरील प्रत्येक सामान्य माणसाने या जागतिक तापमान वाढीबद्दल जागरूक असणे ही काळाची गरज झाली आहे. आपण रोजच वृत्तपत्रात जागतिक तापमान वाढ अर्थात 'ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग' याविषयी कहीतरी वाचत असतो, मात्र हे सगळे वाचूनही या सगळ्या माहितीकडे तसेच बातम्यांकडे आपण दुर्लक्ष करतो. मात्र पृथ्वी दिवसेंदिवस जळत आहे आणि यामुळे मानवी जीवन एक दिवस पूर्णपणे नष्ट होणार आहे असा विचार केला तर या समस्येची जाणीव आपल्याला झाल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. मानवाला प्रगतीच्या पायऱ्या चढवणारी वाढती औद्योगिक क्रांती एक दिवस मानव जातीलाच संपविणार आहे याची कल्पना आपल्याला यायला हवी.

काय आहे जागतिक तापमान वाढ?

पृथ्वीच्या भोवतालच्या वातावरणाचे तापमान वाढणे म्हणजे ढोबळ मनाने जागतिक तापमान वाढ असे म्हणता येईल, मात्र याला देखील बरेच कंगोरे आहेत. आजच्या हवामानाचा विचार करता पावसाळ्यात चटके लागणारे ऊन, भर उन्हाळ्यात पाऊस तर हिवाळ्यात देखील उन्हाळ्यासारखे ऊन यालाच जागतिक तापमान वाढ म्हणता येईल.

जागतिक तापमान वाढीची कारणे -

१. झाडांची संख्या कमी होणे.
२. दिवसेंदिवस सिमेंटच्या जंगलांमध्ये होणारी वाढ.
३. पृथ्वीच्या पोटातील पाण्याचा अमाप उपसा करणे.
४. कारखान्याचे विषारी वायू हवेत सोडणे.
५. दुचाकी आणि चारचाकीचा वाढता वापर.
६. हवामानात कार्बन, सल्फर आणि इतर विषारी वायूंचे प्रमाण वाढणे.
७. अल-निनो आणि ला-निनोचा वातावरणात वाढता प्रभाव.
८. जगाची वाढती लोकसंख्या - वाढत्या जगाच्या लोकसंख्येमुळे कार्बन-डाय-ऑक्साइडचे उत्सर्जनाचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे.
९. प्राण्यांची वाढती संख्या - कार्बन-डाय-ऑक्साइडचे प्रमाण वाढण्याकरिता आणखी एक कारण म्हणजे जगात वाढणारी प्राण्यांची प्रचंड संख्या. अमेरिकेतील कडक कायदे टाळण्याकरिता तिथले वराहपालक मेक्सिकोत वराहपालन केंद्रे काढतात. तिथे एकेका केंद्रावर काही लाख प्राणी असतात. अमेरिकेतील कॅलिफोर्निया या राज्यामध्ये दशलक्षावधी गाई आहेत. न्यूझीलंडमध्ये लोकसंख्येचा अनेकपट मेंढ्या आहेत. जगातील कोंबड्यांची तर गणतीच करता येणार नाही. हे सर्व प्राणी श्वासावाटे ऑक्सिजन घेतात आणि कार्बन-डाय-ऑक्साइड बाहेर टाकतात. शिवाय मलमार्गावाटे मिथेन हा घातक हरितगृह परिणाम घडवून आणणारा वायू बाहेर टाकतात. हा कार्बन-डाय-ऑक्साइडपेक्षा अनेक पट घातक हरितगृह परिणाम घडवून आणणारा वायू बाहेर टाकतात.
१०. सूर्याकिरणांची दाहकता- सूर्यकिरणांची दाहकता वाढल्यास जागतिक तापमान वाढ होण्याची शक्यता असते, परंतु सध्याच्या परिस्थितीत सूर्य किरणांचे उत्सर्जन हे नेहेमीप्रमाणे आहे. किरणांची दाहकता कमी जास्त झाल्यास जागतिक तापमान तात्कालिन कमी जास्त होते, दीर्घकालीन दाहकता कमी अथवा जास्त झालेली नाही.त्यामुळे सध्याच्या तापमान वाढीस हरितगृह परिणामच जवाबदार आहे.

हरितगृह परिणाम

हरितगृह हे खास प्रकारच्या वनस्पती वाढवण्यासाठी बनवलेले काचेचे घर असते. हे घर वनस्पतींना बाह्य हवामानाचा परिणाम होउ नये म्हणून सोडल्या जातात. परंतु अवरक्त लहरी वर नमूद केलेल्या वायूंमुळे पुन्हा पृथ्वीच्या वातावरणात परावर्तित होतात व रात्रकाळातही पृथ्वीला उर्जा मिळते. वातावरणात अडकलेल्या या अवरक्त लहरींच्या ऊर्जेमुळे पृथ्वीभोवतालचे वातावरण उबदार राहण्यास मदत होते. जर हे वायु वातावरणात नसते तर पृथ्वीचे तापमान रात्रीच्या वेळात भारतासारख्या उबदार देशातही -१८ अंश सेल्सियस इतके असते. जर भारतासारख्या ठिकाणी ही परिस्थिती तर रशिया कॅनडा इत्यादींबाबत अजून कमी तापमान असते, परंतु या वायूंमुळे रात्रीचे तापमान काही प्रमाणापेक्षा कमी होत नाही व पृथ्वीचे सरासरी तापमान -१८ पेक्षा ३३ ° जास्त म्हणजे १५° सेल्सियस इतके रहाते. या परिणामामुळे मुख्यत्वे पृथ्वीवरील जीवसृष्टी विकसित पावली. असले ल उबदार असते.

हे घर काचेचे असून घरात ऊन येण्यास व्यवस्था असते परंतु घर बंदिस्त असल्याने उन्हाने तापल्यानंतर आतील तापमान कमी होण्यास मज्जाव असतो. आतील तापमान उबदार राहण्याच्या संकल्पनेमुळे ही संज्ञा जागतिक तापमान वाढीच्या संदर्भात वापरतात.

काही वायूंच्या रेणूंची रचना अश्या प्रकारची असते की ते उष्णतेच्या ऊर्जालहरी परावर्तित करू शकतात. कार्बन डायॉक्साईड, मिथेन, नायट्रोजन ऑक्साईड व पाण्याची वाफ हे प्रमुख वायु असे आहेत जे या उर्जालहरी परावर्तित करू शकतात.

सूर्यापासून पृथ्वीला मिळणाऱ्या ऊर्जेत अतिनील ते अवरक्त अशा ऊर्जालहरींचा समावेश असतो, त्यापैकी अवरक्त किंवा इन्फ्रारेड ऊर्जा लहरी म्हणजे उष्णतेच्या लहरी. पृथ्वीवर येणाऱ्या सूर्यप्रकाशातील सर्व ऊर्जा लहरी दिवसा भुपृष्ठावर शोषल्या जातात. त्यामुळे पृथ्वीवर दिवसा तापमान

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Climate Change in context to Environmental Laws

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Introduction:

Word "environment means the sum of all living and non-living things that surround an organism,or group of organisms. Environment includes all elements, factors, and conditions that have some impact on growth and development of certain organism. Environment includes both biotic and a-biotic factors that have influence on observed organism. A-biotic factors such as light, temperature, water, atmospheric gases combine with biotic factors (all surrounding living species). Environment often changes after some time and therefore many organisms have ability to adapt to these changes. Industrialization, urbanization, explosion of population, over-exploitation of resources, disruption of natural ecological balances, destruction of a multitude of animal and plant species for economic reasons are the factors which have contributed to environmental deterioration. Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing the earth today. Mahatma Gandhi has said that nature

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४. क्रांतीकारक विचारवंत : संत रोहिदास

शांतीलाल सांडू गायकवाड
मराठी विभाग, कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद.

१४ व्या १५ व्या सत्कार आपल्या वाणीने आपल्या चमत्काराने व आपल्या कार्याने ओळखले जाणारे संत रोहिदास यांचेह जन्म उत्तर प्रदेशातील काळी जवलीस मांडूरगावी १५ फेब्रुवारी १३९८ रोजी झाला ता काहींच्या मते पौर्णिमेला म्हणजे १३७६ साली झाला असे सांगितले जाते. मात ही सर्वमान्य जयंतीची तारीख निश्चित झालेली आहे. संत रोहिदास यांच्या वडिलांचे नाव संतोखदास आणि आईचे नाव कळसादेवी होते.

संत रोहिदास यांना जन्मापासूनच भजन कीर्तन आणि अध्यात्माची आवड होती. चांभार समाजात जन्माला आल्यानंतर ही त्यांनी आपले संपूर्ण आयुष्य जातीवर आधारलेली विषमतावादी समाजव्यवस्था बदल्यासाठीच खर्ची घातले होते. तत्कालीन समाज व्यवस्थेतील तळागाळातील शेवटचा घटक सुखी व एकमेकाप्रति आदर निर्माण व्हावा अशीच विचारधारा गुरु संत रोहीदासांची होती. म्हणजेच मानवता वाद, बंधुत्ववादी विचार गुरु रोहीदासांना प्रिय होते चौदाव्या शतकात उत्तरप्रदेशातील चांभार वंशात जन्मलेल्या रोहीदासांनी सामाजिक कार्याचा प्रचार व प्रसं संपूर्ण उत्तर आणि दक्षिण भारतात केला त्यामुळे संत रोहिदास विविध प्रांतामध्ये विविध नावांनी ओळखले जात होते.

संत रोहिदास यांची वाणी, संघटन कौशल्य प्रचंड प्रतिभा शक्ती तसेच सामान्य जनतेविषयी आस्था, श्रद्धा, प्रेम, करुणा बंधुत्व हेच अष्टपैलू गुण त्यांच्या व्यक्तीमहत्वाचे होते. तसेच १४ व्या शतकापासून आजपर्यंत सर्व समाजाला त्यांची दखलघ्यावी लागली यातच त्यांचे वेगळेपण व त्याच्हे सामर्थ्य अधोरेखित होते. शिखांच्या गुरु ग्रंथसाहिब मध्ये संत रोहिदासांची ४० पदे आहेत. संत रोहिदास हे हिंदु संत अन्तांनाही शिखांच्या धर्मग्रंथात त्यांच्या दोहामधला पदांमधलाभावार्थ हा हिंदु धर्मापुरता संकुचित नव्हता. ते मानवतावादी संत होते. त्यामुळेच गुरुनानक हे रोहीदासांची गीत, भजने म्हणत असल्याचे संदर्भ आढळतात. " मन चंगा तो काठौती में गंगा" ही हिंदी म्हणी संत रोहीदासंच्या वाणीतूनच आली आहे. माणसाचे मन पवित्र असेल, तर त्यांना जातीयवादाचा स्पर्श झाला नसेल तर चांभाराच्या कुंडातही त्याला गंगाजलाचे पवित्र दिसून येईल. चाभार हा देखील एक माणूसच आहे. त्यांना नीच ठरवू नका, पवित्र किंवा निखळ मानाने पहिले तर कुंडातही गंगा दिसू शकेल. केवळ तशी दृष्टी जोपासायला पाहिजे या विचारधारेतून संत रोहिदासाच्या विचारांची व्यापकता दिसून येते.

संत रोहिदास हे कबिरांचे गुरुबंधू होते व स्वामी रामानंद हे त्यांचे गुरु संत रोहीदासांनी आपली साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून समाजाला उपदेश केला. संत रोहिदासाच्या विचारांनी प्रेरित होऊन भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी "द अनरचे " हा ग्रंथ लिहून संत रोहीदासंच्या चरणी अर्पण केला आहे. संत मार्गावरून चालण्यासाठी केलेला त्यांचा उपदेश आजही अंगीकरण्यासारखा आहे तसेच त्यांच्या भक्तीसाहित्यात नरमाईच्या बोलीतले शब्द होते. त्यामुळे त्यांचे साहित्य लोकांना भावले. संत रोहीदासांच्या विचारधारेत मनुष्य हाच धर्माचा केंद्र बिंदु होता. धर्म हा मानवासाठी असून मानवाच्या सर्वांगीण कल्याणासाठीच धर्माची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे. असे त्यांना अभिप्रेत होते.

इतकेच नव्हे तर मूर्तीपूजेसारख्या कर्मकांडावर त्यांचा अजिबात विश्वास नव्हता. मानवी मनाला सुयोग्य विचार करण्याची दिशा देणे हेच सर्व सुखाचे उगमस्थान असल्याची धारणा रोहीदासाची होती. महाराष्ट्राला संतांची भूमी म्हंटले जाते. कारण येथे अनेक संत हो

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५. मराठी भाषेचे बदलते रूप : वाङ्मयीन मूल्यमापन

प्रा. डॉ. शांतीलाल गायकवाड
मराठी विभाग,
कोहिनुर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
खुलताबाद जि. औरंगाबाद

सारांश :—

भाषा ही माणसाला मिळालेली सर्वात मोठी देणगी आहे. हे पूर्ण सत्य आहे. भाषा ही सतत बदलणारी गोष्ट आहे. ती कालपरत्वे, स्थानपरत्वे, प्रसंगपरत्वे आणि व्यक्तिपरत्वे बदलत असते. मराठी भाषेचा क्षेत्र विस्तार एक लाख चौरस मैलावर आहे. व मराठी भाषिकांची लोकसंख्या सात कोटीहुन अधिक आहे. अशा अफाट क्षेत्रविस्तार आणि प्रचड लोकसंख्येत बोलण्याच्या तऱ्हांचा भिन्नपणा मोठ्या प्रमाणात आढळतो. तरीसुध्दा चांदयापासुन बांध्यापर्यंत या उभ्या महाराष्ट्रासाठी मराठी भाषेने एक सर्वसामान्य रूप गृहित धरले आहे. भाषेने व्याकरण, परंपरा प्राप्त देवनागरी लीपी, लेखनाचे नियम यांनी युक्त अशा प्रमाणात भाषेला, आपण शिष्टमान्यता दिलेली आहे.

पूर्वी भाषेचा अभ्यास म्हणजे प्रामुख्याने लिखित भाषेचा अभ्यास असे गृहित होते. परंतु आधुनिक भाषावैज्ञानिकांनी या बाबतीतला दृष्टिकोणच बदलून टाकला भाषा ही मुलतः बोलण्याने ध्वनीरूप साधन असते तिचा लेखनार्थ उपयोग हा गौण आणि कृत्रिम होय, त्यामुळे बोलीकडे पाहण्याची दृष्टी पालटली, गरज आणि सोय या दृष्टिने एखादया मध्यवर्ती बोलीला प्रमाण भाषेच रूप प्राप्त होते. स्थानिक बोली म्हणजे प्रमाण भाषेचे अपभ्रष्ट रूपच होय! प्रमाणभाषा ही सुध्दा एक बोलीच असते तिचे जसे व्याकरण किंवा शब्दकोश रचले जातात त्याच प्रमाणे स्थानिक बोलींचे सुध्दा व्याकरण व शब्दकोश रचता येणे शक्य असते. विविधता आणि वैचित्र्य ही बोलींची प्रकृतीच असते. बोली हे दैनदिन व्यवहाराचे स्वाभाविक साधन आहे. परिस्थितीला अनुरूप अशा भाषिक सामग्रीचा ती उपयोग करते. मुखपरंपरेने आल्यामुळे तीच्या अंगी एक प्रकारचा जीवतपणा असतो. ती साधीपण परिणामकारक असते.

बीज शब्द :— ध्वनी, रूप, बोली, आशय, स्वर, अभिव्यक्ती व्यंजन, वाक्य

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आधुनिक हिंदी कविता में काव्य चिंतन

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कविता मानवनुभुतियों का कलात्मक शब्दरूप प्रकाशन है। कवि का अनुभव संसार कविता का उदगम स्थल है। उसकी अनुभूति जीवन एवं जगत के वृहत्तर संदर्भों से जुड़ने के लिए अपने आपको नाना रूपों में प्रकट करती है। अनुभूति प्रज्ञा या बुद्धितत्व के विविध सोपानों पर आरुढ होकर अभिव्यक्त के स्तर तक पहुंचकर काव्य का स्वरूप प्राप्त करती है। काव्य मानव जीवन और सृष्टि सौंदर्य की विशद व्याख्या है। जिसके अध्ययन से मनुष्य की आंतरिक भावनाएं जाग उठती है और मानव जीवन के साथ घनिष्ठ संबंध स्थापीत कर लेती है। काव्य वैयक्तिक भी होता है। और सामूहिक भी या सामायीक होता है। और सर्वकालिक भी। उसकी व्यापकता का मोटा प्रमाण तो यही है कि संसार के सभी देशों तथा जातियों में अनादि काल से ही काव्य किसी न किसी रूप में पाया जाता है। ऐसा समझा जा सकता है की काव्य का मूल उदभव अलिखित एवं भाषीक रूप में ही हुआ है।

कविता के क्षेत्र मे जिन अपरिहार्य परिवर्तनों के नए काव्य रूपों को जन्म दिया वे हमारे मन में यह शंका उठाते है कि क्या कविता का तेजोमय युग समाप्त हो गया और महाकाव्य से गीतिकाव्य तथा लंबी कविता से हाइकु एवं चतुत्पदी की ओर बढते हुए हम निरंतर ह्रास की और बढ रहे है। मानव ने जिस दिन से कवि रूप प्राप्त किया उसी दिन से वह भावुक आलोचक भी बन बैठा क्योंकि कवि स्वयं आपनी कविता का पर्यालोचन करता है। और तो और भावक आलोचक भी कविता का पूर्ण रसास्वादन कवि रूप में बैठक करती पाता है। इस प्रकार कवि एवं भावक की स्थिति समान है। वैदिक ऋषि ही हमारे प्रथम कवि है। और वे ही प्रथम भावक आलोचक भी है। वैदिक ऋषि ने ही उस काव्य वाणी के सौंदर्य का अनुसंधान किया था जो सरदय पाठक के सन्मुख अपने सौंदर्य को व्यक्त कर दिया था। कहना न होगा कि काव्य के जन्म एवं काव्यालोचना के आरंभ के बीच कोई अंतराल नहीं रहा होगा। काव्य जबसे श्रव्य अथवा दृश्य रूप में आया तभी से उसकी आलोचना भी आरंभ हुई होंगी, क्योंकि सौंदर्य पर मुग्ध होना उसकी प्रशंसा करना रमणीयता में आत्मविभोर होने की स्थिति का विश्लेषण करना इत्यादि मानव स्वभाव के प्रमुख अंग है।

काव्य में काव्य विशेषक चिंतन की भारतीय परंपरा का अनुशीलन करने के उपरांत हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचते है कि, वह अत्यंत प्रदीर्घ एवं महान है। काव्य एवं काव्यशास्त्रीय चिंतन के आरंभ के साथ-साथ ही इस परंपरा का स्फुरण हुआ इस चिंतन के बीच सहाहित हुई है। चुँकी भारतीय काव्यशास्त्र का सर्वोत्तम अंश संस्कृत साहित्य में उपलब्ध होते है जिसका अधिकांश भाग काव्य में है। इसलिए यह कहने का कोई अत्युक्त न होगी कि काव्य में काव्य विषयक चिंतन की भारतीय परंपरा प्रकारान्त मे भारतीय काव्यशास्त्र का इतिहास एवं विकास ही है। हिंदी साहित्य का आदिकाल काव्य विषयक चिंतन की दृष्टि मे बहुत उत्साहजनक नहीं है। जब की उसे साहित्यशास्त्र रिक्थ में मिला था। फिर भी इस युग में लक्षण ग्रंथों का निर्माण विशुद्ध शास्त्रीय पद्धतियों पर हुआ है। जिस पर संस्कृत काव्यशास्त्र का प्रभाव स्पष्ट रूप में दिखाई देता है। अंतः यह कहना ठीक होगा कि इस युग के कवि काव्य शास्त्रीय तत्वों से परिचित थे भले ही लक्षण ग्रंथो के निर्माण में स्वतंत्र रूप न प्रवृत्त हुए हो। भक्तिकाल के कवी काव्य मूल्यों के ज्ञाता थे और काव्य विषयक चिंतन की भारतीय परंपरा के पुरस्कर्ता भी। यद्यपि इस युग की समुचे साहित्य का प्रतिपाद्य भक्ति रही है। फिर भी इन कवियों की काव्य संबंधी विचारकण सर्वत्र छिटके हुए थे। दूसरे शब्दों में इस युग के लक्षण ग्रंथों में चिंतन के जो मोती विद्यमान है। वे रीतिकाल लक्षण ग्रंथों के निर्माण की पूर्व सूचना अवश्य देते है। यह युग काव्य में सनातन भारतीय मूल्यों की प्रतिष्ठा का युग है। जिसके कारण काव्य विषयक चिंतन भी उच्चदशा एवं उदात्त भावनाओसे युक्तियुक्त है। हिंदी के सर्वश्रेष्ठ समालोचक आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल की आलोचना के मानदेड इसी युग के आधार पर निर्मित हुए है। इस काल के कवियों ने आत्मपांडित्य का प्रदर्शन करने की कामनासे काव्यशास्त्र के विबीध अंगों के निरूपण में बड़ी गड़बड़ी की है। आचार्य शुक्ल ने तो इन कवियों

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कबीर का सामाजिक दर्शन

* स.प्रा. लहाने प्रकाश आनंदा

कबीर साहित्य का मुल्यकंन कही तरह से किया गया है। किंतु एक भी ऐसा ग्रंथ नही है कि जिस मे उनके साहित्य और विचार धारा विवेचन पूर्वाग्रह मुक्त हो कर किया गया है। कई शताब्दियों पहलें से कबीर के अध्यताओं ने उनका एक विशीष्ट रुप निश्चित कर लिया गया है। हजारों वर्षो से भारत वर्ष में वेदोकी स्थापना और उसकी परंपरा इतनी दृढ और मान्य रही है की हमारे अध्यत्मीक जीवन और लौकीक कर्म लगभग उसीसे संचलीत होते रहे है। वेद हमारी विचारधारा के हि श्रोत नही थे बल्की जीवन पध्दती के समर्थक भी रहे है। चिंतन के क्षेत्र में संत कबीर को सरोतपरी माना जता हे। कबीर का सारा साहित्य कबीर का सारा व्यक्तीत्व है। उनका व्यक्तीत्व तत्कालीन समाज की विविध प्रतिक्रियो से बना था। इसलिए उनके काव्य मे विविध प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियो के दर्शन होते है। मध्ये काल भारतीय इतिहास का युग है जिसमे दो संस्कृतीयों का संघर्ष बोत दिनो तक चलता रहा है।

१. राजनीतीक संघर्ष :

संपत्ती और सत्ता पर अधिकार बढाने कारन ही राजनितीक संघर्ष का जन्म हुआ। इस संघर्ष का विकास के सात हुआ। समय समय जर देशो राज्यो एंव भारत के प्रांतीय राजाओं के साथ य संघर्ष होता रहा। इस प्रकार ११ वी शताब्दिसे १९ शताब्दि तक का काल राजनीतीक संघर्षो का काल माना जाता है। इनपरिवर्तनो के कारण अनेक छोटे छोटे सुत्रो का निर्माण हुआ। तथा विविध राजनितिक उथलपुथल के कारण परिणाम जनता को भोगणे पडे।

* हिंदी विभाग, कोहिनूर कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय खुलताबाद.

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Review on Molecular Docking Computational Methods for the Molecular Dynamics and Simulations Research

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ABSTRACT

Molecular docking is a method for simulating molecule complexes. Docking predicts three-dimensional structures. Drug-improvement software based on docking. This critical mechanism allows access to molecular and structural databases. Molecular Docking provides tools for drug design and analysis. Simple molecular prediction and structural databases are required by medicinal chemists. The primary application of docking is virtual screening. Docking programmes visualise the molecule's 3-D structure, and docking gain can be computed. Molecular docking is used in structural molecular biology and drug design. Docking can be used to conduct virtual screening on large compound libraries, rank the results, and propose structural hypotheses for how ligands reduce the target. Computer-aided drug design and discovery has proven to be effective.

Keywords: - Computer aided drug design and discovery (CADDD), Molecular docking, ADMET, Binding, Conformations, ADMET: Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion and Toxicity; PDB: Protein Data Bank; 3D: Three Dimensional; SBDD: Structure-Based Drug Design; SBVS: Structure-Based Virtual.

I. INTRODUCTION

Academic institutions and pharmaceutical companies both use computerised drug lead discovery. Proteomics, genomics, and structure informatics are all used in contemporary drug discovery. A virtual screening method called molecular docking uses structure to place small molecules in a target structure. Docking has a wide range of uses. Structure-based drug design, lead optimization, and evaluation recognition are common strategies. There are drug docks. New molecular modelling methods have benefited computer-assisted drug design. Three docking applications are covered in this article. First, we use molecular and quantum mechanics to look into the enzymatic mechanism of a flavoprotein. We will then examine the synthesis of anti-infective agents with structural motivation. We conclude by talking about the implications of drug design for protein-

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कोहीनुर कॉलेज, खुलताबाद

प्रस्तावना

भारतामध्ये प्लासीच्या लढाईनंतर इंग्रजांची सत्ता भारतभर पसरली. 1857 च्या उठावानंतर भारतामध्ये अनेक संस्थानिकांनी स्वतंत्र राज्य स्थापन करून जवळपास 500 च्या वर संस्थाने निर्माण झाली. काही संस्थाने खुप मोठी तर काही एखाद्या जिल्ह्यापुर्ती मर्यादीत होती.

इंग्रजी सत्तेला विरोध करून स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीसाठी अनेक नेत्यांनी प्रयत्न करतांना त्यांच्यामध्ये अनेक विचार प्रवाह होते. त्यामध्ये 1) राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य, 2) सामाजिक सुधारणा. यामध्ये महात्मा फुले, लोकहितवादी न्यायमुर्ती रानडे, आगरकर, महर्षी शिंदे, राजर्षी शाहू व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर असा एक सामाजिक क्रांती करणारा विचार प्रवाह होता. या सर्वांचे विचार अतिशय पुरोगामी स्वरूपाचे होते.

राजर्षी शाहु महाराजांचा थोडक्यात परीचय :

राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचा जन्म दि. 26 जून 1874 रोजी झाला. त्यांचे मुळ नाव यशवंतराव जयसिंगराव घाडगे तर आईचे नाव राधाबाई होते. त्यांना दि. 17 मार्च 1884 ला छत्रपती चौथे शिवाजी महाराज यांच्या पत्नी आंनदीबाई यांनी दत्तक घेतले व तेथून ते शाहू या नावाने ओळखले जाऊ लागले. त्यांना इतर राजपुत्राप्रमाणे घोडेस्वारी, कुस्ती, शस्त्रास्त्र विद्या यांचे शिक्षण दिले गेले. त्याचबरोबर फ्रेझर या इंग्रजी शिक्षकांने महाराजांना इंग्रजी भाषा, इतिहास राज्यकारभार याचे उत्तम शिक्षण दिले. त्या शिक्षणाचा महाराजांच्या उत्तर आयुष्यामध्ये खुप मोठा प्रभाव जाणवतो. चांगल्या शिक्षणामुळे त्यांच्यावर परिणाम होवून त्याच्या अंगी समाजातील, संस्थानातिल सर्व प्रजेच्या प्रति तळमळ जाणवते.

राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी राज्यकारभार हाती घेतल्यापासून जीवनातील सर्वच क्षेत्रात जसे की, कला, कुस्ती–क्रिडा, संस्कृती, नाटक, शेती व सहकार, आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सामाजिक आरक्षण, धार्मिक सुधारणा, अंधश्रध्दा निर्मुलन, वर्णभेद निर्मुलन, दलित स्त्रि, दिनदुबळ्या जनतेसाठी त्यांनी समाज उध्दाराचे कार्य केले. शिक्षण सुधारणेत (प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे, प्रत्येक जाती धर्मासाठी वस्तीगृहे, उच्च शिक्षणाबरोबरच मुलांच्या राहण्याची व जेवणाची सोय उत्तम केली. तरुणांना तांत्रिक शिक्षण देऊन त्यांच्यामध्ये अनेक रोजगार विषयक कौशल्ये निर्माण करून रोजगार उत्पन्न केला. इतर राज्यामध्ये जसे की, बनारस हिंदु विद्यापीठामध्ये मदनमोहन मालविय यांना भरीव आर्थीक सहकार्य करून बनारस हिंदु विद्यापीठ निर्माण करण्याचे महान कार्य केले.

राजर्षी शाहूनी केलेल्या कार्याची पावती म्हणून उत्तर प्रदेशातील कानपुर शहरात कुर्मी समाजाच्या वतीने अधिवेशन बोलवुन तिसऱ्या दिवशी दि. 21 एप्रिल 1919 लाखो लोकांच्या समोर त्यांना 'राजर्षी' ही पदवी बहाल करण्यात आली. त्यावेळी तेथे बॅरीस्टर नि. योगी, स्वामी परमानंद, कनरत्नम व कोल्हापुरचे मडीवाळप्पा नावलगी हे उपस्थित होते.

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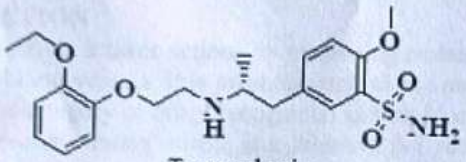
REFRACTIVITIES AND POLARIZABILITY CONSTANTS STUDY OF TAMSULOSIN & LAMIVUDINE IN METHANOL AND ACETONE MEDIA

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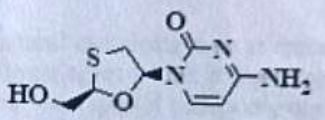
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ABSTRACT
Molar refractivities, molar polarizability constants and refractive indices Lamivudine, also called Epivir-HBV, it also cures infection of hepatitis B. This bongs to a class of drugs called nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs). It works by decreasing the amount of HIV and hepatitis B in the blood. Tamsulosin belongs to a class of drugs called alpha-enzyme blockers. It is used to treat men with symptoms of benign prostate enlargement. It is also occasionally taken to treat kidney stones. This has been examined in Methanol and Acetone at varying concentrations (0.63 x 10^{-3} to 10.00 x 10^{-3} M) and temperatures of 27 °C (± 0.1 °C). The above system's molar refraction was computed theoretically. These observations were used to compare experimental and theoretical molar refraction values. The molar refractivity (R) and molar polarizability (α) values reduce the solute concentration.

Keywords: Molar refraction, Refractive indices, polarizability constants, Abb's Refractometer, THF, (3CT) Lamivudine, Tamsulosin.



Tamsulosin



Lamuvudine (3TC)

1. INTRODUCTION
The most essential additive feature of liquid is that it is having refractive index. When the ray of light passes through from one medium and then through another medium, it undergoes refraction or a change in direction. When it moves from a less denser medium to a denser medium, the direction of refraction changes, as does the angle of refraction, and the refractive index change [1-3]. The refractive index is nothing but the ratio of light's viscosity in a vacuum to its viscosity in another medium and it is affected by wavelength and temperature. The results of this analysis on the dipole association of ligand with its intermolecular attraction between solvent and solution, dielectric constant of the medium, polarizability, and common compensation of dipole obtained directly by light [4,5]. These findings are based on refractive index and are more useful for drug transmission, stability and action hence this research is considered to be very important to study.

The density and refractive index of a binary liquid mixture of Eucalyptol and Hydrocarbon at various temperatures was investigated [6,7].The dielectric constants and refractive indices of binary mixes of ethyl acetate with toluene, ethyl benzene, o-xylene, p-xylene, and p-dioxane [8-11]. The refractivity properties of several homologous series, such as n-ethanoates, methyl alkenoates, ethyl alkenoates, and others, were measured in the various temperature range of 298.15 to 333.15 °K [12-14]. The refractivity of various heterocyclic compounds [15,16]. The refractive index of 1,3 diaryl carbamides in varying percentages of the binary liquid combination was also examined [17].The refractometry of S-trizinothiocarbamides in varying percentages of the dioxane-water mixture was examined [18] .Drug-amino acid interactions of glycine and aq. isoniazid ternary combinations were studied [19].The verification of molar refraction as an additive and constitutive property of binary liquid mixtures of water-ethanol and ethanol benzene has been explored by earlier researchers [20].An also studied [21,22] the estimation of the refractive indices of several binary mixes recently. Conversely, research into the molar refractivity and molar polarizability constants of new substances lamivudine and tamsulosin in the solvent mixes such as Methanol-Water and Acetone-Water under equivalent experimental conditions are limited. As a result, the current work intends to conduct a systematic analysis of the aforesaid new compounds using refractometry at a temperature of 30°C.

2. EXPERIMENTAL
The importance of substituted heterocyclic compounds is paramount. The above compounds' solutions are prepared by dissolving an appropriate amount by weight in two distinct solvents: ethanol and tetrahydrofuran

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Diversity of Phytoplankton in Different Seasons of Terna Dam, Osmanabad (MS) India

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ABSTRACT
This research work is compiled with the phytoplankton study of Terna dam. There are three families of phytoplankton in the fresh water i.e. Bacillariophyceae, Chlorophyceae and Myxophyceae. This study provides a basic knowledge on the phytoplankton diversity and productivity to help the management measures for the productivity improvement.
KEYWORDS: Terna Dam, Phytoplankton Diversity.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Phytoplanktons varies a different shapes, sizes, colours and types. They are generally important as they liberate Oxygen during the photosynthesis process that's why they are called as important component of the ecosystem. They are utilized in the energy exchange process(Khan2003).Phytoplankton community , structure, composition and species diversity in aquatic ecosystem are determined by several physic-chemical parameters (Sin et.al; 1990) .The phytoplanktons mitigate the climate change and global warming ,thereby record the global carbon di oxide levels (Santosh Kumar and Perumal,2009).

All the aquatic chemical and physical parameters affects on phytoplankton's productivity and growth like temperature, nitrate, nitrite, Ph, salinity, ammonia, silicates etc. The influence of these substances on phytoplankton community alters species composition and their diversity in the marine ecosystem. (Duarte et.al; 2006, Madhu et.al; 2007).It is due to the fact of planktonic organisms play a key role in the turnover of organic matter and energy through the ecosystem.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The samples were collected in various seasons and month wise from the four different sampling stations e.i. A, B, C and D. Took a conical net with a bottle cached at its lower end for sample dilution. The net efficiency is also affected by the cloth used to construct the net, avoidance of target organism, escape of sampled organisms and clogging.

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EXCEL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCE
(An Peer Reviewed International Multidisciplinary Journal)

Interaction ofAqueous TiO_2 Nanoparticles withCatechol BODIPYdye molecule

* *Asst.Prof. Sunil B. Aute*

Introduction:

Boron dipyrromethane commonly known as BODIPY, are extremely fluorescence dye consists a chelate like structure with difloroboron unit which was first synthesized by Triebs and Kreuzer in 1968.[1]These chromophoricbodipy moleculeshave grown the popularities world wise because of their different application in several research areas such as fluorescence labeling,[2,3] to generate singlet oxygen for photodynamic treatment of cancer cell,[4]laser dyes,[5,6] cell imaging probes,[7,8] light-emitting diodes,[9,10] drug delivery agents,[11,12] photodynamic theropy,[13,14]light-harvesters,[15]fluorescent switches,[16] electroluminescent films,[17,18] and sensitizers for solar cells[19-21]etc. Being chromophoric in nature, the bodipy molecules can be used as co- sensitizer in DSSC and the excited state interfacial charge transfer interaction of the bodipy-TiO_2 composite is one of the interesting fields of research. However, the research interest on synthesize of a good quality of dye molecule which has some unique features that can improve the purpose of the investigation.

Bodipy chromophore, particularlow-energy photo-sensitization help them one of the likely candidate in dye sensitized solar cell (DSSC). Apart from this, these bodipy dyes are

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STUDY OF BASIC ELEMENTS OF LOGIC AND SET THEORY IN DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

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Abstract:

The natural sciences are unavoidably led to incorporate numbers and therefore mathematics. Mathematics, in turn, is based upon the derivation or deduction of properties or propositions with respect to given objects or elements belonging to a given set. The process of derivation/deduction of properties/propositions is called logic. The general properties of elements and sets are called set theory. In this paper , i will present basic elements of logic and basic elements of set theory that we will be applying in the study of real numbers.

Introduction to Logic:

As stated above, logic is the process of derivation/deduction of properties/propositions. Within mathematical logic, we have propositional algebra and predicate logic, which we will review in the following subsections. For more detailed and thorough discussions of logic, the author directs the reader to the book, "Logic for Physicists" .

Propositional algebra:

Propositional algebra is the sub branch of mathematical logic that studies propositions and logical operators. A proposition is any statement that clearly can be assigned a unique value of either "true" (T) or "false" (F). Propositions satisfy the following:

- The law of dichotomy: that is, a proposition must have a logical value of either true (T) or false (F);
- The law of excluded middle: that is, a proposition cannot be simultaneously true (T) and false (F).

In propositional algebra, two propositions are said to be equal if and only if they have the same logical value.

A logical operator defines a new proposition S, from one or more given propositions A, B, …, such that the logical value of the new proposition S depends on and only on the logical values of the given propositions A, B, …. and the corresponding logical value of S for each combination. A logical operator is thus uniquely determined by its truth table.

Following the discussion in "Logic for Physicists" , we can begin with the BOTH-FALSE operator "⊗". Given two propositions A and B, the new proposition "A ⊗ B" is true (T) if and only if both A and B are false (F).

In turn, the NOT operator "~" can be defined by applying the "⊗" operator through the equation

$\sim A \equiv A \otimes A$.

We can then define the OR operator "V" by

$A \vee B \equiv \sim (A \otimes B)$.

The AND operator "A" then may be defined through the equation

$A A B \equiv \sim ((\sim A) \vee (\sim B))$

In turn, we can define the IMPLIES operator "⟹by

$A \Longrightarrow B \equiv \sim (A A (\sim B))$;

and the EQUIVALENT operator "⟺" may be defined through the equation

$A \Longleftrightarrow B \equiv (A \Longrightarrow B) A (B \Longrightarrow A)$..

To simplify the propositional expressions, one may introduce notational priority to reduce the necessity of parentheses and thus simplify the written expressions. From highest to lowest priority, for the five standard logical operators, we have ~,,V,⟹,⟺.

For example,

$A \vee \sim B A C = A \vee ((\sim B) A C)$;

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साहित्य और सामाजिक न्याय : अंतर संबंध

* डॉ. सुभाष सोनाजी जिते

जाने कब तक घाव भरेंगे इस घायल मानवता के?
जाने कब तक सच्चे होंगे सपने सब कि समता के?
- नरेंद्र

त्य और सामाजिक न्याय दोनो का संबंध समाज से हे। यह साहित्य और सामाजिक न्याय
कल्पनाये समाज से जुडी समाज पर आधारित है। अतः इन दोनो का गहरा संबध है।
त्य समाज पर और समाज साहित्य पर अपना अपना प्रभाव डालते है। समाज से अशक्त
र साहित्य कभी कालजयी नही हो सकता। साहित्य हमेशा सापेक्ष होता है। इसी कारण
त्यकार समाज के प्रती अपने प्रतिबध्दता को बनाये रखते है। समाज केंद्रबिंदू मानकर
त्यकारों ने सामाजिक आयामों का विवेचन किया है। इन आयामो में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण
ाम समाज कि दृष्टी से है - सामाजिक न्याय।

ाजिक न्याय से तात्पर्य एक ऐसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था से है जिसमे बिना किसी भेदभाव के
व्यक्ती को समाज में समान अवसर एव सुख सुविधा उपलब्ध हो। धर्म, जाती, लिंग, रंग,
स्थान, अमिरी-गरिबी, बंश आदी के आधार पर किसी को समाज मे नीचे न देखना पडे
हि इन आधारो पर समाज मे व्यक्तित्व के विकास के मार्ग मे रुकावटे आये। एक ऐसी
ाजिक व्यवस्था जहाँ न वर्ग विभाजन हो न आर्थिक शोषण हो। साहित्य शब्द मे हि सब

* विभाग, कोहिनूर कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय खुलताबाद.

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साहित्य और सामाजिक न्याय : अंतर संबंध

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जाने कब तक घाव भरेंगे इस घायल मानवता के?
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- नरेंद्र

साहित्य और सामाजिक न्याय दोनो का संबंध समाज से हे। यह साहित्य और सामाजिक न्याय दोनो संकल्पनाये समाज से जुडी समाज पर आधारित है। अतः इन दोनो का गहरा संबध है। साहित्य समाज पर और समाज साहित्य पर अपना अपना प्रभाव डालते है। समाज से अशक्त रहकर साहित्य कभी कालजयी नही हो सकता। साहित्य हमेशा सापेक्ष होता है। इसी कारण सहित्यकार समाज के प्रती अपने प्रतिबध्दता को बनाये रखते है। समाज केंद्रबिंदू मानकर साहित्यकारों ने सामाजिक आयामों का विवेचन किया है। इन आयामो में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आयाम समाज कि दृष्टी से हे - सामाजिक न्याय।

सामाजिक न्याय से तात्पर्य एक ऐसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था से है जिसमे बिना किसी भेदभाव के हर व्यक्ती को समाज में समान अवसर एव सुख सुविधा उपलब्ध हो। धर्म, जाती, लिंग, रंग, जन्मस्थान, अमिरी-गरिबी, बंश आदी के आधार पर किसी को समाज मै नीचे न देखना पडे और हि इन आधारो पर समाज मे व्यक्तित्व के विकास के मार्ग मे रुकावटे आये। एक ऐसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था जहाँ न वर्ग विभाजन हो न आर्थिक शोषण हो। साहित्य शब्द मे हि सब

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Dielectric and Magnetic Studies of $Ni_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}Fe_2O_4$-NiO Composites

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Abstract.

Transitional metal oxide (NiO) doped $Ni_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}Fe_2O_4$ ferrite composites with the basic composition (1-x) $Ni_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}Fe_2O_4$ + (x) NiO (here, x=0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.15) were synthesized mechanical grinding and for ferrites using nitrate-citrate method. Synthesized samples, were sintered at 950°C, were investigated for various properties through its structural, dielectric and magnetic studies. Phase of the synthesized samples were probed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) studies. Peaks observed in the XRD spectrum confirms the single phase spinel cubic structure for the $Ni_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}Fe_2O_4$ and for NiO face centered cubic structure and both the phases were present in the powder composite samples. Using SEM, surface morphology of the samples has been investigated. Using Hioki make LCR Hi-Tester 3250, various dielectric parameters such as dielectric permittivity (ε') , dielectric loss tangent (tan δ) were investigated as a function of frequency and NiO concentration at room temperature, over the frequency range 100 Hz to 1 MHz. Frequency dependence of ε' and tan δ is in accordance with the Maxwell-Wagner type interfacial polarization. Electrical conductivity (σ_{ac}) is deduced from the measured dielectric data, and found that the conduction mechanism in ferrite and their composite samples are in conformity with the electron hopping model. Magnetic studies were completed using vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM), for the proposed ferrites, and their composites.

Keywords: Mechanical, Ferrites; Composites; permitivity.

I. INTRODUCTION

Magnetic oxides at nano regime are the ferrite spinels with excellent and tunable properties, such as its dielectric, magnetic properties and can be easily modified just by varying various synthesis methods. Extensive applications of composite materials led to their imperative technological applications and can be employed in numerous electronic and technological devices [1-4].

Ferrites are the oxide materials, mainly consisting of Fe_2O_3, have spinel cubic structure. Ferrites exhibit magnetic hysteresis (M-H curve) and also exhibit spontaneous magnetization. Various properties of magnetic spinel is because of distribution of divalent and trivalent metal ions among the available tetrahedral (A) and octahedral (B) sites [5].For any materials of interest, its properties are highly dependent on preparation technique adopted, type of synthesis environment such as in inert or in open air atmosphere, type of organic fuel used, sintering time and temperature, etc.

Nickel ferrite belongs to inverse spinel with Ni^{+2} at octahedral (B-site) and Fe^{+3} ions distributed equally in both, tetrahedral (A-site) and octahedral sites (B-site). Nickel ferrites are used in numerous electronic device applications because of their high permeability, high electrical resistivity, mechanical hardness, and chemical stability [6-7].

Among metal oxides of technological importance, NiO is a transitional metal oxide which is antiferromagnetic in nature below 523 kelvin and is an excellent material for catalysis, energy conversion, in storage devices, gas sensors and electro-chromic films etc. [8-10]

Composites of mixed ferrites of $Ni_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}Fe_2O_4$ and Metal oxides such as NiO are the technologically important materials which are used in functional devices such as in field sensors, heterogeneous catalysis, and in various sensors [11].

In our present study, composite samples made up of ferrite phase and metal oxide (NiO) with the basic composition (1-x) $Ni_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}Fe_2O_4$ + (x) NiO (x=0, 0.05, 0.15, 0.15) were prepared using hybrid mechano synthesis for preparing composite materials and for synthesis of ferrite phase used nitrate-citrate auto-combustion method. Auto-combustion method is a self-propagating thermally-induced reaction of a gel, obtained from aqueous solutions containing metallic nitrates which acts as oxidizer and an organic fuel. Stoichiometric proportions between fuel and metallic nitrates are calculated according to the valencies of the reacting elements so as to provide the relation of oxidizer/fuel equal to one [12]. Here, metallic nitrates are preferred as starting materials which are also known as precursors, because of their water-soluble nature, have low ignition temperatures and are easy to prepare.

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Structural and Magnetic Studies of Mg^{+2} doped $NiFe_2O_4$ using Citrate Precursor Method

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Abstract.

Mg^{+2} doped $NiFe_2O_4$ ferrite nano-particles with the basic composition $Mg_xNi_{1-x}Fe_2O_4$ (x=0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1) were synthesized using nitrate-citrate method, which is also known as auto-combustion method. Synthesized samples, sintered at 900°C were investigated for various properties through its structural, dielectric and magnetic studies. Phase of the synthesized samples were probed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) studies. Peaks observed in the PXRD spectrum confirms the single phase spinel cubic structure for the pure and Mg^{+2} doped $NiFe_2O_4$ samples. Using FESEM, surface morphology of the samples has been investigated. Using Hioki make LCR Hi-Tester 3250, various dielectric parameters such as dielectric permittivity (ε') , dielectric loss tangent (tan δ) were investigated as a function of frequency and Mg^{+2} concentration at room temperature, over the frequency range 100 Hz to 1 MHz. Frequency dependence of ε' and tan δ is in accordance with the Maxwell-Wagner type interfacial polarization. Electrical conductivity (σ_{ac}) is deduced from the measured dielectric data, and found that the conduction mechanism in $Mg_xNi_{1-x}Fe_2O_4$ nanoferrites are in conformity with the electron hopping model. Using vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM), for the proposed ferrites, magnetic properties were investigated.

Keywords: Combustion; Ferrites; Magnetic properties; Hopping Model.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nano-crystalline spinel ferrites are the magnetic oxides with excellent electrical and magnetic properties, can be easily tuned by controlling the size of synthesized particles using various preparation techniques. Because of their imperative technological and bio-medical applications they are employed in numerous devices like radiofrequency circuits, ferro-fluids, hyperthermia, cores of transformer, microwave antennas, magnetic recording [1-4].

Ferri-magnetic materials, mainly consisting of ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3) are known as ferrites and have spinel cubic structure. Ferrites exhibit magnetic hysteresis (M-H curve) and also exhibit spontaneous magnetization. Electrical and magnetic properties of spinel ferrites is because of distribution of cations among the available crystallographic lattice sites such as tetrahedral (A) and octahedral (B) sites [5].For any ferrites, its properties depends upon the various parameters such as preparation technique adopted, type of organic fuel used, sintering temperature and sintering time, the type of environment such as in air, or inert gas in which the samples were synthesized, etc.

Nickel ferrite belongs to inverse spinel with Ni^{+2} at octahedral (B-site) and Fe^{+3} ions distributed equally in both, tetrahedral (A-site) and octahedral sites (B-site) [6]. Nickel and Magnesium ferrites are used in numerous electronic device applications because of their high permeability, high electrical resistivity, mechanical hardness, and chemical stability [7].

Magnesium ferrite is among the technologically important ferrites with spinel cubic structure, which is used in number of application oriented devices such as in field sensors, heterogeneous catalysis, and in gas sensors [8-10].

In our present study, samples with the basic composition $Mg_xNi_{1-x}Fe_2O_4$(x=0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1) were prepared using nitrate-citrate auto-combustion method, which involves exothermic and self-propagating thermally-induced reaction of a xerogel, obtained from aqueous solutions containing metallic nitrates which acts as oxidizer and an organic fuel. Stoichiometric proportions between fuel and metallic nitrates are calculated according to the valencies of the reacting elements so as to provide the relation of oxidizer/fuel equal to one [11-12]. Here, metallic nitrates are preferred as starting materials which are also known as precursors, because of their water-soluble nature, have low ignition temperatures and are easy to prepare.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

$Mg_xNi_{1-x}Fe_2O_4$ nano ferrite (where x=0.0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0) powders were prepared using auto-combustion method. Precursors for starting the materials synthesis are Nickel Nitrate ($Ni(NO_3)_2.6H_2O$), Ferric Nitrate ($Fe(NO_3)_2.9H_2O$), Magnesium Nitrate ($Mg(NO_3)_2.6H_2O$, Citric acid ($C_6H_8O_7.H_2O$), all chemicals are of AR Grade with purity more than 99%.

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Hardware Trojan Detection System for Smart Citynetwork: HTDS

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Abstract

The IoTs has become an indispensable part ofour lives at work and in our home applications.Due to the need for a huge number of IoT devices, IoT manufacturers are least concerned about secu- rity vulnerabilities during designing and developing these devices. Because of which it becomes easier for adversaries to manipulate the hardware and insert Trojans or Remote File-Inclusion to control remotely. In this research we aim to build a modelto identify hardware Trojans in IoT devices using Deep learning. We chose distinctive features that can detect the presence of Trojan in these devices. The proposed model is tested using existing and real-time dataset generated using smart city test bed

I oduction

Internet of Things (IoT) devices are widely used in the smart city network due to its defined re-sources and millions of devices are inter connected through the internet around the world. Smart cities integrate the infrastructure of the different domains and cyber-physical technologies to improve the eco- nomic efficiency and the quality of life by reducing the power waste and smart management of the transportation traffic [1]. Smart cities are also known as intelligent or digital cities, where extensive In- ternet and communication (ICT) applications areused to collect the information from various Internetof Things (IoT) devices, sensors and actuators to augment an innovation which leads to reduction in cost and applied resources of the system. Further- more, it strengthens the link between government and citizens. Smart cities are truly dependent on IoTdevices, that is characterized by a large attacking surface. Smart cities are supposed to help improve ser-vices for people, but being irresponsible with data storage could result in privacy violations and poorlyimplemented security could allow cyber attackersto interfere with services and systems people need. Security of IoT systems has been identified as one of the most challenging tasks for the smart cities[2]. Sensors and internet-connected devices may im- prove urban services, but could also be used byhackers and foreign states to disrupt or spy. In addi-tion, attacks on the embedded Integrated circuit (IC) of an IoT device have been exponentially increased after integration of such IoT devices in different domains (such as healthcare, transportation, Radar and CCTV surveillance etc). As a result multiple attacks targeting the security of the IoT devices that includes confidentiality, integrity, ilability, authentication, and privacy [3]. According to BBC report attacker perform 'grid- lock' attack to compromise the traffic control systemof the 21s^t century city that affects the peoples liveand work [4]. In the year 2018, city of Atlantawas under ransomware attack, the attacker targeted application used by customers to pay the bill. In precaution to this attack Hartsfield-Jackson Airport shutdown the Wi-Fi network and 8,000 people un- plugged their system from the smart infrastructure [5]. To defend such an attack traditional security mechanisms cannot be deployed, due it is compu- tational cost and requires high processing power to enable such a mechanism and contradicts with the resource constraint IoT devices [6]. Improved tech- nology should counter the new threats and ensures the security of the IoT system [7]. Around the world, security specialists and the researchers pay attention towards the smart cities sector to strengthen the security of the IoT sys- tem, proposing various frameworks and Hardware Trojans Detection System (HTDS) mechanisms to avoid such types of cyber attacks. Hence, there is a requirement to study and analyse using predic-tive Machine Learning (ML) to detect and blockthe malicious patterns of the IoT network. Smart cities generate enormous amounts of data from the IoT devices, which proves challenges to the HTDS namely huge computational storage, uncorrelated and redundant data that adversely affect the detec- tion mechanism which results in high false. positives and negatives. The assessment of the IoT system vulnerabilities is perspective using pyramid-of-pain (PoP) [8] [9].

The Figure. 1 describes the PoP, it has six different levels. At the top most layer consist of sensors and actuator, this layer provides an potential attacking surface due to its heterogeneous environ- ment,The

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Design, Synthesis, and Biological Evaluation of Some Methyl 2-(1h-Pyrazol-4-Ylthio)-1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydro-6-Methylpyrimidine-5-Carboxylate Derivatives as Potential DHFR Inhibitors

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***Abstract*---**Drug-resistant bacteria pose an increasingly serious threat to mankind all over the world. However, the currently available clinical treatments do not meet the urgent demand. Therefore, it is desirable to find new targets and inhibitors to overcome the problems of antibiotic resistance. Dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) is an important enzyme required to maintain bacterial growth, and hence inhibitors of DHFR have been proven as effective agents for treating bacterial infections. In the present work, we have designed some methyl 2-(1H-pyrazol-4-ylthio)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methylpyrimidine-5-carboxylate derivatives as potential DHFR inhibitors through rational drug design approach. The designed derivatives were screened through Lipinski rule, Veber's rule, ADMET analysis, drug-likeness properties, and molecular docking. All the compounds demonstrated more potent activity than Ampicillin against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Most of the compounds were more or equipotent than Chloramphenicol and Ciprofloxacin. Compound A7 was sensitive at 25 µg/mL against Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Staphylococcus aureus whereas compound A20 was sensitive to all

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Rational drug design driven synthesis, and Biological Evaluation of some methyl 2-(1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-ylthio)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methylpyrimidine-5-carboxylate derivatives as potential DHFR inhibitors

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Abstract

Drug-resistant bacteria pose an increasingly serious threat to mankind all over the world. However, the currently available clinical treatments do not meet the urgent demand. Therefore, it is desirable to find new targets and inhibitors to overcome the problems of antibiotic resistance. Dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) is an important enzyme required to maintain bacterial growth, and hence inhibitors of DHFR have been proven as effective agents for treating bacterial infections. In the present work, we have designed some methyl 2-(1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-ylthio)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methylpyrimidine-5-carboxylate derivatives as potential DHFR inhibitors through rational drug design approach. The designed derivatives were screened through Lipinski rule, Veber's rule, ADMET analysis, drug-likeness properties, and molecular docking. All the compounds demonstrated more potent activity than Ampicillin against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Most of the compounds were more or equipotent than Chloramphenicol and Ciprofloxacin. Compound **B6** was sensitive at 50 µg/mL against all the bacteria. Compound **B16** was sensitive at 25 µg/mL against *Escherichia coli, 50* µg/mL against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa,* and *Staphylococcus aureus* whereas compound **B20** was sensitive to all gram +ve and –ve bacteria at same concentration. In antifungal activity, compound **B7**

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Mixed Ligand Complex Formation of Copper (II) with Some Amino Acids and Metoprolol

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ABSTRACT
The pH metric stability constant of ternary metal complexes of Cu (II) ion has been determined in an 80% (V/V) ethanol water medium at 30 ^{0}C with medicinal drug Metoprolol as primary ligand and various biologically relevant ligands such as amino acids. The distributions of concentrations of different species produced in solution were investigated. The stability of ternary complexes follows the Irving–William's order of metal ions, which was quantitatively (log K, log X, and % RS) contrasted to their binary complexes . The stability of the complexes and electronic spectra at various pH intervals were used to determine the molecular geometry of the complexes produced in solution between the ligands and Cu (II). Cyclic voltammetry was used to examine the production of complexes as well as their electrochemical characteristics . The ternary complexes ' biological activity was examined in vitro against bacteria, fungus, and yeast.

Keywords : Stability constant, Δlog K, logK, Mixed ligand complex.

1. INTRODUCTION
Metoprolol is effective, it takes actions by preserving certain natural chemicals such as epinephrine from acting on the heart and blood vessels. It is an antimicrobial and antifungal agent which is most important preservative agent belongs to a category of drugs recognized as beta blockers.[1] Metoprolol commonly used in, sold under the brand name Lopressor, among others, is a selective β-1 receptor blocker medication. This drug is used to cure high blood pressure (hypertension), angina (heart-related chest pain), irregular heart rhythms (arrhythmia). It also helps to prevent future heart attacks and stroke and to prevent migraine.[2] From the literature survey it can be say that no work has been reported and found anywhere till date on complex formation tendency of transition metal ion Cu (II) and Metoprolol drug with in ethanol water solution. So therefore, it is very important to understand that the complex formation tendencies of copper (II) in the presence of amino acids in 80 % ethanol - water mixture with metoprolol.

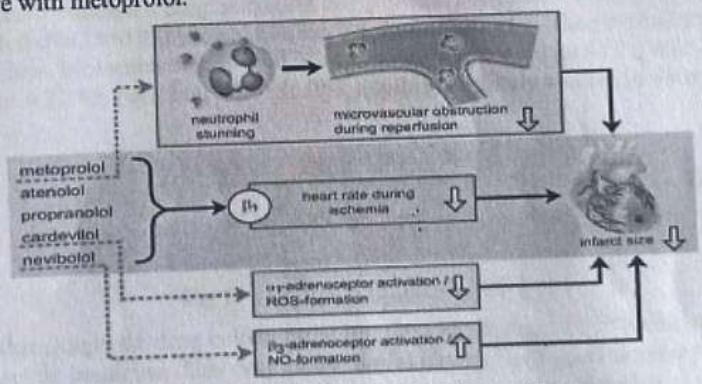
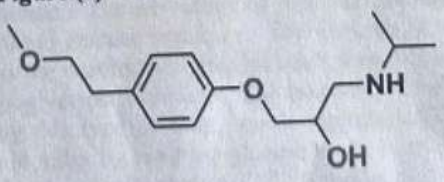


Figure (1) - Mechanism of Action of drug



Metoprolol

Figure (2) - Structure of Metoprolol drug Molecule

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Complex Equilibrium Studies of Sitagliptin Drug with Different Metal Ions

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ABSTRACT
In this paper, the determination of stability constants of Sitagliptin drug with the transition metal ions such as Cu (II) & Ni (II) employing P^H metric measurement technique in 20%(v/v) water -ethanol mixture at various temperature conditions and specific ionic strength of 0.1M Sodium perchlorate have been carried out. The pH metry is a useful and successful system utilized for metal complex estimations. The Calvin and Bjerrum method, which Irving and Rossotti further modified, was used to determine the metal-ligand stability constant values (logK). It was practical to find that a transition metal ion forms 1:1 and 1:2 complexes . The thermodynamical parameters Free energy (G), Enthalpy (H) and Entropy (S) were calculated from values of stability constant at various temperatures . The synthetic methodology of metal complexes was found to be spontaneous in nature. Sitagliptin is a drug used to cure diabetic patients of type 2 and it belongs to the class of new therapeutic called dipeptidyl peptidase inhibitors.

Keywords: Stability Constant, P^Hmetry, Sitagliptin Drug, Thermodynamic Parameter, DPP

. 1. INTRODUCTION
Drugs contain a variety of functional groups that which is having capacity to bind with metal ions which are already in the human body [1]. Metal-drug interactions result in complexes that are more powerful than the parent medicines [2]. Many academics are interested in drug chemistry because of its wide range of applications in medical research . The biochemical function in the body is influenced by the persistence of metal complexes with medical medications . Metal complexes are widely employed in a variety of applications , including biological processes , medicines , separation techniques, and analytical processes, among others [3,4]. Most d-block elements forms metal complexes with important drugs that have various active binding sites for proper complex formation [5]. For the complexation analysis , various types of ligands are used. Because of this, we have chosen Sitagliptin [6], which is the oral antihyperglycemic means antidiabetic drug belonging to dipeptidyl peptidase - 4 (DPP -4) inhibitor class with the chemical formula $C_{16}H_{15}F_6N_5O$ and it is shown in following figure number 1. The physical properties of medicinal drug Sitagliptin is as below. Molecular weight = 407.314g/mol, Phase = solid (at STP), White to off-powder, M.P. 217-215°C, Refractivity = 87.49, Polarizability = 33.768, Solubility = freely soluble in water, solubility = 3.40-02 gm/lit

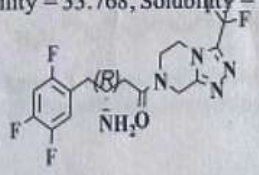


Fig 1: Sitagliptin ($C_{16}H_{15}F_6N_5O$)

As mentioned above this sitagliptin drug belonging to the class of antidiabetic [7,8] medicines and is an excellent hypoglycemic anti-diabetic medicine. This drug molecules is having very good tendency to inhibits dipeptidyl peptidase 4, a protein/enzyme which is responsible for an increase in active incretins, which reduces glucagon release while increasing insulin release . The advantage of this treatment is that it has fewer hypoglycemic adverse effects when it comes to blood glucose regulation. The working of this drug by inhibiting an enzyme which is present in the pancreas. As the enzyme inhibitor becomes less efficient, the amount of insulin released decreases, lowering the risk of hypoglycemia overshoot. The function of endogenous glucoregulatory peptides known as incretins is enhanced by this type of drug, which suppresses dipeptidyl peptidase-4's proteolytic activity . It helps to control glycemic index by lowering glucose in the liver for synthesis, lowering glucose and enhancing glucose absorption by insulin simultaneously [9-11] . Sitagliptin is the only oral appetite suppressant that does not cause weight gain. Many researchers have reported the use of medical drugs/Schiff bases as ligands in the literature, but very few have reported various thermodynamic characteristics[12-15] such as Free Entropy (S) , Enthalpy (H) and Energy (G) of diverse complexes at various temperature ranges. The complex has yet to be thoroughly studied under a common set of experimental circumstances. As a result, we've decided

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE **OPEN ACCESS**

A Potentiometric Metal Complexation Study of Drug Alfuzosin with Copper (II) Ion

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ABSTRACT

Potentiometric determination of the stability constant of the ternary metal complexes of Copper (II) ion with the BPH drug Alfuzosin, sold under the brand names UroxatralAlfman, Alfugress, etc and some biologically important ligands such as amino acids has been performed in 80 percent (v/v) ethanol-water medium at 30°C and a fixed ionic strength of 0.1M $NaClO_4$. Treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia with this drug (BPH). It relaxes the muscles of the prostate and the bladder neck, making it easier to urinate, as an antagonist of the adrenergic α-1 receptor.

Keywords : *Alfuzosin, Δlog K, BHP, ternary complexes.*
Received 22.02.2022 Revised 29.03.2022 Accepted 10.04.2022

INTRODUCTION

The post-synaptic alpha 1 adrenoreceptors found in the prostate, bladder base, bladder neck, prostatic capsule, and the prostatic urethra are selectively blocked by alfuzosin. Lower urinary tract alpha adrenergic receptors are specifically targeted by alfuzosin. UroxatralAlfman, Alfugress, and other Alfuzosin-based medications are used to treat symptomatic Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, as well as for the treatment of acute urinary retention [1, 2]. The medicine first used to treat BHP appears to be beneficial in the treatment of kidney stones in the range of 4 mm to 10 mm in size [2].

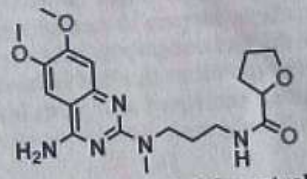


Figure 1 Alfuzosin(Uroxatral)

IUPAC Name - N-[3-[(4-amino-6,7-dimethoxyquinazolin-2-yl)-methylamino]propyl]oxolane-2-carboxamide

The drug alfuzosinis an alpha blocker, which relaxes the bladder neck muscle fibres and makes it easier to pee, making it more comfortable. Men with symptoms of an enlarged prostate gland, also known as benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), can use alfuzosin to alleviate their symptoms (Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia or BPH). Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is a common ailment among men as they age. Below the bladder, the prostate gland is situated. In men with prostate cancer, enlarged muscles in the gland may become stiff and block the tube that carries urine from the bladder, resulting in a need to urinate frequently, poor urination flow, or a feeling that the bladder has not been entirely emptied. Absorption, excretion, and metabolism were examined in four healthy male participants after taking Alfuzosin hydrochloride (Uroxatral) at a 0.2 mg dose orally once a day for two weeks. M-1-Sul (o-deethylatedmetabolite sulphate) and AM-1 (o-ethoxyphenyl acetic acid sulphate) were excreted in large amounts, accounting for 15.7 and 7.5 percent of the total dose respectively [3]. This drug therefore excretes to a good degree, making it feasible to remove some extra metals from the body along with it. Methyl-ion-containing enzymes provide multiple functions, including catalysing reaction mechanisms and stabilising protein structure as well as helping to keep cell walls and other structural elements in good shape. Animal cell metabolism and growth are regulated by the mobilisation of divalent and trivalent

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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Mixed ligand stability constant complex equilibrium study of Lamivudine drug with Ca (II), Cu(II) and Cr(II) transition metal ions

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ABSTRACT

Well known method of P[H] metrically chemical equilibrium studies of transition metal complexes of Ca(II), Cu(II) and Cr(II) transition metal ions with Lamivudine (3CT) drug (D) and a series of eight amino acids (A) have been investigated at 30[0]C temperature and 0.1 Molar ionic strength Sodium perchlorate ($NaClO_4$) in aqueous solution. During reaction formation of various possible complex species had been evaluated and analysed by using the special computer program and discussed in terms of various relative stability parameters. By using Calvin and Bjerrum as Proton ligand stability constants (pKa) and metal ligand stability constants (LogK) of metal complexes were determined the method which was as modified by Irving and Rossetti methods at various temperatures.

Keywords: *Mixed ligand complex, transition metal ions, amino acids, stability constant and ionic strength and drug Lamivudine (3CT).*

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INTRODUCTION

Drug Lamivudine (also known as 3TC) is phosphorylated by intracellular enzymes to form lamivudine triphosphate, the putative active metabolite. Lamivudine triphosphate is required to prevents HIV replication by competitive inhibition mechanism of enzyme viral reverse transcriptase and terminating proviral DNA chain extension. Its intracellular elimination half-life was between up to 10 to 15.5 hours only in HIV-infected cells [1, 2]. Lamivudine belongs to the nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors class of drugs (NRTIs). It's an antiviral drug that keeps the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or hepatitis B from growing in your body. Its structure is shown in following figure as,

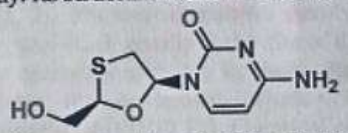


Figure 1 : Structure of Lamivudine Drug Molecule

The formation of metal complexes wasbased on metal ligand selectivity in complex chemical equilibria media [3, 4].The equilibrium constants are useful for measuring metal ligand selectivity in terms of relative strength of metal ligand bonds in medicine [5-7]. The Metals Ca(II), Cu(II) and Cr(II) and its complexes with ligand plays very important pivotal role in living system. As we know very better that the metal complexes with different drugs are important to understand proper dose of drug in human system [8]. It is also known that the complex physiological working function and mode of action of drugs and their impact circulatory systems [9]. It is also found that in literature survey that the metal complexes of drugs are more effective than their respective drugs [10]. It has also been observed that in transportation, metabolism detoxification and catalytic process metal complexes plays a vital role [11-12]. According to the literature survey very limited research work of ternary complexes of transition metals with biologically essential drugs and amino acids has reported in the past few years [13]].Therefore, this research paper deals with the planned and disciplined study of equilibrium constants of ternary complexes of Ca(II), Cu(II) and Cr(II) transition metal ions with tamsulosin drug (D) and different amino acids (A).

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REVIEW ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

Brief review on Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of some biologically important drug molecules

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ABSTRACT

The importance of study of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics of drugs is very must because Pharmacokinetics is the study of what the body reacts with the drug molecules and Pharmacodynamics is the study of what the drug interacts with our body. Approximately 74 percent of medications nowadays are taken orally and are proven to be less effective than expected. Pharmacodynamics is concerned with receptor binding, post-receptor effects, and chemical interactions in drugs. Therefore, in this revies we have tried to study a brief literature on some biomolecules which are getting very much significance in pharmacy some of which are as Alfuzosin, Lamivudine, Ketamine, Phenibut Sitagliptin, Metoprolol and Nebivolol. Now a days all we know that how he drugs molecules are being used as biomolecules in medicinal applications to treat various diseases. Secondly, we also know that the drug molecules must have compulsory uses in various diseases because of we know nowadays peoples cannotgetting good food for eating because farmers are using pesticides in large amount to grow crops in very good quantity and to get more profit.Therefore,it's very much scope to study drug molecules pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.

Keywords :Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics and PK parameters value, Structure Activity Relationships (SAR) etc.

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INTRODUCTION

Pharmacodynamics refers to the relationship between drug concentration at the site of action and the resulting effect, including the time course and intensity of therapeutic and adverse effects. Pharmacokinetics is a branch of pharmacology dedicated to determining the fate of substances administered to a living organism [1, 2]. Pharmacodynamics means that in terms of a drug effect in relation to its concentration in a biological fluid, usually at the site of drug action. Pharmacokinetics is the motion of a drug through the body's biological systems. In short pharmacodynamics means 'what the drug does to the body. These both the processes include five steps absorption, distribution, bioavailability, metabolism, and elimination(ADBME) [3]. Chemical rings, chains, and functional groups make up most medication molecules. Chemical rings make up a significant part of medication structures. Heterocyclic rings have also been exploited as bio isosteres of metabolically unstable functional groups in specific cases [4]. A drug's chemical structure impacts its physicochemical qualities, as well as its Liberation, absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, and toxicity (LADME/Tox) properties, all of which influence the drug's pharmacological activity [3, 5, 6].

One of the important factors to obtain required drug concentration in systemic circulation for intended pharmacological response is solubility, which is the phenomena of solute dissolving in solvent to produce a homogeneous system.[7]Small molecule medications, which are any organic substance with a low molecular weight, have several specific therapeutic advantages because of most medications can be taken orally and pass-through cell membranes to reach intracellular targets, there is a need to research their pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics [1,2, 8].

In this review article we have tried to study these two phenomena in case of drug like Alfuzosin, Lamivudine, Ketamine, Phenibut Sitagliptin, Metoprolol and Nebivolol because we have seen these drug molecules becoming very much importance in drug delivery system which is as shown in figure number 1 given below.

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The Study of Molar Refractivities and Polarizability Constants of Diphenoxylate Drug Molecule

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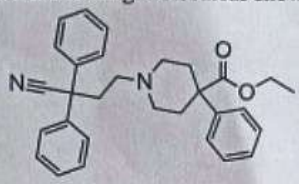
Abstract

Molar refractivities, molar polarizability constants, and refractive indices Diphenoxylate Drug Moleculehave been examined in Methanol and Acetone at varying concentrations (0.63×10^{-3} to 10.00×10^{-3} M) and temperatures of 27^0C (±0.1 ^{0}C).The above system molar refraction was work out theoretically. These observations were used to compare experimental and theoretical molar refraction values. The molar refractivity (R) and molar polarizability (α) values are observed to reduce the solute concentration.

Keywords: Molar refraction, Refractive indices, polarizability constants, bb'sRefractometer.

Introduction

Diphenoxylate is a phenylpiperidine based centrally active opioid that is used to treat diarrhea in combination with atropine. The atropine in diphenoxylate prevents drug addiction and overdose by decreasing intestinal contractions. Diphenoxylate is an opiate receptor agonist that inhibits peristalsis and constricts sphincters by stimulating mu receptors in the gastrointestinal tract. Diphenoxylate has a direct influence on the bowel's circular smooth muscle, which could lead to gastrointestinal transit time segmentation and lengthening.The structure of drug moleculeas shown inthe following figure,



Diphenoxylate

IUPAC Name: Ethyl 1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate
Chemical Formula: $C_{30}H_{32}N_2O_2$
Exact Mass: 452.25
Molecular Weight: 452.59
Elemental Analysis: C, 79.61; H, 7.13; N, 6.19; O, 7.07

As we know that, the most essential additive feature of liquid is its refractive index. When a ray of light passes through one medium and then through another, it undergoes refraction or a change in direction. When it moves from a less dense to a more dense medium, the direction of refraction changes, as does the angle of refraction, and the refractive index change. The refractive index is the ratio of light's viscosity in a vacuum to its viscosity in the medium, and it is affected by temperature and wavelength. The results of this inquiry on the dipole association of ligand intermolecular attraction between solution and solvent, the dielectric constant of medium, polarizability, and mutual compensation of dipole obtained directly by light. These findings are far more useful for drug transmission, stability, and action, hence this research is very important.The density and refractive index of a binary liquid mixture of Eucalyptol and Hydrocarbon at various temperatureswas investigated by Sangita Sharma et al.[1]. The dielectric constants and refractive indices of binary mixes of ethyl acetate with toluene, ethyl benzene, o-xylene, p-xylene, and p-dioxane were investigated by Oswal et al.[2]. The refractivity properties of several homologous series, such as n-ethanoates, methyl alkanoates, ethyl alkanoates, and others, were measured in the temperature range of 298.15 to 333.15 oK by Oswal et al.[3]. At 303°K, Sonar et al.[4] investigated the refractivity of various heterocyclic compounds. The refractive index of 1,3diarylcarbamides in varying percentages of the binary liquid combination was examined by Ubarhande et al.[5]. The refractometry of Strizinothiocarbamides in varying percentages of the dioxane-water mixture was examined by A.M. Kshirsagar et al.[6]. Drug-amino acid interactions of glycine and aq. isoniazid ternary combinations were studied by Deosarkar et al.[7]. The verification of molar refraction as an additive and constitutive property of binary liquid mixtures of water-ethanol and ethylbenzene has been explored by Javed et al[8]. Isehunwa et al.[9] explored the estimation of the refractive indices of several binary mixes recently.Conversely, research into the molar refractivity and molar polarizability constants of new substances Diphenoxylate Drug Moleculein the solvent mixes such as Methanol-Water and Acetone-Water under equivalent experimental conditions are limited. As a result, the current work aims to conduct a systematic analysis of the aforesaid new compounds using refractometry at a temperature of 27°C.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract:

"Environmental issues are defined as "problems with the planet's systems (air, water, soil, and so on) that have arisen as a result of human meddling or mistreatment." A severe environmental catastrophe is rapidly approaching on our planet. The existing state of the ecosystem puts us at risk for disasters and tragedies today and in the future. We are living in a time of global crisis as environmental issues mount all around us. We are doomed to failure unless we take a cautious and serious approach to the many issues at hand. Current environmental issues also necessitate immediate action.An environmental issue is a problem caused by human activities that has a negative influence on the biophysical environment. For both humans and nature, environmental protection is the act of safeguarding the natural environment, whether on a personal, corporate or governmental level. Environmentalism, a social and environmental movement, seeks to address environmental issues through advocacy, legislation, outreach, and other forms of direct action.[1] There is a global problem with human-induced environmental destruction. Even if human society manages to stay within the limits set by our planet, most experts believe that a peak world population of 9-10 billion people can coexist peacefully within Earth's ecosystems.[2][3][4] The world's most affluent people are to blame for the vast bulk of environmental damage.[5][6][7] This year, the UN Environmental Program released its 2021 "Making Peace With Nature" Report, which stated it is possible to solve environmental issues including pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss if all parties work together to meet SDGs.[8] There are a slew of environmental issues facing the country. India is dealing with a wide range of environmental concerns, including air pollution, water pollution, trash, banned commodities, and the damage of the natural environment. Also, in India, natural calamities are inflicting havoc. Situations were far more dire during that time period (1947-1995). According to data gathered and environmental assessments verified by World Bank specialists throughout the period 1995-2010, India made some of the fastest progress in addressing its environmental concerns and improving its environmental quality worldwide.[1][2] Even still, India has a long way to go before it can achieve environmental standards comparable to those seen in rich economies. For India, pollution is both a challenge and an opportunity.

Law and Policies:

During the British rule of India, various environmental regulations were enacted. The Shore Nuisance (Bombay and Kolkata) Act of 1853 and the Oriental Gas Company Act of 1857 were among the first. Anyone who voluntarily fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir faces a fine under the Indian Penal Code of 1860. In addition, the Code made careless acts punishable. In addition, Government policy in British India tried to reduce emissions of polluting substances into the atmosphere. Notable examples are the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act (1905) and the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act (1912). India's environmental regulations were shaped in part by these failed attempts at legislation. After independence from the UK, India established a constitution and a slew of British-enacted laws, but the country's founding document made no mention of environmental protection. India's constitution was revised in 1976. According to Article 48(A) of Part IV of the updated constitution, the State shall strive to conserve and improve the environment, as well as the country's forests and animals. Article 51 A of the Indian Constitution imposes additional environmental requirements on the state (g). To name just a few contemporary Indian legislation, there's the 1974 act on water pollution prevention and control, 1980's act on forest conservation, the

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Emerging Issues of Environmental Concern

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Abstract:

Environmental issues are harmful effects of human activity on the biophysical environment. Environmental protection is a practice of protecting the natural environment on the individual, organizational or governmental levels, for the benefit of both the environment and humans. Environmentalism, a social and environmental movement, addresses environmental issues through advocacy, education and activism. These disasters take a heavier human toll and come with a higher price tag. In the last decade, 2.4 billion people were affected by climate-related disasters, compared to 1.7 billion in the previous decade. The cost of responding to disasters has risen tenfold between 1992 and 2008. Environmental issues and emerging global challenges in the 21st Century Humankind has witnessed urgent pressures from the climatic changes and environmental pollution challenges by emerging pollutants. There is overwhelming evidence in the last decades that anthropogenic activities drive global environmental change in what has been come to be called the Anthropogenic 'Era'. The majority of scientists and environmental state agencies understand now that chemical pollution needs to be dramatically reduced because it is destroying the environment contaminate food and water, causing diseases in humans and wildlife. Protecting the environment is a long and daunting task, requiring continuous planning, governmental policies, and public and industrial participation.

Keywords: *Environmental issues, climatic changes, pollution, wildlife, governmental policie & Industrial participation.*

Introduction:

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) coordinates the organization's environmental activities and assists developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices. Every year UNEP publishes a Year Annual Book with global environmental problems Also, the UNEP's scientific experts in the last years published annual Frontier reports identifying —emerging issues of environmental concern‖. The reports provide analytical descriptions of emerging environmental issues and innovative policy interventions, new solutions and adapting existing practices. Environmental issues are harmful effects of human activity on the biophysical environment. Environmental protection is a practice of protecting the natural environment on the individual, organizational or governmental levels, for the benefit of both the environment and humans. Environmentalism, a social and environmental movement, addresses environmental issues through advocacy, education and activism.[1] These disasters take a heavier human toll and come with a higher price tag. In the last decade, 2.4 billion people were affected by climate-related disasters, compared to 1.7 billion in the previous decade. The cost of responding to disasters has risen tenfold between 1992 and 2008. Destructive sudden heavy rains, intense tropical storms, repeated flooding, and droughts are likely to increase, as will the vulnerability of local communities in the absence of strong concerted action.[2] Environment destruction caused by humans is a global, ongoing problem. By the year 2050, the global human population is expected to grow by 2 billion people, thereby reaching a level of 9.6 billion people.[3] The human effects on Earth can be seen in many different ways. A main effect, is an increase in global temperature. According to the report "Our Changing Climate", the global warming that has been going on for the past 50 years is primarily due to human activities. The UN Environment's Sixth Global Environmental Outlook (GEO-6) in 2019 is the most comprehensive assessment of the state of the world's environment. The report also offers a rigorous analysis of Earth's prospects for a healthy future. It contains chapters on the most important environmental issues facing the Earth in the next decades. The most important problems:[https: www.unenvironment.org/interactive/global-environment-outlook/].[4] erpopulation, urbanization and consumption. There are about 7.7 billion people living on Earth in 2019. At the same time these people will be increasingly drawn to life in cities (50% now). It is estimated that by 2050, roughly 68% of the population will live in urban areas. Urbanization increases energy consumption by raising the demand for housing, food, public utilities, land use, transportation, use of more electric appl... Food production and waste for growing population. Earth encounters a rapid global popula... in addition climate pressures that will affect agriculture. The result will be high den... feed the additional population. Countries have to use greater efficiency and ... and to encourage people everywhere to adopt diets that are more sustainable, such a...

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Water Resource Management for Sustainable Development

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urtment of Environmental Science, Kohinoor , Commerce & Science College, Khultabad, ungabad

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tract:

The global water demand continues increasing, the quantity and quality of water resources is decreasing in many ons. Conflicts over competition in the use of water are likely to increase as societies face social, economic and ical challenges, especially aggravated by climate change. In this scenario, sustainable management of water urces is a key priority to meet the growing demand for water and to achieve a safe and environmentally sustainable e supply. Water is a very valuable resource, sustaining human life, production processes, and ecosystems; , particular attention should be paid to the management of water resources. India is now facing a s water crisis, including water shortages, flooding, and water pollution, due to both natural and artificial his water crisis has threatened human health and economic development. More than one-sixth of the world's ulati s not have access to safe water supplies. The potential conflicts from this disparity are frightening. The dation o a water crisis in the world is due essentially to the unsustainable use and management of water resources and e destruction of ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, and soil that capture, filter, store, and release water.

words: Water management, water resources, Sustainable development, Economic development and Ecosystem.

roduction:

Water is a very valuable resource, sustaining human life, production processes, and ecosystems; thus, ticular attention should be paid to the management of water resources. India is now facing a serious water sis, including water shortages, flooding, and water pollution, due to both natural and artificial causes. This ter crisis has threatened human health and economic development. Water resources management is one of most important challenges the world faces. It is difficult to think of a resource more essential to the health of nan communities or their economies than water. Humans cannot live for more than several days without ter, shorter than for any source of sustenance other than fresh air. In meeting their demand for water, cieties extract vast quantities from rivers, lakes, wetlands, and underground aquifers to supply the quirements of cities, farms, and industries. Sustainable Water Resources Management presents the most rrent thinking on the environmental, social, and political dimensions of sustainably managing the water pply at local, regional, or basin levels. The twin challenges of ensuring an adequate water supply and the timal allocation for different uses are compounded by changes in climate, land use, demographic patterns, d water availability. The global water demand continues increasing, the quantity and quality of water sources is decreasing in many regions. Conflicts over competition in the use of water are likely to increase as ace social, economic and political challenges, especially aggravated by climate change. In this enario, sustainable management of water resources is a key priority to meet the growing demand for water id to achieve a safe and environmentally sustainable future supply.

Water is a scarce natural resource, essential for life and to carry out the vast majority of economic tivities; it is irreplaceable, non-expandable by the mere will of man, irregular in its way of presenting itself in ne and space, easily vulnerable and susceptible of successive uses. Easily available water resources have ready been widely exploited across most of the planet, and the pressures from development, population rowth, and climate change exert additional tensions on this vital element [1]. More than 35 years have passed nce the concept of "sustainable development" was introduced for the first time by the World Conservation trategy[2]. Sustainable development balances the exploitation of natural resources, technological development nd institutional change, in order to improve the potential to meet human needs and aspirations, now and in the uture[3]. The main challenge facing today's society is to develop sustainable management that ensures an dequate supply of quality water and at the same time prevents the overexploitation and degradation of ssociated aquatic ecosystems A key aim of Integrated Water Resources Management is to promote the oordination and integration as a means to achieve holistic water management and improve the sustainability of vater resources[4]. Like the concept of sustainability, it is not a final state to be achieved, but a continuous rocess with the aim of creating a closer link and a better understanding of human and natural needs, as well as nteractions between both[5].

Water resource management is the cornerstone for sustainable development. According to the United Nations world water development report, one-fifth of the world's population lives in areas characterized by

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Watershed Management for Sustainable Development

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Abstract:

Watershed management is an ever-evolving practice involving the management of land, water, biota, and other resources in a defined area for ecological, social, and economic purposes. Watershed is a geo-hydrological unit draining to a common point by a system of drains. Watershed development refers to the conservation; regeneration and the judicious use of all the natural resources particularly land, water, vegetation and animals and human development within the watershed. All land-based productive activities are dependent on the topography of the area, soil type, available biomass and water and call for adopting an integrated management approach, which can be better evolved within a natural domain such as the watershed. This is because a watershed is an intricate, dynamic and natural functional unit established by physical relationships and social communication and actions. Thus, watershed as a unit enables planners and implementing agency to consider all inputs, processes and expected outputs systematically which are essential for a holistic development approach.

Keywords: Watershed Management, Sustainable Development, Ecological, Social, Economic & Natural resources.

Introduction:

The term "watershed", this has traditionally been the subject of hydrologists and soil conservationists. According to the Soil Conservation Society of America, a watershed is a geo-hydrological unit comprising land and water within the confines of a drainage divide. Apparently, communities and their socio-economic activities, which have been the prime matter of concern for watershed management endeavors, have been overlooked by this definition. To reflect a more complete definition, a watershed can include the notions of both a biophysical and socio-economic unit comprising all natural resources, people and their socio-economic activities within the confines of a drainage divide. Watersheds vary in size. They may be as small as watersheds of rivulets or as large as watersheds of major rivers. Integrated approach and scientific management of the natural resources like soil, water, plant, human, animal and environment is required for overall development and sustained production. These natural resources can be best utilized and managed in an effective and gainful manner through watershed approach[1].Watershed is a geo-hydrological unit draining to a common point by a system of drains. Watershed development refers to the conservation; regeneration and the judicious use of all the natural resources particularly land, water, vegetation and animals and human development within the watershed. All land-based productive activities are dependent on the topography of the area, soil type, available biomass and water and call for adopting an integrated management approach, which can be better evolved within a natural domain such as the watershed. This is because a watershed is an intricate, dynamic and natural functional unit established by physical relationships and social communication and actions. Thus, watershed as a unit enables planners and implementing agency to consider all inputs, processes and expected outputs systematically which are essential for a holistic development approach. In a country like India, where the majority of the population is engaged in livelihoods largely dependent on the natural resource such as agriculture, factors like quality, availability and access to natural resources occupy a crucial role in influencing incomes earned by households. In a situation like this, watershed development and management practices play a dual role of natural resource conservation as well as livelihood enhancement. For instance, improved soil quality and water availability facilitate higher crop productivity and more fodder for livestock, which in turn augments income earned by the people engaged in such occupation.Watershed management is the study of the relevant characteristics of a watershed aimed at the sustainable distribution of its resources and the process of creating and implementing plans, programs and projects to sustain and enhance watershed functions that affect the plant, animal, and human communities within the watershed boundary.[2] Features of a watershed that agencies seek to manage to include water supply, water quality, drainage, stormwater runoff, water rights and the overall planning and utilization of watersheds. Landowners, land use agencies, stormwater management experts, environmental specialists, water use surveyors and communities all play an integral part in watershed management.

The sustainable watershed planning is to protect the area's water resources and habitat supported by it resources for future generations, while meeting present needs. Science, planning and [illegible] are the three pillars of a sustainable watershed management effort. During the last few decades watershed management has gained recognition and importance in [illegible]

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Microbial Importance In Agriculture: A Review

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Abstract

Agricultural microbiology is a branch of microbiology that deals with study of plant-associated microbes and plant and animal diseases. Current agricultural practices depend heavily on chemical inputs (such as fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, etc.) which, all things being equal cause a deleterious effect on the nutritional value of farm product and health of farm workers and consumers. Excessive and indiscriminate use of those chemicals has resulted in food contamination, weed and disease resistance and negative environmental outcomes which together have a big impact on human health. So there is need to study of microbiology of soil fertility, such as microbial degradation of organic matter and soil nutrient transformations. Biofertilizers, biopesticides, bioherbicides, bioinsecticides, and lots of the opposite fungal based and viral based insecticides, obtained using microorganisms, are a number of the outcomes of Microbiology playing a key role in sustainable agriculture. This review features a wide overview of microbes mainly utilized in agriculture. Hence, the role of microorganisms in agriculture is indispensable.

Keywords: Microbiology, Sustainable agriculture, Biofertilizers, Biopesticides, Bioinsecticides.

Introduction

Microbes can make nutrients and minerals in the soil available to plants, produce hormones that spur growth, stimulate the plant immune system and trigger or dampen stress responses. In general a more diverse soil microbiome leads to fewer plant diseases and better yield. Farming can destroy soil's rhiziobiome (microbial ecosystem) by using soil amendments like fertilizer and pesticide without compensating for his or her effects. By contrast, healthy soil can increase fertility in multiple ways, including supplying nutrients like nitrogen and protecting against pests and disease, while reducing the necessity for water and other inputs. Some approaches may even allow agriculture in soils that were never considered viable. [1]The group of bacteria called rhizobia live inside the roots of legumes and fix nitrogen from the air into a biologically useful form.[1]Mycorrhizae or root fungi form a dense network of thin filaments that reach far into the soil, acting as extensions of the plant roots they live on or in. These fungi facilitate the uptake of water and a wide range of nutrients.[1]Up to 30% of the carbon fixed by plants is excreted from the roots as so-called exudates—including sugars, amino acids, flavonoids, aliphatic acids, and fatty acids—that attract and feed beneficial microbial species while repelling and killing harmful ones. By making the use of microorganisms in large quantity, numbers of biological preparations have been prepared that have the great importance in field of agriculture [2].

Roles of Microorganisms in Agriculture In modern agriculture, along with the use of hybrid seeds, high yielding varieties, chemical fertilizers, and frequent irrigations, the utilization of microbes as natural fertilizer is becoming the most trending field in era of today. [2]The unhealthy impacts and high cost of chemical fertilizers are making them unaffordable to use in agriculture. It is estimated that by The Economic Survey of India 2020-21 report stated that in FY20, the entire grain production within the country was recorded at 296.65 million tonnes—up by 11.44 million tonnes compared with 285.21 million tonnes in FY19. The government has set a target to shop for 42.74 million tonnes from the central pool in FY21; this is often 10% quite the number purchased in FY20. For FY22, the govt has set a record target for farmers to boost grain production by 2% with 307.31 million tonnes of food grains. In FY21, production was recorded at 303.34 million tonnes against a target of 301 million tonnes.[3].The agricultural productivity of soil also can be improved by microbes found within the soil.

Biofertilizers The natural fertilizers of which the most constituents live microbial inoculants including algae, fungi, bacteria alone, or together and have ability to reinforce the supply of nutrients in soil for plants [4]. They have a capability to convert the nutritionally important component present within the soil from unusable form to the usable form by their microbial activities including phosphate solubilization, nitrogen fixation, excretion of plant growth hormones, and biodegradation within the soil. The use of biofertilizers is eco-friendly, productive, easily accessible to marginal farmers, and more efficient [5]. A lot of studies have been made to exploit the use of microorganisms and their associations for the production of biofertilizers. They can be grouped as following on the idea of their function and nature.

Rhizobium The supply of N by symbiotic N2 fixation via legume-rhizobium symbiosis is that the foremost vital source of N in agro-ecosystems. This renewable and environmentally sustainable N source also ensures soil restorative agents for maintaining soil fertility and sustainable crop production. [6]

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Diversity of Aquatic Microorganism from Kankaleshwar Lake, Beed (MS) India

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Abstract

The present communication deal with the study of microorganism diversity in Kankaleshwar Lake, Beed. A total of 11 species were found in this reservoir. Among these, rotifers comprise of 3 species, Cladocera 2, Copepods 1, Ostracoda 2 and Protozoa 3. The present study aims at providing a preliminary knowledge on the productivity and diversity of zooplanktons which can be utilized during the formulation of management measures to improve the productivity of the reservoir.

Keywords: Kankaleshwar Lake, Microorganism, Diversity.

Introduction

In an aquatic ecosystem Microorganism form an important link in the food chain from primary to tertiary level leading to the production of fishery. They are efficient grazers of the phytoplankton and have been referred to as living machines transforming plant material into animal tissue (Gajbhiye, 2002).The study of microorganism has been a fascinating subject for a long time. In the last two decades much attention has been paid in tropical countries towards the study of biology, ecology and toxicology of zooplankton due to their important role in the rapidly emerging concepts in environmental management like Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), bio indication of pollution and biological monitoring (Salve and Hiware, 2010). However, work has been carried on microorganism of fresh water habitat with rapid temporal changes in the structure and abundance which is important in food web and nutrition of zooplanktivorous organisms (Martinez-Cordova et al., 1998. Preston *et al.*, 2003 and Coman *et al.*, 2003).

Material and methods

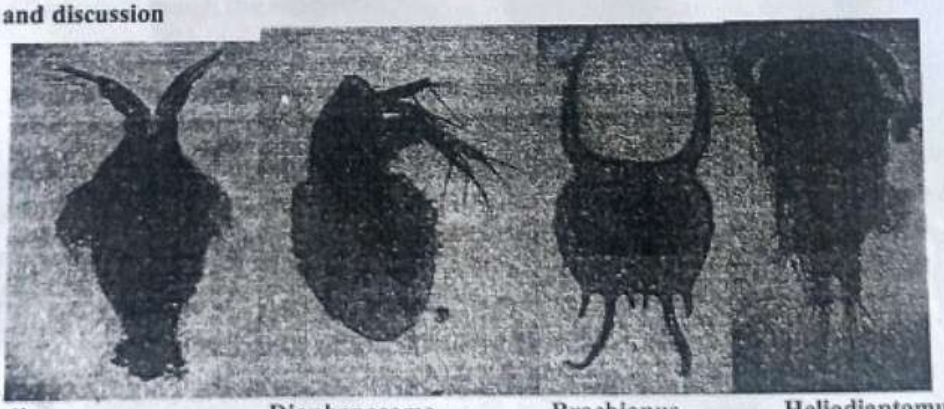
Study area

Study Area: Kankaleshwar Lake, a temple in the center on the east side of Bindusara River is an important and ancient temple, which is an excellent type of Hemad Panthi type of construction. The water is controlled by Stone-Structures, at the center and at the outside areas. There are stone-steps for devotees. It measures 250 Meter x 250 Meter in length and width. The depth is 17 feet. It is octagonal Structure, where the height from the base to the top is 40 ft. The length of the stone-bridge is 45 Ft. It is situated between situated between 18°58' to 19°1' north latitude and 75°43' to 75°47' east longitude.

Collection Methods:

Collection of Zooplankton was carried out by using plankton net. Sampling was made between 8.00 am to 10.00 am. By Plankton net (mesh size 25 mm) was swept through surface water. 100 lit of surface water were sieved through the plankton net and filtered sample were transferred to plastic containers and 4% formalin was added for sample preservation. These samples were then brought to laboratory for further studies. The systematic identification of plankton was made by using standard keys of IAAB (1998), Michael and Sharma (1988), Krishnaswamy (1973), Edmondson (1959), Pennak (1968), Dhanapathi (2000), Altaff (2004).

Results and discussion



Nauplius Diaphanosoma Brachionus Heliodiaptomus

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Diversity of Phytoplankton in Different Seasons of Terna Dam, Osmanabad (MS) India

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ABSTRACT
This research work is compiled with the phytoplankton study of Terna dam. There are three families of phytoplankton in the fresh water i.e. Bacillariophyceae, Chlorophyceae and Myxophyceae. This study provides a basic knowledge on the phytoplankton diversity and productivity to help the management measures for the productivity improvement.
KEYWORDS: Terna Dam, Phytoplankton Diversity.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Phytoplanktons varies a different shapes, sizes, colours and types. They are generally important as they liberate Oxygen during the photosynthesis process that's why they are called as important component of the ecosystem. They are utilized in the energy exchange process(Khan2003).Phytoplankton community , structure, composition and species diversity in aquatic ecosystem are determined by several physic-chemical parameters (Sin et.al; 1990) .The phytoplanktons mitigate the climate change and global warming ,thereby record the global carbon di oxide levels (Santosh Kumar and Perumal,2009).

All the aquatic chemical and physical parameters affects on phytoplankton's productivity and growth like temperature, nitrate, nitrite, Ph, salinity, ammonia, silicates etc. The influence of these substances on phytoplankton community alters species composition and their diversity in the marine ecosystem. (Duarte et.al; 2006, Madhu et.al; 2007).It is due to the fact of planktonic organisms play a key role in the turnover of organic matter and energy through the ecosystem.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The samples were collected in various seasons and month wise from the four different sampling stations e.i. A, B, C and D. Took a conical net with a bottle cached at its lower end for sample dilution. The net efficiency is also affected by the cloth used to construct the net, avoidance of target organism, escape of sampled organisms and clogging.

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जयशंकर प्रसाद के काव्य में राष्ट्रीय चेतना

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राष्ट्रकवि मैथीलीशरण गुप्त द्विवेदी युग के सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय कवी है। उनके काव्य में द्विवदी युगीन समाजसुधार की भावना, राष्ट्रीय भावना, जनजागरण की प्रवृत्ती एवं युगबोध विद्यमान है। गुप्तजी ने गुरुदेव रविंद्रनाथ टैगोर की मानवता वाद से प्रभावित होकर करूणा, त्याग आदि के गीत गाए और गांधीवाद का प्रभाव ग्रहण करके सांप्रदीयिक एकता, सत्य और अहिंसा का प्रतिपादन किया। मैथिलीशरण गुप्त की रचना 'भारत-भारती' सन 1942 मे प्रकाशित हुई। भारत-भारती अपने राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं को जागृत करने में महत्त्वपूर्ण अलिनित किया। इस काव्य रचना में भारत की पराधीनता की बेड़ियाँ तोडने का आव्हान किया गया। जिस समय में भारत का स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन अपने पूरे जोर पर था उस समय गुप्तजी ने अपनी काव्य रचना 'भारत-भारती' लिखकर भारतीय जनमानस के सम्मुख उसके अतित, वर्तमान और भविष्य का ऐसा सुंदर चित्रण प्रस्तुत किया की नवयुवक अपना सर्वस्व न्यौछावर करने के लिए स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में कूदने लगे। विषयवस्तु की भूमिका पर यदि गुप्त जी के काव्य को परखा जाए तो यह स्पष्ट होता है की, उनका क़ाव्य धर्म-संस्कृती, इतिहास, पुराण, महाभारत और रामायण के प्रसंगों पर आधारित नवीन उद्भावनाओं मुक्त पुनरुत्थान की प्रवृत्ती से प्रेरित एवं परिचालीत है। इतना ही नही उसमे समसामायिक भावों विचारों को आधार बनाकर लिखी गई रचनाएँ भी राष्ट्रीयता से पडी है।

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افسانہ بازی گر۔۔سیاسی استحصال کا آئینہ

ڈاکٹر عبدالمجاہد انصاری، خلد آباد

افسانہ "بازی گر" وہ افسانہ ہے جس کے باعث نورالحسنین نے کمرشیل رسائل سے نکل کر پہلی بار ادبی رسائل میں قدم رکھا تھا۔ یہ افسانہ اپنے وقت کے نہایت معتبر ادبی رسالے ماہنامہ "جواز" کے سلور جوبلی نمبر میں شائع ہوا تھا۔ یہ ایک تمثیلی علامتی افسانہ ہے لیکن اس کے باجود اس کی علامتیں نہایت آسانی کے ساتھ قاری پر کھل جاتی ہیں۔

افسانہ بازی گر بظاہر سانپ سیڑھی کی بساط پر کھیلا جانے والا وہ کھیل ہے جس کے باطن میں اکثریت اور اقلیت کو سیاسی بازیگر کس طرح آپس میں لڑوا کر اپنا اُلو سیدھا کرتے ہیں اُس کا بیان ہے۔ افسانے میں اس کے علامتی کردار اپنا تعارف اس طرح کرواتے ہیں:

"میں خدا بخش کا مہرا ہوں اس لیے میرا نام اللہ رکھا ہے اور میرا یہ ساتھی بھگوان داس کا اور محض اسی وجہ سے اُس کا نام رام اوتار ہے۔ ہم دونوں میں بڑی دوستی ہے، ہونا بھی چاہیے آخر ہم دونوں اسی گول مرتبان میں ایک ساتھ ہی تو رہتے ہیں، لیکن مجبوراً ہم دونوں کو ایک دوسرے کا مقابل بننا پڑتا ہے۔ یہی بھگوان داس اور خدا بخش کی مرضی ہے۔"

افسانہ بازی گر کے یہ کردار اپنے آقاؤں کے حکم کے پابند ہیں۔ جو ہندوستان کی سیاسی اور سماجی صورت حال کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔ جہاں افسانے کے مرکزی کردار خدا بخش اور بھگوان داس اپنے سیاسی وجود کی خاطر اپنے مہروں کا استحصال کرتے ہیں۔ اپنی بازی جیتنے کی خاطر ان مہروں کو پریشانیوں اور اذیتوں سے دوچار کرتے ہیں۔ یعنی اپنی سیاست کو چمکانے کی خاطر سیاسی لیڈران آپس میں نفرتوں کی فضاء قائم کر کے دنگے فساد پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ ہندو اور مسلمانوں کو آپس میں ایک دوسرے کے مقابل کھڑا کر دیتے ہیں اور پھر خود ہی امن کمیٹیاں بنا کر اپنی سیاست کو چمکاتے ہیں۔ اس بات کو آپس میں دنگا فساد کرنے والے بھی اب سمجھ چکے ہیں۔ لیکن اپنے آقاؤں کی مرضی کی وجہ سے بے بس ہیں۔

ڈاکٹر احمد صغیر رقم طراز ہیں:

"بازی گر، نورالحسنین کا ایک اہم افسانہ ہے، جس میں موجودہ سیاسی اور معاشرتی پس منظر کو اُبھارا گیا ہے۔ اس افسانے میں اللہ رکھا اور رام اوتار سانپ سیڑھی کے دو مہرے ہیں جو افسانہ نگار کی مرضی پر نہیں بلکہ خدا بخش اور بھگوان داس کی مرضی سے کبھی سیڑھیاں پا کر اوپر چڑھتے ہیں اور کبھی سانپ کے منہ میں داخل ہو کر نیچے گرتے ہیں۔ مذہب کو موضوع بنا کر نورالحسنین نے آج کے سماج پر طنز کیا ہے اور مذہبی رسم اور رواج جو صدیوں سے چلے آرہے ہیں، کہانی کار بتاتا ہے کہ اس سے انحراف کرنا مشکل کام ہے اور مذہب کے نام پر کوئی نہ کوئی مہرہ بنتا ہی رہتا ہے۔ (عالمگیر ادب، ص ۸۵)

افسانہ نگار نے عوام کے ان رہنماؤں کو بازی گر کے خطاب سے نوازا ہے۔ بازی گر کھیل کھیلتے ہیں اور اپنا مقصد پورا کرتے ہیں۔ عوام کو یہ حق حاصل نہیں ہے کہ وہ اپنی مرضی کی زندگی جی سکیں۔ وہ عوام میں مذہبی جنون پیدا کرتے ہیں اور اپنے اپنے فرقوں کو اپنے قبضے میں رکھنا جانتے ہیں۔ اُن کی کوشش یہی ہوتی ہے کہ وہ آزادی کے ساتھ آپس میں میل جول پیدا نہ کریں، لیکن یہ مہرے پھر بھی اپنی اس بے بسی کے خلاف سوچتے رہتے ہیں۔ نورالحسنین لکھتے ہیں:

"آج جب ہم دونوں اس گول مرتبان میں بند تھے تو رام اوتار کہہ رہا تھا، "ہم دونوں اب روز روز کی بازی سے تنگ آگئے ہیں۔ اپنی مرضی سے نہ کسی سیڑھی پر بیٹھ سکتے ہیں اور نہ ہی آرام کر سکتے ہیں۔۔ بس جب دیکھو یہ ہم دونوں کو کبھی کسی سانپ کا نشانہ بناتے ہیں اور کبھی کسی سیڑھی سے نیچے گرا دیتے ہیں۔ کیا ایسا نہیں ہو سکتا کہ ہم دونوں اس

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گزرے گی، موت کی منزل سے ہر شاہ و گدا کو گزرنا ہے اس سے کسی کو مفر نہیں۔ اشعار دیکھئے:۔

ہاں یہ مشتِ خاک ہی تھا مالکِ ہندوستاں فتح کر دیتی تھی جس کی خون کے دریا رواں
حکم سے جس کے برستی تھیں سروں پر بجلیاں جس کی ہیبت سے لرزتے تھے جہورِ انسان
آج آغوشِ لحد میں کس قدر خاموش ہے
ہوش والا اب ہمیشہ کے لیے بیہوش ہے
موت کی ضرب سے کاری جس کا اوجی وار تھا جس کا ہر حملہ فریقِ دشمن کے لیے تلوار تھا
جس کے دم سے ہند سارا عرصہ پیکار تھا صاحبِ سیف و قلم تھا صاحبِ کردار تھا
زندگی جس کی برابر اک مسلسل جنگ تھی
جس کے دشمن کے لیے ساری خدائی تنگ تھی

☆☆☆

مترنم شاعری کا جدید لب و لہجہ: حسرت موہانی

ڈاکٹر عبدالمجاہد انصاری

تلخیص (Abstract)

(آزادی کا حصول ہمارے اسلاف کا کارنامہ تھا، اس کی بقاء اور تحفظ موجودہ نسل کی ذمے داری ہے۔ ہندوستانی جمہوریت اپنی تاریخ کے پرخطر دور سے گزر رہی ہے کیونکہ اسے ایک موذی مرض لاحق ہو گیا ہے۔ ایسے وقت میں مولانا حسرت موہانی جیسی شخصیت ہمارے لئے قابلِ تقلید نمونہ ہے۔

مولانا حسرت موہانی نے سلطنتِ برطانیہ کے خلاف اُس وقت زبان کھولی جس وقت برطانوی حکومت کا سورج کے غروب ہونے کا کبھی تصور بھی نہیں کیا جا سکتا تھا۔ حسرت نے ایسے وقت میں نہ صرف سلطنت برطانیہ کے خلاف علمِ بغاوت بلند کیا بلکہ ہندوستان میں سب سے پہلے مکمل آزادی کا مطالبہ بھی کیا۔ وہ بیک وقت ایک شاعر بھی تھے اور سیاست دان بھی۔ سیاست میں اُن کی سادگی و درویشی اور شاعری میں اُن کی بیباکی اور راست بازی مثالی تھی۔

ایک طرف مولانا حسرت موہانی کی زندگی جدوجہد و تحریک آزادی سے عبارت ہے تو دوسری طرف رسالہ اُردوئے معلیٰ اور شاعری اُن کی زندگی کا محور و مرکز ہے۔ حسرت موہانی کی زندگی ایک سلگے کی

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10.
जयशंकर प्रसाद के काव्य में राष्ट्रीय चेतना

स.प्रा. प्रकाश आनंदा लहाने
हिंदी विभाग कोहिनूर महाविद्यालय,
खुलताबाद, जिल्हा, औरंगाबाद
दुरभाष : 8007049362

प्रसाद जी की व्यापक राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक चेतना विश्वमंगल भाव से युक्त थी। उत्पीड़न के विरोध में थे। ठदठदों से क्षुब्ध थे। विषमतारहित समाज की भी कर्म, चेतना, संघर्ष एकता जैसे तत्त्व है जिनका महत्त्व राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के लिए था। हिंदुस्थान की कहानी में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था। "राष्ट्रीयता एक गहरा और मजबूत आदर्श है।" मौजीनी की माने तो शिक्षा, स्वदेश और स्वराज्य राष्ट्रीयता के तीन प्रधान स्तंभ है। जो राष्ट्र के हित के है। वही व्यक्ती का हित है। स्वदेशी, स्वराज्य, और राष्ट्रहित की भावना राष्ट्रीयता कहलाता है। किसी भी राष्ट्र के चरित्र में अधपतन के सबसे प्रबल कारणों मे से एक कारण उस राष्ट्र का विदेशी शासन के लिए विभिन्न विद्वानों चिंतकोने समयसमय पर अपना योगदान दिया है। प्रसाद जी ने भी आने युग की राष्ट्रीय भावनाओंको प्रतिबिंबित किया है।[2] प्रेम पथिक (1910) से कामायनी (1936) तक प्रसादजीके रचनाकाल के अध्ययन से हम पाते है की, उनमें राष्ट्रीय चेतना और आधुनिक भावबोध कुट कुट भरे थे।

"बात कुछ घिषी हुई है गहरी,
मधुर है स्रोत मधुर है लहरी।"

प्रसाद जी के काव्य में हमे नवीन भावबोध के साथ साथ स्वाधिनता की चेतना, सुक्ष्म कल्पना, लाक्षणिकता एवं नएं प्रकार का सौदर्य बोध मिलता है। केवल

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ہیڈ اینڈ اسوسیٹ پروفیسر شعبۂ اردو
کوہ نور کالج، خلد آباد

==========

علامہ اقبال پنجاب کے شہر سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے، ان کا خاندان کشمیری برہمنوں سے تعلق رکھتا تھا، سب سے پہلے ان کے جدامجد اسلام لائے اور پھر اسی وقت سے تقوی اور پرہیز گاری کا رنگ ان کے خاندان میں قائم ہوا۔ علامہ اقبال کی ذات اور شخصیت کے بارے میں یہ کہنا مناسب ہوگا کہ انہوں نے اور ان کے کلام نے قوم کو جگانے کا فرض انجام دیا، آپ کی شخصیت نے ملت کی صحیح سمت میں رہنمائی کی، انھوں نے علم و بصیرت سوز و گداز اور درد و کرب کی تمام قوتوں کو جمع کر کے شعر و فن کے قالب میں ڈھال کر ایک طرف ملت کو خبردار کیا کہ زمانہ نے ان کے حالات سے دامن بچا کر اس امانت کے حقوق ادا کرے جس امانت کے ساتھ ملت و عالم انسانیت کی فلاح و نجات بھی وابستہ ہے، اس مرد مومن نے پورے یقین و اعتماد کے ساتھ زمانہ کے ان تازہ خداؤں پر ایک زبردست ضرب لگائی۔

اقبال شاعر بھی تھے اور حکیم نکتہ داں بھی، ان کے یہاں سوز و گداز بھی ہے اور رندی و سرمستی بھی، نصیحتیں بھی ہیں اور دین و تمدن کی تعلیم بھی اور حسن کرشمہ سازیوں کی نقاشی بھی، ہر حالت میں ان کا تخلیقی تخیل فکر کا ہم نشین رہتا ہے، ان کی نظر حقیقت اور مجاز دونوں کو بے نقاب کرتی ہے کبھی وہ والہانہ انداز میں انسانی جذبات کی ترجمانی کرتا ہے تو کبھی اپنے علم پرور اور حکیمانہ مشوروں سے ضبط و نظم کی تعلیم سے بھی نوازتے ہیں، غرض کہ زندگی کی ہنگامہ آرائیوں کے کوئی اسرار ان کی بصیرت سے پوشیدہ نہیں۔

اسلام سے اقبال کا لگاؤ صرف فکری اور جذباتی رہا ہے،، اقبال کو خالص عقلی سطح سے سمجھنے کی کوشش کرنا سعی لاحاصل ہے، اقبال کے سوز و ساز اور درد و گداز ان کے دلوں کی تپش اور اس کی شبوں کی خلش کو سمجھنے کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ عقل کی غلامی سے آزاد ہو کر ان کے احوال و مقامات کی سیر کی جائے جو اسلامی تاریخ میں نمایاں ہیں۔

علامہ اقبال کی شاعری روحانی اور اخلاقی مقاصد کیلئے ہے وہ اپنے سامع کے دل میں جذب و قوت کی ایسی کیفیت پیدا کرنا چاہتے ہیں جس کے ذریعہ وہ فطرت پر قابو پا سکے، ان کے فن کے دو محرک خاص طور پر قابل لحاظ ہیں، ایک تو انسانی زندگی کے لامحدود امکانات کا عقیدہ اور دوسرے نفسِ انسانی کی کائنات میں فوقیت، علامہ اقبال نے اپنے مطالب کو اس سلیقے سے رنگ و آب شاعری میں سمو کر پیش کیا ہے کہ وہ دل و نظر کو اپنی طرف کھینچتے ہیں اور انسان کی ذوقی صلاحیت سے

Innovation Technologies and Library services An Scenario

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Abstract: Librarians should lead the way in technology among fellow residents and gain more time important activity time is rapidly running out for librarian the ethical issues inherent to social media. Social Media involves social relation people who have some type of relationship it encompasses Blogs, Facebook, so podcasting mash-up , YouTube , RSS Flick Folksonomy, Wikis, MySpace Twitter among may be conceptualize as social technical incorporating technologies.

Keywords: Innovation Technologies, Library services, social media

Introduction:

Librarians should lead the way in technologies among fellow residents and gain more time important activity. Helping patrons, since mission of most libraries is to offer equality information for every citizen then trendsetter in digital use and implementation technologies and services in libraries.

We focus on the technologies apply the library and not on the potential budget of said technologies i.e. Big data, RFID technology, code technology social media use in library social media.

The growing use of social media such Facebook, twitter, Google etc., by users century social media play a vital role in providing new challenges for libraries to keep the growing needs of their users.

The role of social media in libraries data can be accessed from anywhere , at any borders social media involves social relation people who have some type of relationship it encompasses Blogs, Facebook , so podcasting , mash-up conceptualized as so ciao- technical a incorporation technologies that support social media ethical concern include surveillance, friending and user exploitation .

Today libraries are using latest trends services popular & user friendly especially countries. These Trends are new also catch Indian library professionals Everybody is about lib.2.0 application.

Librarians Role on social media

Time is rapidly running out for librarian the ethical issues in hernet to social media of the information user's social mediums by third parties. They represent a space who create the parameters for what is possible MySpace where users can use html to profile features, including adding new Videos, there are limits to how much while most libraries do not have for services advertisements many library.

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Academic Smart Libraries and Internet of Things

* *Smt. Sarika Bhagwanrao Rengunthwar*

Introduction

This is the time for the library staffs to upgrade their skills to fulfill the user's needs and to satisfy themselves in serving the users. The tremendous change in the libraries can be found with application of Internet of Things (Io T). In libraries physical form of services mixed with new technological trends is definitely helpful to the libraries in rendering valuable services to the users. Physical libraries definitely gain maximum benefits with the changing technology.

Definition of Internet of Things:

Kevin Ashton, "Today's information technology is so dependent on data originated by people that our computers know more about ideas than things. To know about things-using data they gathered without any help from us-we would be able to track and count everything's, and greatly decrease waste, failure and expenditure."

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Structure of Internet of Things:

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pplication of Current and Global Trends in Library and Information Services : Special Reference to Affiliated Colleges of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University, Aurangabad.

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. Introduction

National development effort is simply *any activity* that raised real incomes. There by offering new hopes of expanded opportunities for people communities and enterprises. As both the global and national economics became more and more knowledge driven specialized knowledge has become the Indispensable as set for further economic development Local Business benefit greatly in specific ways from libraries, including access to new ideas, knowledge and information particular, relocating business, so start up business, small business of all kinds and infrastructural provision are perceived as enjoying the greatest benefits from library products and services indeed existence of libraries has been cited as a reason for a business decision to relocate to a particular community and the strategic locations of beneficial, infrastructural facilities studies also found that business information resources were significantly more valuable with expert

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Waste Management and Environment

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Introduction:

Human activities generates waste despite that, the production major source of concern as it has always been since pre historic period. As the volume uses, so also does the variety of the waste increases. In those days, environment easily absorbed the volume of waste production. This migration of people outlasting explosion that in turn led to a surge in the volume and variety in composition of waste. It was then that materials such as metals and glass began to appear in large population of people in cities and communities littering and open dumps. These dumps in tum formed breeding grounds for rats and significant risks to public health.

Developed countries passed through a period when they were developing environmentally. Important question in modem day wastes management is what exactly is a waste? Waste is the human activities which physically contains the defined as any product or material which is useless to.

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Digital transformation of academic libraries: Opportunities and Challenges.

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Introduction:

The digital age has brought transformative change to the scholarly information environment and has dramatically changed the way faculty and students use libraries. Libraries Library users have a diversity of information needs and libraries worldwide are responding to the challenges of the digital age by rethinking approaches to library facilities, services and collections.

Within the expanding digital information arena, digital literacy is a highly sought competency among librarians, as library services are now offered through a range of media, including social network sites, mobiles phones or even virtual words. With the ubiquitous availability of digital information in different media forms and the advent of search engines such as Google and bind. Digital libraries and digital transformation of heritage information have been identified as the most variable areas to be developed in an effort to strengthen the information basis of the community.

There are many external factors farcing transformative change in libraries, such as shifts in scholar communication and how research is published and disseminated, technology that allows users to access information without intermediation, user demands for access to new types of scholarly information and accelerated globalization. Learners and research have new demands due to the complexities of blended learning experiential learning, distributed learning and the concomitant need for mobile content delivery increased focus on research data management and data mining and increased options for disseminating research.

Need for digital transformation of academic Libraries:

The academic Library creates a sense of community and fosters connectedness to enable and enhance learning and discovery in all areas. The library promotes engagement through collaboration, both formal and informant, to aid learners, teachers, researchers, and scholars in achieving their academic and research goal.

The Main objectives are:

1. To meet the diver's information and programming needs of library clients through flexible, multifunctional spaces.
2. To create inspiring spaces and innovative service to cultivate creativity and inventiveness.
3. To offer specialized areas to encourage learning through experience and innovative research.
4. To provide spaces to meet diverse user needs, with a focus on inclusivity.
5. Include a range of spaces that will encourage private study and learning ("me space") small group learning and collaboration ("we space") and large group community space ("us" space).
6. To provide abundant user- friendly technology and IT resources, along with support for using personal devices, to allow for effortless access to information and virtual libraries.
7. To ensure safe, welcoming and comfortable spaces through user-focused furniture, equipment, and design.
8. To utilize access to natural light for maximum effectiveness wherever possible.

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Academic Libraries: Role and uses E- Resources

* *Sarika B. Rengunthwar*

Introduction

Today's rapid changing world highlights the influence and impact of technology in all aspects of learning life,. Higher education institutions in developed western countries believe that these developments offer rich opportunities to embed technological innovation within the learning environment, Electronic resources (e-resources) have become a sign of the modern age. It is an invaluable tool for teaching., learning and research, set hi and panda (2011) notes that the library and information landscape has transformed with the onset of the digital era and today, traditional libraries have changed their role to serve as' knowledge center' with priority on value added electronic information services. Academic institutions are focusing on services . Academic institutions are focusing on services which compliment as cutting- edge technology. Such institutions have changed whir contemporary outlook towards the functions, operations and services of the academic libraries. The traditional environment has been rapidly changing to an electronic one and the demand for internet and e-resources among academic and research communities has increased manifold over the years, However, the litera-

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साहित्य और सामाजिक न्याय : अंतर संबंध

* डॉ. सुभाष सोनाजी जिते

जाने कब तक घाव भरेंगे इस घायल मानवता के?
जाने कब तक सच्चे होंगे सपने सब कि समता के?

- नरेंद्र

साहित्य और सामाजिक न्याय दोनो का संबंध समाज से है। यह साहित्य और सामाजिक न्याय दोनो संकल्पनाये समाज से जुडी समाज पर आधारित है। अतः इन दोनो का गहरा संबध है। साहित्य समाज पर और समाज साहित्य पर अपना अपना प्रभाव डालते है। समाज से अशक्त रहकर साहित्य कभी कालजयी नही हो सकता। साहित्य हमेशा सापेक्ष होता है। इसी कारण रचनाकार समाज के प्रती अपने प्रतिबध्दता को बनाये रखते है। समाज केंद्रबिंदू मानकर साहित्यकारों ने सामाजिक आयामों का विवेचन किया है। इन आयामो में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आयाम समाज कि दृष्टी से है - सामाजिक न्याय।

सामाजिक न्याय से तात्पर्य एक ऐसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था से है जिसमे बिना किसी भेदभाव के हर व्यक्ती को समाज में समान अवसर एव सुख सुविधा उपलब्ध हो। धर्म, जाती, लिंग, रंग, जन्मस्थान, अमिरी-गरिबी, बंश आदी के आधार पर किसी को समाज मै नीचे न देखना पडे और हि इन आधारो पर समाज मै व्यक्तित्व के विकास के मार्ग मे रुकावटे आये। एक ऐसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था जहाँ न वर्ग विभाजन हो न आर्थिक शोषण हो। साहित्य शब्द मे हि सब

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Woman Empowerment in India

* *Dr. Gajanan Mudholkar*

found that while the transformation of society the family and society ed their attitude towards women. It is expected from the women that s follow them. In short the patriarchal psychology is not changed largely. is resulted into the conflicts among the family members. This conflict increase in number of deserted women the whole credit goes to changing d contradiction in old value system

desertion is also active in India. The tradition of leaving wife by the continued in the society. The wife of God Rama is the first deserted cannot say for Sita sure that before Sita any had faced the problem of were no women found deserted in Sindhu culture not and Vedic and riod. But historians never took the notice of such deserted women in problem of women were taken into account in the period of Britshers. some of the customs traditions, by the introduction of low. It was for rulers thought about the problems of women.

been sustaining in the society because people think that ideal man desert Sita than why we can't? It has also fastened the process of

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भारतातील स्त्री चळवळीसमोरील आव्हाने : एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास

* डॉ. गजानन रा. मुधाळेकर

सारांश :

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखाचा उद्देश भारतातील स्त्री चळवळ आणि त्या पुढील आव्हाने या विषयक अभ्यास करणे हा होय. स्त्रीवादी चळवळीचा उदय मानवजातीच्या इतिहासातील स्त्री जातीवरील अन्यायातून झाला आहे. स्त्रीवादाचा पुरूषी वर्चस्वाला विरोध आहे, याचा अर्थ असा नव्हे की, स्त्रीवादी पुरूषी वर्चस्व संपवून स्त्री वर्चस्व निर्माण करू पाहत आहे. या कल्पनांच्या पलीकडे जाऊन स्त्रीवाद किंवा स्त्री चळवळ ह्या प्रकारचे दोन्ही वर्चस्व झुगारून स्त्री-पुरूष समान पातळीवर आणण्याचा प्रयत्न होय. भारतातील स्त्री चळवळ म्हणजे भारतातील स्त्रियांनी त्यांच्या प्रश्नांच्या सोडवणुकीसाठी व त्यांच्या हक्कांसाठी केलेली चळवळ होय. ह्या आकलनातील बाबी आज व्यवस्थित स्पष्ट झाल्या आहेत. मुळातच भारतीय स्त्री म्हणून एक संघ गट आहे. असे मानने चुकीचे ठरते. आज भारतीय स्त्री जात, वर्ग आणि समुह अशा स्तरीकरणाच्या भिन्न-भिन्न पातळ्यांवर विभागली गेली आहे. आजच्या भारतीय स्त्री चळवळीची बैठक म्हणजे लिंगभावावर आधारित विषमतेची जाणीव आहे. 'समानता कोणासाठी ?' हा प्रश्न स्त्री चळवळीला आज तीव्रतेने भेडसावू लागला आहे. लिंग भाव, वर्ण, जात आणि स्त्री यांच्यातील संबंध प्रकर्षाने समोर आले. अनेक आंदोलनाच्या स्वरूपात पसरलेल्या भारतीय स्त्री चळवळीतील समान सूत्र हेच स्त्री समोरील आव्हान आहे. यावर प्रत्येकाने विचार करणे गरजेचे आहे असे मला वाटते.

प्रास्ताविक :

भारतातील स्त्री चळवळीचा मागोवा स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व व स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळ अशा दोन्ही टप्प्यात स्वतंत्रपणे ध्यानात घेता लागेल. वसाहत काळात कुटुंबातील स्त्रियांचे स्थान, त्यांच्या संदर्भातील दृष्ट चालीरिती, प्रथा-परंपरा त्याच बरोबर श्रमिक म्हणून असलेले प्रश्न आणि जातीव्यवस्थेतून होणारे त्यांचे शोषण हे प्रमुख मुद्दे आहेत. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात इंग्रजी शिक्षणाच्या प्रसाराने नव विचारांचे वारे वाहू लागले. पाश्चात्य विचारांच्या प्रभावातून

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ذكر المكان فى شعر صدر الاسلام

ڈاکٹر خلیل احمد

ان الشعر هو الخيط الذي لما يزل موصولاً فيما بيننا وبين الماضي، بما فيه مدن وحضارات، يشدنا الى البطولة والولاء القومي والديني، بأجواء الطقوس والأحداث الخالدة التي جرت من قبل، ولكن هذا الخيط ظل ثابتاً ومستمراً و متجدداً واثيراً، وستبقى تلك القصائد القديمة من زمن ظهور الأسلام، تتحدث بوضوح من صميم السلف الصالح، فيها من التصوير لتلك العلاقة الجدلية بين عالمين عالم الشاعر الداخلي والعالم الخارجي المحيط بالشاعر، وتظهر الجدلية بينهما من كون الانسان غير قادر على تحقيق وجوده وكيانه الا في مكان وبيئة وفي المكان والبيئة ابعاد لا تتحقق ملاحها الا بوجود الانسان ومن هنا فأن الانسان والبيئة هما مصدر الحياة(١).

لقد كان العالم طبيعيا بجباله و صحراه وماه وهواه، وكان الانسان بين الارض التي يطؤها بقدمية وبين السماء التي يرمقهما ببصره، لا ترتقي معارفه الكروية الارض او ما يحيط بارضه من افلاك وكواكب، فلا ما يراه من شمس او قمر او نجوم يظنها تغرب في ماء وطين (٢).

الأرض

تشكل الارض منطلق الرؤية عند الشاعر التي تنتهي في السماء، حيث تجري فوقها وقائع حياته، ويرى فيها عوالمه المحببة وانها أمه الرؤوم، وفيها اسراره وبيته وكيانه، وهي مكان الصراع، لأنها مكان الرسالات، وعلى ظهرها يبلغ المكلفون، وهي عند الله مكان واحد غير مجزء، ولهذا فقد أمر الناس المأمنون ان يتجهوا بصلاتهم الى نقطه واحدة عليها دلالة على وحدتهم الفكرية وارتباطهم الروحي والتئام قلوبهم.

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الخطابة فى العصر الأموى :دراسة فنية

ڈاکٹر خلیل احمد

تميزت الخطابة في عصر بني أمية بخصائص فنية ارتفعت بها الى مستوى مكنها من مزاحمة الشعر في مجالس الخلفاء والاة، تعبيراً عن الولاء، أو طلباً للرفد، أو عرضاً لشكاية أو مظلمة، أو مدحاً أو تعزية وتهنئة ، بل وأصبحت أداة اعلامية مكنتهم من التعبير عن العقائد السياسية والحركات الدينية، وعنصراً فاعلاً ومتميزا في سوح المعارك(1).

هذه الخصائص تمثلت بكون الخطبة ذات موضوع محدد، قد هيأ له الخطيب. في أكثر الخطب(2). مقدمة لتكون مدخلاً الى عرضه الأساس، حيث يعرض موضوعه بأسلوب ينم عن عقلية استوعبت ترتيب الأفكار، وحسن التقسيم، واعتماد الحجج المنطقية، ثم انهاء الخطبة نهاية تعبر عن نفسية الخطيب، كما وجدنا في الخطب عناصر جمالية مثل التشبية والكناية والاستعارة والعديد من المحسنات المعنوية واللفظية.

وللوقوف على الجوانب الفنية في خطب هذا العصر، يستحسن تناول البناء الفني. يقصد بالبناء الفني دراسة الهيكل (الشكل)الخارجي للخطبة و يتضمن دراسة المقدمة والاستهلال والعرض والخاتمة.

أ. المقدمة :

وهي الكلمات الأولى التي يتفوه بها الخطيب، طارقاً بها أذن السامع تهيؤاً لاستقبال ما يأتي بعدها. والتقديم نهج الاسلامي نشأ مع تطور الخطابة العربية في صدر الاسلام ؛ لذا نجد خطب هذا العصر تفتتح بالبسملة والحمد والثناء والصلاة على النبي، جرياً على السنة النبوية بافتتاح الخطب بذكر الله والصلاة على نبيه لما روي عن المصطفى ﷺ : (كل أمر ذي بال لا يفتح بذكر الله فهو أقطع)(3).

ومن خلال استقراء النصوص المتوفرة بين أيدينا، يتبين أن هناك أنواعاً متعددة من الافتتاحيات أو

• صدر شعبہ عربی کوہ نور کالج اورنگ آباد

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Issues in Translating Marathi Texts Into English : A Critical Analysis

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Abstract:

Translation is a process of encoding the information from one language and decoding it in another language using the rules of target language. Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language which has more than 42 identified dialects. Translation is rendering of source language (SL) text into target language (TL). Translation is both linguistic and social activity.

Good knowledge of source language as well as target language is main requirement for translating any text from one language into another. Literary translation is a complex phenomenon. It is not a word to word translation. Translation of texts from one language into another is a different experiment. Marathi literature has a very glorious past. Marathi texts have their special identity in a multi-lingual country like India. Translation of Marathi texts into English is a challenging work. Language is the product of society. Any language in the world originates according to the need of that particular society. Therefore, social rituals, traditions, economic conditions, cultural practices, linguistic groups etc. affect the development of the language. All languages do not get equal socio-cultural and linguistic background. As a result, 'translation' does not remain merely linguistic activity, but it gives exposure to study the socio-cultural, political and historical background of the language. Taking into account socio-cultural and linguistic differences between languages, translator has to face problems while translating SL text into TL text. The present research paper is an attempt to focus on problems that arise while translating Marathi texts into English. The present research paper is an attempt to highlight the challenges and issues one faces while translating Marathi texts into English language and also suggest few simple tricks regarding the translation.

Introduction:

Languages play a crucial role in our day to day communication as it is one of the most prominent medium of verbal as well as written communication. We use languages as per the need and situation. As far as translation is concerned, it is required when the information is to be communicated among the people who know or speak different languages. Translation is a process of encoding the information from one language and decoding it in another language using the rules of target language. Marathi is the most widely spoken and understood language in the Maharashtra and adjoining states like Goa , Karnataka , Andhra Pradesh , Telangana state and Gujarat. Millions of people in the country regard it as their mother tongue and it is actively used by most of the Indians in their daily lives at work and homes. Outside the country, large Marathi speaking communities are found. Marathi is an Indo- Aryan language having more than 42 identified dialects. Marathi language belongs to the southern branch of the Indo-Aryan group of languages. It is mainly spoken by the people of Maharashtra in western India and is the official language of the state, since 1966. During prehistoric times, Marathi was also called Maharashtri, Marhatti, Mahratti, etc.

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عصمت چغتائی کے افسانوں کا تجزیہ تانیثیت کے حوالے سے

عبدالجاہد انصاری
اسسٹنٹ پروفیسر، شعبۂ اردو کوہ نور کالج خلد آباد۔ ضلع اورنگ آباد (مہاراشٹر)

'تانیثیت' عربی لفظ ہے جس کے معنی حقوقِ نسواں ہے۔ مغرب میں آزادیِ نسواں کے لیے لفظ 'Feminism' استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ اور 'حقوق نسواں آزادی نسواں کے بنیادی نظریات میں سیاسی، سماجی، معاشی، معاشرتی، تعلیمی، اخلاقی اور تہذیبی طور پر عورتوں اور مردوں کے لیے مساویانہ حقوق کے ہیں۔ بنیادی طور پر دیکھا جائے تو تانیثیت کا مطلب ہے دنیا کو عورت کی آنکھ سے دیکھنا۔ عورت زندگی اور اس کے متعلقات کو کس نظر سے دیکھتی ہے۔ اس کے نزدیک خیر اور شر کے پیمانے کون سے ہیں۔ وہ کائنات کا مفہوم کیا سمجھتی ہے۔ اس کے نزدیک کامیابیاں اور ناکامیاں کیا ہیں۔ مگر بدقسمتی سے ہمارے ہاں بہت کم تانیثی مباحث کو اس حیثیت میں دیکھا گیا ہے۔

اردو افسانے میں تانیثیت کا آغاز ۱۹۳۲ میں انگارے کی اشاعت سے ہوتا ہے۔ ان افسانوں میں سماجی معاشی، جنسی مسائل کے علاوہ عورتوں پر ہونے والے ظلم و جبر کے خلاف آواز اٹھائی گئی۔ انگارے کی اشاعت نے تانیثی تحریک کو مقبولِ عام کرنے میں ایک اہم رول ادا کیا ہے۔ رشید جہاں وہ پہلی افسانہ نگار خاتون ہیں جنہوں ایسے زمانے میں جہاں عورتوں کو بولنے کی آزادی نہ تھی انھوں نے حق نسواں جیسے نہایت نازک مسئلے پر افسانے لکھے۔ رشید جہاں کے علاوہ اس زمانے میں تانیثیت پر لکھنے والے اسے موضوع بحث بنانے والوں میں عصمت چغتائی، سعادت حسن منٹو، راجندر سنگھ بیدی، کرشن چندر، خدیجہ مستور، قرۃ العین حیدر، وغیرہ کے نام قابلِ ذکر ہیں۔ ان افسانہ نگاروں کی وجہ سے اردو ادب میں ایک نئے باب کا آغاز ہوا۔

عصمت چغتائی اردو افسانہ نگاری میں کسی تعارف کے محتاج نہیں ہے۔ تیکھے اور بے جھجک پن کو خاص دخل ہے۔ فنکار سماج سے ہی اپنا خمیر اٹھاتا ہے اگر سماج میں برائیاں شامل ہیں تو فنکار ان برائیوں کو پیش کرنا اپنا مقصد حیات سمجھتا ہے۔ سماج میں ہونے والی اچھائیوں اور برائیوں کو اپنی تخلیقات کا موضوع بناتا ہے۔ خواتین ترقی پسند افسانہ نگاروں میں عصمت چغتائی کا نام اہم ہے عصمت چغتائی کے فن میں متوسط طبقے کی مسلمان خواتین کی زندگی کے ہر پہلو کی محرومیوں کا بڑا موثر ذکر ملتا ہے۔ انھوں نے فرسودہ رسم و رواج اور اخلاقی اقدار کی کھل کر مخالفت کی اور اپنی تخلیقات میں عورتوں کے مسائل کو خصوصیت کے ساتھ بیان کیا۔ جس وقت عصمت نے لکھنے کا آغاز کیا اس زمانے میں شریف گھرانوں کی لڑکیاں، عورتیں پردے میں رہا کرتی تھیں، انہوں نے اپنے افسانوں میں جو ماحول، منظر کشی کی ہے وہ گھر، خاندان کا ماحول تھا جس میں مشترک خاندان، گھریلو مجبتیں، بچے، عداوتوں کی تصویر کشی ہے۔

عصمت کی ادبی زندگی کا آغاز جنوری 1938ء سے ہوتا ہے۔ ان کا پہلا افسانہ 1938 "فسادی" ماہنامہ عالمگیر دہلی سے شائع ہوا پہلا افسانوی مجموعہ "کلیاں" 1941ء میں لاہور سے شائع ہوا۔ دوسرا افسانوی مجموعہ "چوٹیں" 1942ء میں دہلی سے شائع ہوا۔ تیسرا مجموعہ "ایک بات" 1942ء میں اور چوتھا افسانوی مجموعہ "دو ہاتھ" 1952ء میں بمبئی سے شائع ہوا۔ پانچواں مجموعہ "چھوئی موئی" چھٹا مجموعہ "بدن کی خوشبو" 1997 گھریلو واقعات، تانیثی مسائل عصمت کی افسانہ نگاری کا وصف ہے عصمت گھر کی چار دیواری کے واقعات کو افسانوی شکل میں ڈھالنے کا ہنر رکھتی ہیں۔ عصمت عورتوں کے جذبات، احساسات خیالات کی عکاسی کرتی ہیں۔

عصمت نے خواتین کی نفسیات کا باریک بینی سے مطالعہ کیا تھا اسی لیے ان کی قلم سے جو افسانے نکلے وہ ادب میں اہم مقام رکھتے ہیں ان کے افسانے خواتین کے مسائل، پریشانیاں، دکھ درد کا نوحہ ہیں۔ عصمت کے افسانوں، حقوق نسواں کی بلند آواز ملتی ہے جہاں عورت کی زندگی اور اس کے جنسی مسائل کو عورت کی نگاہ سے دیکھنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے ہندوستانی عورت کی لطائف، نفسیاتی کشمکش کا اظہار جیسے عصمت کے افسانوں کے اہم موضوعات ہیں۔ یہی

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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Views on Indo-Pak Partition and Social Concern

** Dr.Sunil Pimple ** Prof. Madhukar Laxman Hiwale*

Introduction

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar believed that a strong and united nation bound by a common destiny is better than a large but incoherent one. What social realities in the pre-independence India convinced him in favour of creation of Pakistan? In his book "Pakistan, or, The Partition of India", he highlights three issues:

Continuous rivalry between Hindus and Muslims

During the Muslim rule, Muslim population felt to be the master of Hindus. The British occupation brought them down to the same level as Hindus. And the talk of British leaving the country made them aware of the possibility of becoming subjects of the Hindus. This perceived humiliation and fear of losing the Islamic identity created emotional insecurity in Muslims. On the other hand, Hindus too, had apprehensions about falling back to the days of Islamic dominance.

"The other feature is the "preparations" which the Muslims and Hindus are making against each other without abatement. It is like a race in armaments between two hostile nations. If the Hindus have the Benares University, the Musalmans must have the Aligarh University. If the Hindus start Shudhi movement, the Muslims must launch the Tablig movement. If the Hindus start Sangathan, the Muslims must meet it by Tanjim.

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Covid-19

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Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19.

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting many countries globally.

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, dry cough, and tiredness. Other symptoms that are less common and may affect some patients include aches and pains, nasal congestion, headache, conjunctivitis, sore throat, loss of taste or smell or a rash on skin or discoloration of fingers or toes. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but only have very mild symptoms.

Due to the continuous hammering of Covid-19-related news in the past few months, the society at large has been engulfed in unprecedented fear & apprehension. The virus may vanish (hopefully) sooner or later, but the impact of the distrust that has been created shall loom large over social relationships. Nowadays people are behaving like strangers with their neighbours.

The COVID-19 pandemic has infected approximately 7 million people and the death toll has surpassed 2 lakh people across the world. India too has borne the brunt with cases increasing each day. The first ca 19 in India was reported on Jan and as of June 7, 2020, confirm at 2.4 lakhs with more than 150 past one week in the country. the pandemic is visible acros globally, but its impact on margin women and children has been imm This crisis is going to affect eco before leading to massive psycho as well.

Women are at greater risk perspective. Homes which were along with families living in poor conditions have added on to the like gender-based violence and c of security, money and he unplanned lockdown extensions made it more difficult for them such concerns. Resource limitati has brought in a situation whe to neglect their own requir prioritizing life and budgets o family and issues like menstrual health and her nutrition do not fe of priority.

Focus has mostly bee treatment and prevention of C people and communities are various social problems as well the current lifestyles and fear across nations. Conditions hav affected the other half of the pop and particularly in India where a has brought millions below th struggling for basic needs like f which then leads to unequal sh responsibilities, to violenc vulnerable members of the hou

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Alienation and Identity Crisis in Khaled Hosseini's Novel *And the Mountains Echoed*

* *Shaikh Laikh Shaikh Mahemood*

Introduction:

'Identity' and 'Identity crisis' have in popular usage become terms which alternately circumscribe something so large and so seemingly self-evident that a definition has become impossible. The term 'identity crisis' was first used in the Mt. Zion Veterans' Rehabilitation Clinic during the Second World War to refer patients who had neither been "Shell Shocked" nor become malingerers, but had through the exigencies lost a sense of personal sameness and historical continuity. William James describes it as a man's character which is "discernible in the mental or moral attitude in which .....he felt himself deeply and intensely active and alive."

Stuart Hall in his *Who Needs Identity* mentions that the thought of a self-sustaining original, integral, and unified identity has been questioned for several decades during the twentieth century. Identity is the central element in interpersonal competence and development of a personality. It defines the role of an individual in a society. A person in his search for identity and self-realization goes through a series of existential encounters with society and in the end achieves insightful wisdom and learns about the world and it's evil.

A man's life is a never-ending search for identity and self-realization.Diaspora writing occupies a significant position between cultures and countries. It defines positions as it

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Crisis of Cultural Identity in Khaled Hosseini's Novel The Kite Runner

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Introduction

The Kite Runner' (2004) tells the story of Amir who befriends Hassan, the son of his father's Hazara servant. Hosseini points on the violent and horrifying activities of the Taliban rule and therefore the barbarities that are responsible for women, children and therefore the members of Hazara clan. It's a intense and appealing story that recalls us how long the people of Afghanistan have resisted and are still suffering to win the forces of violence. Khaled Hosseini has also illustrated the identity crisis in the novel *The Kite Runner* the social and ethnic divides of Hazaras and Pashtun are discussed. Amir talks of Ali and Hassan's "Hazara Mongoloid features" (Hosseini.09). As witnessed in 'The Kite Runner', Hassan is publicly attacked due to his ethnicity. Throughout the novel Hassan is belittled by Pashtuns because he's Hazara. Many identity crises are discussed within the novel, Amir's struggle to form his own identity in US, Baba's psychological state for imposing his Afghan identity in America, and lots of more. Hosseini himself is an immigrant Afghan writer, living within the USA.

The migration of Afghani people to another country creates a collectivity feel in them. The migration and shifting from own country to another country creates to trauma. The migration in Afghanistan is seen in two-pleat, in first, internal migration and secondly, external migration. Generally, the migration due to violence and political instability interrogates the identity, culture, and their descent. In particular, due to dislocation a person or a society experiences identity crisis and endures in relation to their crooked culture. In *The Kite Runner*, Hosseini introduces a different account of Afghanistan. The important characters, Amir and Hassan are the representative Afghan culture and their dignity over their indigenous identities. The consciousness of culture and identity is expanded when an individual stays amongst other communities. For example, when Amir travels to America, he attempts to preserve his original identity.

Hassan had mongoloid features due to that he was called flat-nosed. He was the descendant of the Mongols, and seems like a little Chinese. He is considered as one of the heroes of the novel, silent but speaks a lot. He looks like a representative of represents thousands innocent and young people who has a desire to live, to have just those experiences of going to school, shopping in the market place, going up on trees and flying kites. Hassan's mother left him after giving him birth. Hassan is a very good natured boy but his identity has been in crisis when he encounters with the people's gossip related with his leaving mother. Hassan's mother destroyed the family honor and reputation.

Hassan's most important characteristic is his quality to search a falling kite without looking at the sky. He never looks, because he understands the things as he understands life. Hassan cries out loud when Amir wins the kite tournament.

Amir agha won the tournament and I ran this kite for him. I ran it fairly. This is his kite (63).

He knows the ways of life and assured the role of his life. He is undoubtedly honest and realistic. He always tells the truth and he thinks others do the same. The loyalty of Hassan towards Amir is most obvious, even sometimes makes Hassan lie. He defends Amir not to be guilty of any illegal act which Amir did. Beaten by the cane and shaken by the dreams of this young hero whose kite-running has given shown him the ever forgetting incident of life. The time when every young child experiences the colorful life, make the enjoyment. But the lives of Hassan and Amir have been shattered by the event of ethnic discrimination. They both face the identity crisis and their mental situation was disturbed. Amir reads the book about the Hazaras, their oppression and the massacre in one of the history book. He says:

It said the Hazaras had tried to rise against the Pashtuns in the nineteenth century, but the Pashtuns had "quelled them with unspeakable violence" The book said that my people [...]

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A Study of A Theory and Practice in French-English Translation

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Abstract:

This paper aims at providing an analysis of a theory and practice in French-English translation. The process of translation is complicated one and one which happens on many levels at once. To the uninitiated, however, it often seems fairly simple: the translator merely takes what is written in language. There are many ways of looking at translation, probably as many ways as there are translators, but one thing is clear that translation is a process of making decisions. The paper outlines some of the decisions the translators face from a linguistic point of view. The linguistic aspects in translation are organized in a hierarchical manner from macro level to micro level. It examine some linguistic theories which discusses on translation. Gideon Toury (1980), noting that language and linguistic systems are different from each other not only in terms of structure, but also in terms of traditions, norms of usage and textual expectations, posits a continuum with total acceptability in the target culture at one extreme and total adequacy to the source text at the other.

Keywords: the translator, linguistic aspects, theory and practice.

Translation is an incredibly broad notion which can be understood in many different ways. For example, one may talk of translation as a process or product, and identity such sub-types as a literary translation, technical translation, subtitling and machine translation. Moreover, while more typically it just refers to the transfer of written text, the term sometimes also includes intercepting.

Translation as a concept in language is about meaning. It refers to a word, speech, written text *etc* that has been put into one language from another. Translation is broadly defined as the act of conveying meaning from one language to another. Rees (1974) sees translation as the rendering of something written in one language into another which does not misinterpret the meaning or sacrifice the feeling of the original. This viewpoint is strengthened by that of Araki (1964) who stated that translation had to do with the conversion of verbal and written expression from one language into another-equivalent in meaning, tone, and idiomatic level and so forth. Vallejo makes the definition simple and concrete when he states that translation is the finding of appropriate ways of preserving meaning, while using the appropriate forms of each language.

Translation is one of the simple and effective ways to understand another language easily. In order to understand the message from another text accurately, a translator should have knowledge of both source and target language. Therefore, a deep understanding of translation will help in doing a good translation text. For instance, the translator translates not only the scientific, the technology books but also literary work. Those translation of technology, scientific and literary books prove that translation is growing. It is not easy to translate whether scientific or literary.

This paper examines the theory and practices of translation from a variety of French and English linguistic and cultural angles, including semantics, equivalence, functional linguistics, corpus and cognitive linguistics, text and discourse analysis, gender studies and post-colonialism.

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Health and Nutrition New Age Women's

* *Dr. Manisha Pandurang Wanjari*

Introduction

g women in their 20's, who are usually working for long hours, sometimes erratic shifts, often have to meet tight deadlines and face considerable stress. And to top factors like eating out frequently, consuming junk food or hardly eating anything lack of exercise leads to poor health. This takes a toll on their physical as well as l health. "In her 20's, a woman needs extra calcium to build bones, especially if physically active. She should also include soy, believed to protect against Cancer eart disease, in her diet. Studies show that the bone mass index peaks in early ood and then declines. This calls for the importance of calcium. Since the muscles ore active, there is a need for higher calories and protein along with vitamins. adequate fluid intake is necessary to balance the acid-base balance in the body." n have special nutritional needs throughout life.

n in Modern Period:

tus of women in modern India is a sort of a paradox. If on one hand she is at the f ladder of success, on the other hand she is mutely suffering the violence afflicted by her own family members. As compare to with past women in modern times chieved a lot but in reality they have to still travel a long way. Their path is full of

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Women Empowerment Role Of Health & Nutrition

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Abstract:

A model for human capital is postulated in which the primary input variables are the ...ducation of men, the education of women, health, training and a mother's human capital. ...utritional status and the empowerment of women have massive implications on the physical ...d mental development of their children. We explore the role of nutrition of women and ...ildren in the household and further posit the importance of the mother's human capital. ...creases in women's human capital positively affect the efficiency of management and the ...ion of other inputs for household production, especially for staples, vegetables and ...ultry. Due to the amplifying and intergenerational benefits of women's human capital, we ...d that investments in women's capital have greater positive benefits and implications for ...ng-term food security and economic development than traditional academic models credit.

Keywords: nutrition, food insecurity, poverty, women's empowerment.

Introduction:

Good nutrition is not only a concern for the health and development of an individual ...t also has major implications for the health and productivity for an entire country. "Good ...trition starts in the household, but the benefits ripple outward", "The health and productivity ...ins from ending malnutrition can elevate an entire country's economic growth and human ...velopment. While malnutrition can negatively impact an individual at any stage, it is during ...egnancy and the first two years of a child's development that malnutrition can cause permanent ...ge to the growth, cognitive capacity, and the immune system of the child. Thus, the ...trition of women prior to pregnancy, during pregnancy, and while breast feeding significantly ...pacts the human capital potential of their children. Physical and mental development stunting, ...s well as the increased likelihood of prenatal diseases, are highly associated with mothers ...ho were malnourished prior to and during pregnancy. For a child, the first 1,000 days of life, ...eginning at conception, are the most vital for development. It is during this time frame that ...reversible damage can be caused by malnutrition. Economists have long recognized that ...uman capital was an important input for economic development but stayed away from explicitly ...nalyzing the effects of investments in human capital. This analysis was avoided for many ...easons, among them that it was associated with cultural, moral and philosophical stigmas. For ...many, it was offensive to consider man as a form of capital, because it reminisced on the ugly ...past of treating man as property: i.e., slavery. Despite these social limitations, it was clear that ...human capital was a vital input for economic development and that different levels of investment ...in h... ...of economic return. But the analysis of

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A Reality In Women Without World

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Abstract:

Men and women are partners in building up life. And just like men are responsible of the society, women also are equally responsible of the society they live in. So, outside the framework of the specifically motherhood and fatherhood characteristics where they perform absolutely different functions, men and women have vast areas to conquer, building life shoulder to shoulder as human beings, equal in humanity. The role of a woman as a human being remains her most essential role in life.

Gradually a girl was indoctrinated to feel inferior, not only physically but psychologically, intellectually, and mentally. Having lost all rights she lost power and with that the right to make decisions considered a commodity she could now be exchanged (e.g. by marriage), kept or rejected at will, and got rid of when not required, either by abandoning or later or even murder. First it was a girl or two killed on the sly, then man become bolder and bolder till female infanticide must have become the accepted norm.It is a matter of grave concern that today in India we are discussing a thing like female feticide It speaks of a whole system gone corrupt, a whole society involved in conspiracy against women, against destruction of half the population of society, at the hands of monstrous practices becoming more and more rampant in a society fast losing its secular, social, and humanistic fabric. In today's materialistic world a woman is fast being relegated to the rank of a commodity and marriage has become more of a business alliance than a sacred bond between two people.

Keywords: feticide, abortion, infanticide, sex ratio

Meaning of Female Feticide: - A shloka of Atharvaveda says "The birth of a girl, grant it elsewhere here, grant a son".Female feticide is a process of aborting perfectly healthy female fetuses. It involves planned pre-natal sex determination and a subsequent abortion if the sex of the fetus is female. Female feticide in India is the act of killing a female fetus outside of the legal channels of abortion. It occurs in India for assumed cultural reasons that span centuries.

Origin: - Female feticide has been linked to the arrival, in the early 1990s, of affordable ultrasound technology and its widespread adoption in India. Obstetric ultrasonography, either transvaginal or trans abdominally, checks for various markers of fetal sex. It can be performed at or after week 12 of pregnancy. At this point, 34 of fatal sexes can be correctly determined, according to a 2011 study. Accuracy for males is approximately 50% and for females almost 100%. When performed after week 13 of pregnancy, ultrasoography gives an accurate result in almost 100% of cases.

The frequency of female feticide in India is assumed to be an estimation derived from its high birth sex ratio that is the ratio of boys to girls at birth. The natural ratio is assumed to be between 103 to 107, and any number above it is considered as suggestive of female-feticide.

The child sex ratio is within the normal natural range in all eastern and southern states of India. But significantly higher in certain western and particularly northwestern states such as Punjab, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir (118, 120 and 116, as of 2011, respectively). The western states of Maharashtra and Rajasthan 2011 census found a child sex ratio of 113. Gujarat at 112 and Uttar Pradesh at 111.

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Study on the incidence of insect pest on some selected agriculture crops grown in Karanja (Ghadge), Tahsil of Wardha district of Maharashtra, India

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Abstract

Field survey was conducted at some selected farm of Karanja (Ghadge) region where some selected crops viz Cotton, soybean, Castor, Gram, Wheat, Maize, and Bean crops (Lablab and Cowpeas) were grown during Kharif and Rabi season in order to study the incidences of insect pests on these crops. The observation of field study revealed incidence of total 20 insect pests belongs to 4 orders and 12 families. Out of 20 insects, 16 insects were recorded as a pest and 4 insects were recorded as predatory insects. Maximum 9 insects were recorded from order Lepidoptera with maximum 4 insects from family Erebidae. More number of insects were recorded on castor and on bean crop (Lablab beans). The incidence of Red cotton bug *Dysdercus cingulatus* was found to be the most common insect pest on most of the crop.

Keywords: Kharif, rabi, insect-pests, crop.

Introduction

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture and its allied activities act as an important source of livelihood for 80% population of rural India. According to 2011 Agricultural Census of India about 61.5% of the 1300 million Indian populations are rural and dependent on agriculture. Every year agriculture field is facing a very serious problem of insect pests. The insect's pests are damaging various agriculture crops and causing great loses. In India wheat is attacked by

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Synthesis of 3-Cinnamoyl-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-2H-pyran-2-one Ligand & Characterise their Cu(II), Ni(II), Co(II), Mn(II)& Fe(III) Metal Complexes.

ABSTRACT

Five coordination compounds of Cu(II), Ni(II), Co(II), Mn(II)& Fe(III) with bidentate ligand derived from 3-acetyl-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione (dehydroacetic acid) & Cinnamaldehyde, were synthesized & characterized by elemental analysis, XRD analysis, magnetic susceptibility, UV-visible, IR, ^{1}H-NMRspectroscopy, Mass & antimicrobial activity. From the analytical & spectral data, the stoichiometry of these coordination compounds was found to be 1:2 (metal: ligand). The physic-chemical data propose a distorted octahedral and octahedral geometry for the Cu(II) and all the other complexes respectively. The synthesized ligand and its coordination compounds were evaluated for their *in vitro* antimicrobial activity against Gram-negative (*Shigella boydii. Escherichia Coli*) and Gram-positive (*Bacillus Cereus. Bacillus Megaterium*) bacterial strains and against *Saccharomyces Cerevisiae*, *Penicillium notatam* and *Aspergillus Oryzae* antifungal strains. It is observed that some of the coordination compounds are antimicrobial active & show higher potency than the sole ligand. Complex formation changes significantly the antibacterial as well as antifungal / bioactive behaviour of the sole ligands.

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In *Vitro* Antiurolithiatic activity of Hajarul Yahood Bhasm And Hajarul Yahood Pishti

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ABSTRACT: Urolithiasis, kidney stone Formation, is a complex process that results from series of several physiochemical event including super-saturation, nucleation, growth, aggregation retention within the kidney. A study undertaken to evaluate *in vitro* antiurolithiatic activity of some ayurvedic medicine Hajarul Yahood Bhasm (known as sange yahood ber patthar) and Pishti, powder is used. The *In-vitro* activity was determined by inhibition of calcium (Titrimetric analysis). A Medicine Ashmarina, Drotin was used as a drug for comparison. Homogenous precipitation method was used to prepare artificial stone such as calcium oxalate, calcium phosphate and semi-permeable membrane of eggs was used to dissolution bags. Dissolution model where incubated in (37°c) for 2 hours and after that the entire content in dissolution bag was titrated against KmNo4. The Ayurvedic Medicine has greater capability to dissolve calcium oxalate while Ashmarina and Drotin show less dissolution of calcium oxalate. Therefore, present investigation will supportive to the scientific documentation related *In- vitro* studies. Lastly we conclude that the ayurvedic medicine Hajarul Yahood Pishti and Hajarul Yahood Bhasm and Ashmarina play a significant role *In-vitro* anti-urolithiatic activity.

KEYWORDS: Hajarul Yahood Bhasm, Hajarul Yahood pishti, Calcium Oxalate, Ashmarina, Drotin Tab

I. INTRODUCTION

A kidney stone is a solid piece of material that forms from crystallization of excreted substance in the urine. Lithiasis is the condition marked by formation of calculi, which is formed by deposition of various calcium and phosphorus salts and anti-lithiasis is prevention of the formation of urinary calculi. The stone may remain in the kidney or break loose and travel down the urinary tract. A small stone may pass all of the way out of the body, but a larger stone can be stuck in ureter, the bladder, or the urethra. This may block the flow of urine and cause great pain. Urolithiasis is the presence of calculi in urinary track. The male to female incidence ratio is 4:1. Kidney stone may contain various combinations of chemicals. The most common type of stone contain calcium in combination in either oxalate or phosphate, this chemical are part of person normal diet and make up important part of the body such as bone muscle. A less common type of stone is called a struvite or infection stone a bit less common stone is the uric acid stone. Urolithiasis is the most common disease of the urinary tract and it is affecting the human beings since the earliest days. The recognition of different types of urinary calculi also resulted in more varieties of medical treatment. Still recurrence rates continue to be high with one of every two patients having another stone within 5 years. So, there is a need to develop new drugs to prevent the recurrence of kidney stones (Anti-urolithiasis medicine). In regard to this, the present study planned *In-vitro* anti-urolithiatic activity using Ayurvedic Medicine Hajarul Yahood Bhasm and Hajarul Yahood Pishti.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials: Eggs, ***Hajrul Yahood Pishti***, Hajarool Yahood Bhasm, Ashmarina tablet (Bhardwaj), Drotin Tablet (Walter Bushnell), All Ayurvedic medicines were purchased from local market.
Chemicals: Calcium Chloride dihydrate (AR), Sodium Oxalate, Sulphuric Acid, Calcium Oxalate, Disodium Hydrogen Phosphate, Calcium Phosphate, Ammonia solution and Distilled Water (DW), TRIS Buffer, $KmNO_4$
Sanskrit name / Indian name: - Hajrul yahood Bhasma and Pishti
English name: Lime silicate Calx
Description: Hazrul Yahood Pishti is a grey color round stone with Ber (Indian plum) like appearance *Hazrul Yahood pishti* provides nourishment to kidney cells and support their normal functioning, its properties are virya is *sheeta*, *prabhava* is *diuretic* and *lithontripitic*, *dosha karma* is *kapha* and *pitta*. *HazroolYahood Pishti* to be affected in some organs like kidney, urinary bladder and skin. Hajarul Yahood Bhasma has lithonetriptic and Diuretic action in the body, which help dissolving and pushing kidney stone along the course of ureter.

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Algae as a source of food

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Abstract
Algae a photosynthetic life form of an earth contains variety of nutrients. The use of algae as food is a old and widespread practice. In addition to their nutritional value algae are being marketed as functional foods that benefit health. World's problem of malnutrition can be solved by cultivation and utilization of edible algae. This review in brief gives an idea about role of algae as a human food.

Keywords: algae, food and malnutrition

Introduction

Algae comprises a large and heterogenous assemblage autotrophs. They occur in variety of habitats fresh water, marine water, on wet rocks, on or in soil, on snow, on tree trunk and house dust also. Majority of algae are aquatic. The use of algae as food is a very old and widespread practice. Algae contains protein, lipid, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals (Jadhav 2019) [3]. Algae are cultivated and used in nutrition worldwide. Algae have been used as a human food since ancient times particularly in the region bounded by China, Korean Peninsula and Japan. According to legend, Hung Ge, an alchemist, physician and Taoist theoretician of Eastern Jin Dynasty (317-420 AD) used *Nostoc commune* as staple food during period of famine. Several parts of Asia are well known for consuming algae directly and some indigenous people in Africa, South America and Mexico consume small quantities of naturally occurring algae mostly because of vitamin and nutrients they provide. In addition to their nutritional value, algae increasingly are being marketed as functional foods that benefit health beyond the role of basic nutrition (Hafling *et al.* 2012) [2]. Since algae are autotrophs, they use carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and convert it to organic matter and release oxygen as it grows. The more the amount of carbon dioxide, the more is its productivity. The first commercial large scale micro algal cultivation started in the early 1960, in Japan, with cultures of *Chlorella* (Richmond 2008) [5].

Edible Algae

Algae contains high value nutritional compounds such as protein, lipids, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals and antioxidant. Algae also have high fiber content (Plaza et.al.2008) [4]. For the last couple of decades, nutritionist and food scientists have given much more attention on nutritional evaluation of edible algae. Commercial large scale culturing of microalgal species *Chlorella* started in 1960s followed by *Spirulina* in the 1970. Traditionally *Chlorella* and *Spirulina* are directly sold as dietary supplements, without any kind of processing except drying. *Spirulina* production is concentrated in Asia and the USA, *Chlorella* mostly in Asia. Besides the sale of whole dried algae know a days also specific high value components from algae are being produced. *Spirulina* has the highest protein about 65%. It is very rich source of β-carotene, thiamine, riboflavin and vitamin B_{12}. Pharmaceutical Preparation from *spirulina* are recommended as protein supplement. Protein is important in human nutrition and the lack of protein is one of the factor in malnutrition.

Chlorella is composed of 45% protein, 20 % fats, 20% carbohyderates, 10 % vitamins and minerals and 5% fiber (Belasco 1990)[1]. The colonies of *Nostoc* are boiled and used as food in Brazil. *Nostoc* is a common dietary supplements for the indigenous populations of Thailand, Peru, China, Ecuador, Fiji, Java, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia and Siberia. *Nostoc commune* has high amount of fiber with moderate protein and is considered as a new dietary fiber source. *Spirogyra* and *Oedogonium* are valuable genera, they are dried and made into soup.

The genus *Lemanea* is comprised of fresh water red algae which occur shallow rivers or streams and canal of cold environment. Algae *Lemanea manipurensis* is eaten as food by meiti community of Manipur state of India. *Spirogyra* is also used as food by meiti community. *Porphyra vietnamensis* is used as a food by nishpa community of Arunachal Pradesh state of India. It is well known that algae content the proteins needed for life. Because of their value as a possible food source algae in particular have been well studied.

Conclusion

The search for sources of food is as old as man. Algae are rich source of protein, lipid, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, antioxidants and fiber. Problem of malnutrition can be solved by cultivation of edible algae. Use of edible algae is significant to combat hunger and malnutrition and helps to achieve sustainable development.

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Electric Vehicle- Today's Need to Reduce Carbon Emission

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Introduction

Humans are increasingly influencing the climate and the earth's temperature by burning fossil fuels through transportation and other purposes, cutting down forests and farming livestock such activities have been the main driver of climate change. Transportation is one of the remarkable reason for carbon emission into the atmosphere, increasing the greenhouse effect and global warming. If such green house gases once emitted in the atmosphere, it tends to stay there for a very long time. No doubt a portion of the carbon dioxide released through human activities is taken up by plants, and some is absorbed directly into the ocean, but roughtly 50% of all carbon dioxide emitted by human activities today stays in the atmosphere and capable to remain there for hundreds of year and influencing the climate globally resulting global warming. To combat this situation its today's need to apply some eco-friendly strategies and sustainable development by reducing GHG emission.

Present scenario

There are many good strategies to promote sustainable development and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other combustion emissions. The air quality in many urban environments is causing many premature deaths because of asthma, cardiovascular disease, chronic pulmonary disease, lung cancer, and dementia associated with combustion emissions. Better air quality in urban environments is one of the reasons for countries to work together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. There are many potential benefits associated with limiting climate change. As the effect of carbon emission, the average global temperature made new record highs in 2014, 2015, and 2016. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to electric vehicles and electricity generation using renewable energy must take place in accord with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Present study reviews recent research and commercial progress related to the electrification of transportation and the transition to the Electric vehical Globally. United Nations and the partner countries pass the approval of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change on December 12, 2015 to reduce the carbon emission [1]

Impacts and Challenges

The task of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is a very significant global challenge. To accomplish this goal, it is necessary to electrify transportation which will play a key role to achieve the goal. The transition to conventional vehicle to electric vehical is a great challenge, and it will take many years. The goal to reduce GHG emissions by 80% by 2050 is considered to be reasonable [2]. In current era there is arose recent progress with respect to the goal of reducing emissions[3] . It is fact that growth of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is proportional to the increasing amount of GHG emission. But From year 2000 and 2014, total 21 countries reported increases in GDP while reducing GHG emissions[4] . There are so many impacts regarding to greenhouse gas emissions and the increase of their concentrations in the atmosphere[5]. Global average temperatures have been increasing and a new record was set in 2016. This is the third year in a row in which a new global average temperature was set, and the average global temperature across land and ocean was 0.94 degrees Celsius above the 20th century average temperature. Particulate matter in air has been found to be the sixth largest overall risk factor for global premature mortality[6] . There are many premature deaths associated with asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and cardiovascular disease. Having diabetes increase the chances of harm from air pollution. Lung cancer risk is higher for those exposed to diesel particulates [7].

Climate change impacts agriculture, flooding is a greater problem, sea level rise causes coastal problems, there are health and economic impacts, and human migration has increased[8]. If the average global temperature rises beyond 4°C. Air quality will be adversely impacted by wild fires and dust from drought conditions that are made worse by climate change[9].

Paris agreement to combat situation of climate change

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with an employment-oriented education system. Visionary work in this direction can be helpful to improve the present situation of unemployment.This discussion & debate, will only be fruitful when sense of hunger to tackle this problem: to overcome institutional inertia, push past barriers between organizations, look for chances to lead and take responsibility will prevail among all the stakeholders of Punjab.

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A Study of Emotional Intelligence on Students

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ABSTRACT

The purpose research attempted to study Emotional Intelligence on Faculty, Gender and Area of Residence among Students.

Objectives-

To examine the Gender, Area of Residence and facultyon Emotional Intelligence among Students.

Hypotheses:

1) There is no significant difference between Arts, Commerce and Science Students on Emotional Intelligence. 2) There is no significant difference between male and female Students on Emotional Intelligence. 3) There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Students on Emotional Intelligence.

METHOD Sample:

Total sample of present study 120 College Students, in which 40 were Arts Faculty, 40 were Commerce Faculty and 40 Science Faculty College Students from Aurangabad City in Maharashtra. The subject selected in this sample will be used in the age group of 18 years to 21 years.

Research Design:

In the present study a balanced 3x2x2 factorial designwill be used.

Variables

The independent variables are Faculty (Arts, Commerce and Science Students) Gender (Male and Female Students) andArea of Residence (Urban and Rural Students) and

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A Study of Self- Esteem among College Students

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ABSTRACT

This Study Purpose finds out the Gender Difference between Male and Female Students on Self- Esteem. Total sample of present study 100 Students in which 50 were Male Students (25Urban and 25Rural Students) and 50 Female Students (25 Urban and 25 Rural Students) from Aurangabad, Dist. in Maharashtra. The subject selected in this sample was used in the age group of 18 years to 21 years and Ratio 1:1. Non-probability purposive Quota Sampling will be used. The independent variables are Gender (Male Students , Female Students), Area of Residence(Urban Students, Rural Students)and Dependent variables are Self- Esteem and the present study a balanced 2x2 factorial design will be used. The data was collected by using the Self Esteem Scale by Dr. Santosh Dhar and Dr. Upinder Dhar. The data was analyzed by using Mean, SD and ANOVA. Results show that 1) Male Students high self esteem than Female Students. 2) Urban Students high self esteem than Rural Students. 3) There is no significant Interaction between Gender and Area of Residence on Self- Esteem among Students.

Keywords: Self- Esteem,Urban Students, Rural Students,Male Students, Female Students.

INTRODUCTION

The term Self-Esteem comes from a Greek word meaning reverence for self. The Self part of Self-Esteem pertains to the values, beliefs and attitudes that we hold about ourselves. The esteem part of Self-esteem describes the value and worth that one gives oneself.Self-esteem is a term used in psychology to reflect a person's overall evaluation or appraisal of his or her own worth.Self-esteem is also listed among one of the factors for self performance appraisal along with self-efficacy and Locus of control. Self Esteem also leads to job satisfaction and performance. Self -Esteem is one of the important fourth need of a person, and therefore it is included is Maslow hierarchical needs theory. He described self-Esteem as the need for respect and recognition.Self-esteem refers to the person's positive or negative credit or weightage which they give to themselves. Negative Self-Esteem definitely leads to stress and depression. In 20th century, scientific experimental Research was made on the behaviour of human beings like science lab. Rather than Descriptive Study of the emotions Self-Esteem test were made for Experimental Study which played an important role in self actualisation and mental disorders.

The self-esteem determines the success or failure of a person. If a person has a positive & strong self-Esteem, he definitely gets success in life and he will be able to use his almost potential to achieve his goal Life. Similarly if a person has negative self Esteem, he gets depressed and cannot achieve further more in his life.Self-Esteem is the acceptance of us for whom and what we are at any given time in our lives. Self-Esteem is a positive or negative orientation towards oneself, an overall evaluation of one's worth or value i.e. Self worth or Self value. In other words, it is the judgement that people make of themselves. It could be high or low. Self-esteem as a function of identity development that results from successfully addressing the tasks associated with each of the devel-

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A Study of Self-Efficacy on Gender, Area of Residence and Faculty among College Students

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ABSTRACT

Self-efficacy is an important concept in contemporary psychology. Self-efficacy is one's personal power or the effectively to perform a particular task. Self efficacy is one's judgment of what one can do with the skills which he/she has. This Study purpose that a Study of Self-Efficacy on Gender, Area of Residence and Faculty among College Students.

Objectives:- To examine Self-Efficacy on Gender, Area of Residence and Faculty among Students.

Hypotheses:- 1) There is no significant difference Between Male and Female Students on Self-Efficacy. 2) There is no significant difference Between Urban and Rural Students on Self-Efficacy. 3) There is no significant difference Between Arts, Commerce and Science Students on Self-Efficacy.

Methodology- Sample: Total sample of present study 120 College Students, in which 60 were male and 60 females. Both groups sample College Students from Aurangabad Dist. in Maharashtra. Non-Probability purposive of Accident dental Sample Design was selected and the subject selected in this sample was age group of 18-21 year.

Variables- The independent variables are Gender (Male and Female Students), Area of Residence (Urban and Rural Students), Faculty(Arts, Commerce and Science Students) and Dependent variables are Life Satisfaction.

Research Design: 2x2x3 Factorial Designs used in the present study.

Research Tools- Self-Efficacy Scale by Dr. A.K.Singh , Dr. Shruti Narain.

Statistical Treatment: Mean SD and ANOVA.

Conclusions: 1) there is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Students on Self-Efficacy. 2) There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Students on Self-Efficacy. 3) Science Students high Self-Efficacy than Arts and Commerce Students.

Key words: - Self-Efficacy, Male, Female, Urban, Rural, Arts, Commerce, Science.

INTRODUCTION

Self-efficacy is a reproductive capability in which all the intellectual, affective and cognitive components are systematized into integrated course of action to deal with environmental conditions. Self-efficacy plays a facilitative part in the expansion of cognitive engagement by using more cognitive and meta-cognitive strategies. At the initial level perceived self-efficacy impacts choice of behavior and action. It is also seen that stronger the belief in self-efficacy, better will be the performance. People with high self-efficacy moreover try to handle the situation in a superior way so; it seems that such persons when put in a situation which demands some type of prosaically activity will respond positively and can be persuaded easily.

Self-efficacy has impact over people's capability to learn, their motivation and as people will often challenge to learn and accomplish only those task for which they have faith that they will be successful (Lunenburg, 2011).

Bandura (1997a) first presented the concept of "Self-efficacy: Toward a unifying theory of behavioral change". He defined self-

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Impact of GST on Electronic Sector in India

* *Sayyad Abdul Aziz Maheboobsab*

Introduction:

The term "tax is extracted from Latin word "*tax are* means to estimate. A tax is an enforced contribution, exacted pursuant to legislative authority. According to Abhishek Jha "A good tax system is characterized by a high responsiveness of tax revenue to change the income of public organisations or national income; the technique of measuring this response is tax elasticity and tax buoyancy". Tax policy forms an important part of development process in a developing economy. The total tax revenue is rely upon three terms i.e. tax rate, tax base, and national income. According to the IMF, Indian tax system is characterized by high dependence on indirect taxes, low average effective tax rates and tax productivity and large tax induced distortions on investment and financing decisions. A tax policy is administratively feasible when its enforcement does not cost too much. At the same time administrative feasibility should not be an excuse to compromise the original objective.

The Fundamental objective of collecting Tax is to raise government revenue for development and welfare programs in the country. The Secondary objectives is to maintain economic equalities by imposing tax to the income earners and improving the economic condition of the general people, to encourage the production and distribution of the products of basic needs and discourage the production and harmful ones, to

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Impact of Covid-19 on Indian economy

* *Dr. Sayyad Abdul Aziz Maheboobsab*

Introduction

Pessimism looms large all over. COVID-19 has been projected as worse than the Great Depression of 1930. Everyday analyst and agency reports are diving into new bottoms of a fall-down in economic activities. Indian economy, however, has a slightly different story to tell at this hour of crisis. The silver lining for the Indian economy comes from a steep fall in the crude oil prices from around $70 per barrel to a record 18 years low of $22 per barrel. This windfall gain can, to some extent, offset the direct losses due to COVID-19. At the same time, dreams like a $5 trillion economy no longer look even a remote possibility. This article takes stock of the likely impact of COVID-19 on the Indian economy in the short term and the long term. A decision-tree approach has been adopted for doing the projections.

Since the Indian economy is a part of the global economy first a stock of the global impact has been taken. Before measuring the likely impact on the Indian economy, the methodology has been spelled out in the assessment part of the paper. A wide range of literature in the form of global and local reports from eminent financial experts has been referred. Tables 1 and 2 give details of these literature reviews. As a policy

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Agricultural Finance through commercial Banks in India

* *Mr. Sayyad Abdul Aziz Maheboobsab*

Introduction

Agricultural is the largest and most important sector of the Indian economy. The prosperity of people in India is very much inter-related with progress in her agriculture in view of predominantly agrarian character of the economy. It accounts for about 18 percent of GDP and still about two third of the working population depends upon this sector for their livelihood. Any change in agriculture production and productivity creates spillover effects on other sector and all over growth rate of the economy. Agriculture development depends upon a number of factors-favorable monsoons, available of irrigation, high yielding seeds credit etc. however the adequate and timely availability of credit is the crucial factor which augmenting agriculture production and productivity.

In the colonial period the lack of institutional credit facilities persuaded the peasant to depend the money lender both for consumption and investment credit. The money lenders provided credit on the basis of the borrowing peasants. In most cases the money lenders giving loans was less than the actual value of mortgaged land. The beginning of the institutional finance for agriculture in India dates back to 1793, when the system of taccvi loans was introduced. The seeds of the co-operation in India were sown in 1904 when the first cooperatives societies act was passed. It enabled formation of agricultural credit cooperative in villages in India under government sponsorship. There was no

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MGNREGA: A Rural Lifeline of India

* *Mr. Sayyad Abdul Aziz Maheboobsab*

Introduction:

The Government of India has initiated, sustained, and refined many programs since independence to help the rural poor in order to minimize unemployment and poverty in rural areas. The Government launched a number of programmes and schemes from time to time but they did not achieve the desired quantum and became ineffective. India has had a number of poverty alleviation programs since the independence. These include the '*National Rural Employment Programme*' and the '*Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program*'. The National Rural Employment Programme evolved in 1980 from the earlier '*Food for Work Programme*' to use unemployed and underemployed workers to build productive community assets. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was instituted in 1983 to address the plight of the hard-core rural poor by expanding employment opportunities and building the rural infrastructure as a means of encouraging rapid economic growth. To improve the effectiveness of the *Landless Employment* National Rural Employment Programme, in 1989 it was combined with the '*Rural Guarantee Programme*' and renamed it as '*Jawahar Rozgar Yojana*'. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has been implementing various programmes in the rural areas for which it releases central funds for policy formulation, overall guidance, monitoring and evaluation. Although concerted efforts have been initiated by the Government of India through several plans and measures to alleviate

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Study on Agriculture pest in Khultabad of Aurangabad District of Maharashtra

Tahesinkhan Daudkhan Pathan

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ABSTRACT: Field survey and farmers visit was conducted at some selected farm/fields of Khultabad region where some selected crops viz cotton, gram, Sorghum (jowar), maize, wheat, Pigeon pea grown during Khrif and Rabi season in view to study the incidences of insect pests on these crops. The observation of field study revealed that total 18 insect pests belong to 8 orders, out of 18 insects maximum 5 insects were recorded as from order hemiptera. The incidence of *Dysdercus cingulatus* (Red cotton Bug) was found to be the most common insect pest on most of the crops. Besides this presence of termite as a remarkable crop damaging pest observed in the underground field which has potency to damage various range of crops by destroying the root system of plants.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is one of the agricultural country in the world. Near about more than 68% Indian population inhabits in rural areas of the country. In other word majority of Indian populations are rural and depends on agriculture for their expenses and lives. However majority farmer set and perform their agro based industries along with agriculture such as apiculture, sericulture, lac culture, fish farming, emu farming, goat farming and poultry farming etc. It is fact that meanwhile occupation of agriculture is facing a very serious problem of attack of insect pests to the crops. The class Insecta of phylum Arthropoda is a largest group in the animal kingdom. They are cosmopolitan in distribution. These insects are serious pests in agriculture and attack on cultivated plants, some are veterinary and some medical pests too. These pests damage various agriculture crops and causing great economic losses and adversely affects on the yield. These insects are voracious feeder. During their larval stage they cause a heavy damage to agriculture crops. More than 10,000 species of insects damaged food plants worldwide [1]. According to one of the study, an Indian agriculture field is suffering an annual loss of about 8, 63,884 Million due to attack of insect pests [2]. Stored bulk grain and processed commodities also affects by insects responsible for big economic loss [3]. One of the study reveals that in India wheat is attacked by number of insect pests[4]. In other research Deshmukh and Ade have recorded 8 species of cotton pests in Akot area of District Akola of Vidhabha, Maharashtra [5]. Again in same study Pandey *et al* recorded 66%-100% losses in yield in cowpea due to insect pest [6]. The heavy crops are loss from insect pests, the farmers use large amounts of pesticides [7]. Sorghum is the fifth most important cereal crop in the world after wheat, rice, maize and barley. It is grown in the arid and semiarid parts of the world. About 150 insect species have been reported as pests on sorghum [8]. As per, still higher yield losses to the extent of 66 and 95% were incurred due to bollworms in *arboreum* and *hirsutum* cotton, respectively[9]. Again there is big problem of invasion of fall armyworm, *S. frugiperda* to India has further worsened the maize production making the farmers helpless. Fall armyworm reported to be feeding on more than 80 plant species from 23 families[10]. Many studies have been carried out in various regions of of Maharashtra on various crops but not a specific study has been carried out on major crops grown in Khultabad. Therefore, in order to study the population dynamics of insect pests on some major crops including gram, jowar , maize, wheat and pigeon pea crops grown in some selected farms of Khultabad .A field survey was conducted during Kharif and Rabi seasons in the research area.

II. METHODOLOGY

Khuldabad is located at 20.05°N 75.18°E. Throughout the year, in Khuldabad, there are 124.8 rainfall days, and 680mm (26.77") of precipitation. A field survey of some selected farm of Khultabad was made during Kharif and Rabi season of year 2020-2021. Field survey was conducted on selected farm. Crop viz cotton, gram, Sorghum (jowar), maize, wheat, Pigeon pea etc were observed and recorded. The insect pests observed on the crop during the survey were noted down and photograph was captured using available camera. The insect pests observed were identified with the help of research papers of various researchers and internet sources.

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Study on the incidence of insect pest on some selected agriculture crops grown in Karanja (Ghadge), Tahsil of Wardha district of Maharashtra, India

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Abstract

Field survey was conducted at some selected farm of Karanja (Ghadge) region where some selected crops viz Cotton, soybean, Castor, Gram, Wheat, Maize, and Bean crops (Lablab and Cowpeas) were grown during Kharif and Rabi season in order to study the incidences of insect pests on these crops. The observation of field study revealed incidence of total 20 insect pests belongs to 4 orders and 12 families. Out of 20 insects, 16 insects were recorded as a pest and 4 insects were recorded as predatory insects. Maximum 9 insects were recorded from order Lepidoptera with maximum 4 insects from family Erebidae. More number of insects were recorded on castor and on bean crop (Lablab beans). The incidence of Red cotton bug *Dysdercus cingulatus* was found to be the most common insect pest on most of the crop.

Keywords: Kharif, rabi, insect-pests, crop.

Introduction

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture and its allied activities act as an important source of livelihood for 80% population of rural India. According to 2011 Agricultural Census of India about 61.5% of the 1300 million Indian populations are rural and dependent on agriculture. Every year agriculture field is facing a very serious problem of insect pests. The insect's pests are damaging various agriculture crops and causing great loses. In India wheat is attacked by

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Solution of Some Non Linear Partial Differential Equation by New Integral Transform Combined with ADM

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Abstract

Integral Transform method is very useful Technique for finding solutions of Differential Equations, Partial Differential and Integral Equations. Sadik Transform is new Integral Transform. Laplace Transform, Sumudu Transform, Elzaki Transform, Tarig Transform, Kamal Transform, Laplace-Carson Transform, Aboodh Transform are special cases of Sadik Integral Transform. In this Paper we derive formula for two dimensional Non-Homogeneous non-linear Partial Differential Equation by using Sadik transform combine with Adomian Decomposition Method. Different applications of this method also presented in this paper.

Keywords: The Sadik Transform, Adomian Polynomial and two dimensional Non Homogeneous non linear Partial Differential Equation.

1. INTRODUCTION

There are a lot of methods to solve partial differential equations, to solve linear partial differential equations the most powerful method is an integral transformation method. But for solution of non linear differential and partial differential equations we have

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TRANSFER FUNCTION AND SOLUTION OF DIFFERENT MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEM IN CONTROL ENGINEERING BY NEW INTEGRAL TRANSFORM

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Abstract - In order to find the time response of a Mechanical and electrical system it is necessary to form and solve the differential equations. By using Sadik Transform we convert time domain(or 't') to Sadik domain (or υ)then we solve equations in terms of υ which is very easy to solve , lastly we apply Inverse Sadik Transform to get solution in terms of t.

Keywords: The Sadik Transform, inverse Sadik Transform, Control Theory, Mechanical and Electrical System, Linear Differential Equations of different Order.

1. INTRODUCTION

Many problems from Mechanical and Electrical systems are Mathematical modules in terms of Linear Differential Equations and there are different techniques to solve differential equations, to solve linear differential equations the most powerful technique is an integral transformation method. Some linear differential equations have been solved by different integral transform like Laplace Transform, Sumudu transform, Natural transform, Elzaki transform, Aboodh transform, Kashuri and Fundo transform, ZZ transform. Laplace transform is the most effective tool to solve some kinds of ordinary and partial differential equations. Actually an electric engineer Oliver Heaviside made Laplace transform popular by developing its operational calculus. After Laplace transforms, in 1993 again an electrical engineer Watugula in proposed a new integral transform named the Sumudu transform and used it for solving problems in control engineering, it is similar to the Laplace transform having the preservation property of unit and change of scale. After that, T. Elzaki introduced a new integral transform named Elzaki transform and applied it for solving partial differential equations, Shaikh Sadikali has been applied Elzaki transform for solving integral equations of convolution type see in. Likewise many integral transforms have been proposed which are similar to the Laplace transform, and each new transform claimed its own superiority over the Laplace transform. Shaikh Sadikali presented solution of some linear partial differential by Sadik Transform. In this paper we considered a new integral transform named the Sadik transform. It is similar to the Laplace transform but the Laplace transform, the Sumudu transform, Elzaki transform and all integral transforms with kernel of an exponential type are particular cases of the Sadik transform. Due to the very general and unified nature of the Sadik transform, we can transport a problem of linear differential equations into the known transformation technique which is available in the literature through the Sadik transform.

2. PRELIMINARY

Sadik transform:

If, 1) (t) piecewise continuous on the interval $0 \leq t \leq A$ for any $A \geq 0$.

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Sustainable Rural Development with Self- Help Group

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Abstract-

India is a country where most of the population lives in rural areas and due to lack of employment opportunities in rural areas, they are mainly dependent on agriculture which leads to poverty. The main point we cannot ignore is education that helps them understand how to progress in the economy and how to use innovative techniques, because poverty does not allow them to develop enough funds for their own development. In order to make progress, both men and women need to be involved in the progress of economic development. It is essential to include them established, full support of government and efforts of self-help groups.Play an important role in providing self-employment, training, social mobilization and government grants and thus improve the living of standards of the rural people. The self- help group is important because it has joined the low-income sections along with the rest of the rural community. In this paper my focus on self- help groups development and the important stages, their activities build the economic self -reliance of the rural poor people. They develop themselves through their own determination through their own efforts.

Keywords: Self Help Groups, Rural Development

Introduction-

The world Bank defines rural development as planintended to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people the rural poor. It involves extend the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas. The group includes small scale farmers, tenants and the landless&Women .Overall growth of rural areas with a view to improve the excellence of life of rural persons. Sustainable Rural development is a process of developing and utilising natural and human resources, technologies, infrastructural facilities, institution and organisations. And government policies and self group programmes to encourage and speed up economic growth in rural areas. To deliver jobs and to improve the quality of rural life to self-sustenance.The SHG program is a practical approach to poverty alleviation. That it has been started as a self- employment program in terms of poverty alleviation measures as well as empowerment progra[illegible] in the country.NGOs promotes community enhancement of the group by as long as suitable trainings and advisory sessions whereas banks main contribution towards SHG is to provide lending Services as SHG Bank linkage monetize money saving habits as well as availability of credit facilities to the women SHGs (Jung.2008)

Objectives of the study-

The Self-help program is being used as participatory approach and development and thereby eradicating of poverty at gross-root height present research work has the objectives:

1) to Understand the Importance and characteristics of good self – help Group
2) to find-out the sustainability stages of development of SHG .
3) To study the Type and Function of Self -help Group.

Data Collection-

Secondary data are collected from the annual reports of various districts, newspaper and article published, Ph.D. Theis , there were some WSHGs visited randomly to confirm the actual functioning of these institutions.

Self- Help Group(SHG)

4. The group enthuses its members in the art of collective management. A group is a unit of two more people in reciprocal interaction or communication with each other .

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Pandemic 2019 and Digital Transformation in India

*Dr. Kotgire Manisha Arvind

Introduction

The whole world is fighting against the corona virus. Corona virus (Covid-19) is a contagious disease caused by the newly discovered corona virus. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared this condition to be an (epidemic) condition all over the country (or across the continent). The whole world is fighting against this. To prevent the spread of the disease, you should follow some measures such as wearing a mask, washing your hands regularly with soap for 20 seconds or using a sanitizer to bridge the social gap, and avoid going to crowded places. Senior citizens, the elderly, people with pre-existing illnesses and children should avoid going out and follow the guidelines given by the government. Countries spreading the disease and stopping its spread were forced to impose a complete lockdown on the spread of the infection. The entire lockdown was implemented in India and almost all parts of the world. Which provided only the necessities of livelihood such as vegetables-fruits, milk, medicines and medical services. And the lockdown situation has caused huge losses to the economy, on the contrary, it has caused huge losses to the global economy. And even after the government's deliberations to maintain social distance and security, everything is changing dramatically. There is digital transformation. Although the 21st century is the digital age and this situation has encouraged digital transformation. Digital transformation of education, learning, administration, business. Corporates are a new common denominator in India. Which has changed life, lifestyle, education, corporate everything. Due to this epidemic, safety measures were followed and social distance was maintained. The 21st century is the digital age and due to this Kovid-1p (contagious disease) disease, there is a digital transformation business in India. This paper is the covid-1p (epidemic) all over the country (or across the continent) and is the current digital conversion in business that has now turned into a business. An e-business, also known as an electronic business, involves conducting activities on a device through the Internet and technology. It has a large number of functions and services. It covers a wide range of things like buying, selling, customer service, digital payments, information sharing, recruitment and more using the internet

Digitalization Era

The 21st century is the digital era. In our country India the government is taking massive efforts for the digital economy. "Digital India" is a campaign launched by the government of India to ensure that the governments services are made available to the Indian nationals digitally with good digital Infrastructure and good Internet Bandwidth and making the nation digitally empowered and strong in the field of technology. The government of India is taking various initiatives like "Make in India", "Skill India", "Digital India" to make India self-reliant and a powerful economy. With fully digitalized economy there will be transparency, which will weed corruption and have a positive impact on our economy and make our country powerful and self-reliant.

The pandemic situation has changed the scenario of almost everything. There is digitalization in every activity to avoid going out and complete the work with simple clicks at any point of time 24*7 at anywhere. Now there is E-Learning, E-payments, E-Business, E-Bookings, E-Governance and digitally empowered activities, digital is the hours need and with digitalization it will have a positive impact, improve transparency, weed corruption and enhance economic growth and will make India a strong powerful economy

Electronic Business (E-Business)

Electronic Business, E-business also known as online business is the digitally transformed business with the use of device and internet and the transactions are done digitally and the information being shared Digitally. With electronic business the communication becomes quicker, it gives flexibility, faster decision and communication is possible. With digitally transformed business many expenses of having a physical office and many others can be saved. With digitally transformed business, even the small entrepreneurs can do the business and can give the competition to the big players. There are no boundaries here, business can be done across the globe. And slowly and gradually this E-Business trend is also

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Study of Bacteria colony on agar surface as Fractal

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Abstract:

In the present study fractals are grown using the bacteria colony. For this purpose cell is designed and the growth processes are studied using this cell. Different colonies are studied at different temperatures. There are large number of parameters which control the growth process. In the on going process images are photographed with the help of video camera. Fractal dimensions of these shapes are calculated using computerized box counting method. The results obtained are compared and discussed. It was seen that the growth satisfy the Laplace equation.

Key words: Bacteria colony, fractals, fractal dimensions

Introduction :

The study of Fractal growth is one of the physical phenomena observed in many growth experiment. For example dielectric breakdown, bacteria colonies, aggregation models etc. All these process are governed by diffusion limited aggregation (DLA) [1,2] , the structures so developed are branched and self similar dendrites are with increasing and multiple branches. These shapes are interested to study due to their particular nature. Dimensions of these shapes are fractured and known as fractal dimensions

There exists a great variety of possible patterns which can be classified based upon their growth mechanism and geometrical properties [3]. The patterns which generally appear are divided into two groups depending on the stability . It intended to demonstrate that a tip can be either unstable (a) and go through repeated splitting shown in figure 1 and lead to dendritic growth. Unstable tips results in disordered structures with no apparent symmetry. If tips are stable in the sense that small perturbations around their stationary shape decay relatively quickly, the obtained pattern have a symmetry of varying degree[4] Figure 1show most commonly occurring possibilities. In some cases the interface bounds a region which is homogeneous on a length scale comparable to the size of the object[5-6] While under different conditions the

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Impact of Growing Population on Health

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Abstract

Every year, about 83 million people are added to the population, even though fertility levels are projected to continue to decrease and have detrimental effects on people's health. The current paper is an attempt to explore population development, urbanization and its effect on people's climate and health. The study shows that rapid population growth plays an important role in the country's environmental problems, from deforestation to land depletion, contamination of air and water to the spread of diseases. The study shows that there is an immediate need to monitor the population and environmental emissions of current and future generations in the country for better health. Malnutrition, Ageing population and migration are also effect on the growing population on health.

(Key words-Health, Environment, Migration, Diseases)

Introduction

UN report also states that between 2017 and 2050, nine countries will house half the population, including India, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pakistan, United Republic of Tanzania, the US of America, Uganda and Indonesia. Population characterized as the health outcomes of a group of people, including the distribution within a people of such outcomes.(1,6, 4) These groups are mostly geographical populations, such as families, but they may also be other groups, such as workers, ethnic groups, people with prisoners or some other identified category. For decision makers in both the public and rs, the health results of such groups are of interest. (2,5)

e that population health is not only a population's general health, but also the require ation. If the majority of the population is generally healthy, overall health may be very though a minority of the population is much less healthy. Ideally, such variations will be greatly decreased, at least. Some have cogently argued that for countries to improve the r people, they need to move beyond healthcare approaches for high-risk groups. "Rose ated this concept, noting that "medical thinking has been primarily concerned with the people. While this represents an essential medicine and health care mission, it is a that does nothing in the first place to prevent people from getting ill, and it usually does account problems related to inequalities in access to and quality of prevention and

care is only one and maybe the least important of many forms of health determinants, tic, behavioral, social and environmental variables (3,7). The nation and the inter-sect health system must recognize and harness the full potential of new health policy and actions and strategies to change these.In the creation of successful population-based strategies, three realities are key. Second, at present, disease risk is thought of as a rather than a dichotomy. There is no strong division between cancer risk and disease risk blood pressure levels, cholesterol, alcohol intake, Consumption of cigarettes, physical and weight, exposure to lead, and other risk factors. In fact, the prescribed threshold ...ment or treatment of all of these risk factors have changed over time in a downward direction (e.g. 'hypertension' and cholesterol reduction guidelines), In ...d risk associated with a typical moderately elevated risk factor level. This ...visible in many social and environmental circumstances as well (e.g., ...isolation, work stress, and environmental exposures).

...model should be focused on the recognition that there are risk ranges ...extremes (i.e. risk and no risk). Health policies and services suggest that ...or determinants of health, Medical care programs, personal conduct, ...environment, and the physical environment, for example. Each of these ...effect on the health outcomes of individuals and communities.

...citizens, a rising population with distribution inequalities will add strain to the ...published in 2005 by the World Health Organization (WHO) explains that

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Recent trends in Psychological Research

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ABSTRACT
Psychology is broad discipline. Some psychologists work in schools. Some
many might consider biological research. Some psychologists Building softw
could go on and on. Similarly, there is a file for Significant differences in
Therefore, the following commentary introduces Some of the latest psyc
important. Not a complete list For current styles but it should give a good
taking place in Psychology. A different work of psychology is highlig
Psychological Science Agenda. Increasing popularity of mind and function of
from a growing interest make psychology fascinating And happy instruction.
current styles in the field of psychology.

Emphasis on conditions
One of the most important approaches to psychology is content emphasis. One of the
valuable personality traits are compassion, consideration, forgiveness, and
prediction in some cases. One of the many desires that are as valuable as happ
and recent research has it he suggested alternatives. In a similar way, we learn what is
emotions such as sadness, anxiety, guilt, jealousy and anger are exactly
expression to get the best result in a particular situation. We learn how to
very effective way. This study looks down on the positive and the height of
how we can appreciate full recognition of our personality and better navigate the complex,
we face each day.

Good Psychology:- Some of the practices in good Psychology
1. Growing evidence of the importance of "good" basic psychological conditions
and memory. 2. Great interest in understanding how to achieve and promote
Rapid growth in the use of good psychology in schools, namely, good
clinical practice of good mental functioning and evidence of it can support
application of social research and its promotion: large data studies and
7.Continuous growth and great improvement in the study of the power of
them in different situations. 8. Integration of the studies of the most effective
application of the psychological science of working conditions.

Effective Psychology
The psychology used enjoys a very high level of growth. The principles of mind
marketing. Industrial / organizational psychologists are used in a variety of ways Skill
world. However, the area of applied psychology that develops Fast health psychology.
focuses on the promotion and maintenance of Health, disease prevention and
and diagnostic Correlates health, illness and related unemployment, and
condition of Health care system and health policy details. An important aspect of health
about prevention and treatment. Therefore, some psychologists can help People
program and some experience health after a diagnosis. Another place for
psychological testing. Our society tends to measure everything.Baseball is a good
balance because there are numbers for everything Associated with baseball. Acquisition of
wisdom is among the things we do I like to measure. In fact, one of the first
was the development of An Army Alpha and Beta test that was an IQ test
Positions appropriate to their skills. Many education and insurance
more focused on the outcome. Therefore, testing is required. Inside Tests,
intelligence tests to reduce the oral state of tests. This has happened for two
called it a intelligence test They are written using thinking that arises from the
therefore, cannot be made to be People from other social classes and races of
concern is that The United States has a small growing population. It is known by
may not be appropriate to test children or adults who speak English as a second
written for English speakers. Although working on these tests is still the case
speak, the tendency symbolizes the goal of developing culturally correct assessment

The Psychology Of Life
Different schools of thought have controlled psychology in different areas over time.
in evolutionary psychology may be an indication of evolution Psychology will soon

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भारतीय समाजातील विधवा महिलांची अवस्था : एक अभ्यास

डॉ. भाऊसाहेब यशवंता जाधव

• सहायक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग कोहीनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद

प्रस्ताविक :

जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगात संपूर्ण विश्वाची सामाजिक संस्कृतीची सरमिसळ झालेली आहे. या सामाजिक संस्कृतीच्या देवाण-घेवाणीत कोणताही देश अपवाद राहिलेला नाही; परंतु त्यात भारत हा विभिन्न सामाजिक संस्कृती असणारा देश आहे. त्यामुळे भारतात विभिन्न सामाजिक रुढी, परंपरा आहेत. प्राचीन काळापासून आजपर्यंत त्या सामाजिक रुढी, परंपराचा प्रभाव आजच्या विज्ञान युगातही आढळून येतो. त्यामुळे भारतीय समाजात अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. त्यात ही भारतीय संस्कृती पुरुष प्रधान असल्याचे स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान दिले जाते. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांना अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. त्यांना त्यांच्या अधिकारापासून वंचित, उपेक्षित ठेवले जाते. त्यातही ज्या महिला विधवा आहेत, त्यांच्या समस्या, ह्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहेत. एकीकडे समाज आधुनिक बनत चालला आहे. तरी देखील विधवा पुनर्विवाहाला समाजात पहिजे तेवढी अनुमती दिली जात नाही.

भारतीय समाजातील हिंदू धर्मामध्ये विधवा महिलांना प्राचीन काळापासून अशुभ मानले जाते. या विधवा महिलांना घरात तर दुय्यम स्थान मिळतेच; परंतु समाजात वावरताना समाज देखील निषेध करतो. घरातील आणि समाजातील लोक विधवा महिलांवर अनेक आरोप करताना दिसतात. ऐवढेच काय तर धार्मिक व नैतिक मुल्ये अधिक कठोर असल्याने विधवा महिलांना वैयक्तिक आयुष्य काटेकोरपणे रुढी व बंधने यातच बंदिस्त करावे लागत होते. काळानुसार विधवांच्या बंधनात बदल होत गेले. त्यातही बालविवाहाची प्रथा असताना लहान मुलीचे विधवा होण्याचे प्रमाण जास्त होते. कारण मुलीचा विवाह तिच्या दुप्पट-तिप्पट वयाने मोठ्या असणाऱ्या पुरुषांबरोबर केला जात होता.

एकंदरीत विधवा महिलांना वैधव्यामुळे कौटुंबिक व सामाजिक रुढी-परंपराला सामोरे जात आयुष्य व्यथित करावे लागत होते. तिला या संकटातून काढण्यासाठी एकोणिसाच्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभिला प्रयत्न झाला.

प्राचीन काळातही विधवा महिलांना पुनर्विवाह करण्याची अनुमती होती. अशावेळी अपत्य प्राप्तीसाठी भाऊ निधन पावल्यावर भावजयी सोबत विवाह केला जात होता. समाजही याला अनुमती देत होता. १८ व्या शतकापर्यंत ही पद्धती रुढ होती; परंतु या शतकाच्या शेवटी उच्चवर्णीयामध्ये पुनर्विवाहाची पद्धती बंद झाली. १८ व्या शतकात पुनर्विवाहाला अनुमती असली तरी विधवा विवाहासंबंधी मनुने अत्यंत कठोर निर्बंध घातलेले होते. त्यामुळे कमी वयातच

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संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळ आणि चळवळीच्या परिणामाचा ऐतिहासिक अभ्यास

डॉ.भाऊसाहेब यशवंता जाधव
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स्वतंत्र भारतात मराठी भाषकांचे राज्य स्थापन करण्यासाठी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळ हा लढा उभारला गेला. या चळवळीमुळे 1 मे 1960 रोजी महाराष्ट्र राज्य अस्तित्वात आले. ते सहजासहजी प्राप्त झालेले नाही. तर त्या पाठीमागे मोठी पार्श्वभूमी आहे. या साठी खुप मोठा संघर्ष झाला आहे. हा संघर्ष प्रामुख्याने संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून उभा करण्यात आला. तत्पूर्वि महाराष्ट्र विभागलेला होता. ब्रिटिशांनी आपल्या राज्यकारभारासाठी भारताची विभागणी वेगवेगळ्या प्रांतात केली होती परंतु ती भाषेप्रमाणे नव्हती. १९२० रोजी नागपुरात झालेल्या काँग्रेस अधिवेशनाच्या वेळी भाषावर प्रांतरचनेचा मुद्दा महात्मा गांधींनी मान्य केला होता. लोकमान्य टिळक हे देखील भाषावर प्रांतरचनेच्या बाजूने होते. काँग्रेसनेच एकेकाळी मान्य केलेला हा मुद्दा स्वातंत्र्यानंतर मात्र पक्षाला ,विशेषत: नेहरूंना , संकुचित व राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकतेला धोका वाटू लागला. मुंबईतील भांडवलदारांना जे मुख्यत: अमहाराष्ट्रीय होते, त्यांचा मुंबई महाराष्ट्राला द्यायला कडाडून विरोध होता.

15 ऑगस्ट 1947 ला भारत स्वतंत्र झाला. तत्पूर्वी जुलै 1946 मध्ये डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद यांच्या अध्यक्षेतखाली घटना समिती स्थापन करण्यात आली. मात्र ही समिती स्थापन करण्यासंबंधी नियमावली अंतर्भूत केलेली नव्हती. परंतु सन 1921 च्या अहमदाबाद येथील इंडियन नॅशनल काँग्रेसच अधिवेशनात भाषिक प्रदेश राज्य निर्माण होणे आवश्यक आहे, असा ठराव संमत झाला होता. मात्र भारताच्या घटनाकाऱ्यांची निर्मिती व्हावी यासंदर्भात कुठलाही संकेत अंतर्भूत न झाल्याने ब्रिटिश राजवटीतील प्रांत विभाग स्वीकारण्यात आले. त्यानुसार लोकसभा व राज्यसभा ही कायदे मंडळे अस्तित्वात आली, त्यामुळे भाषीक राजवाची मागणी करणारे आंदोलने वाढले. या आंदोलनाबरोबरच भारतातील संस्थानिकांचे विलगीकरण करण्यात यावे यासाठी संस्थानात राहणाऱ्या प्रजेने आंदोलन सुरु केले. या भाषिक प्रदेशाच्या मागणीचे आणि संस्थानिकांचय विलनीकरणाचे आंदोलन महाराष्ट्रात अधिक वेगाने पसरले. त्यावेळचे भारतीच गृहमंत्री पोलादी पुरुष सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल यांनी मुत्सद्देगिरीने व शांततेच्या मार्गाने संस्थानिकांचे विलीनीकरण केले. परंतु हैदराबाद संस्थान पोलिस कारवाईच्या म्हणजे सैनिक दडपणाद्वारे मुक्त करावे लागले.

महाराष्ट्रात मराठी भाषिक राज्याची म्हणजे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची मागणी करणारे आंदोलन सन 12 मे 1946 यादिवशी आकारास येऊ लागले. त्या दिवशी बेळगाव येथे भरलेल्या मराठी साहित्य संमेलनात संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समितीची स्थापना करण्यात आली. या समितीद्वारे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र परिषदेची अधिवेशन भरली या परिषदेने 1955 पर्यंत आंदोलनाचे नेतृत्व केले या परिषदेत वेळोवेळी संमत झालेल्या ठरावाचा सभेत आला होता की, भारतात लोकशाही यशस्वी करण्यासाठी भाषावार प्रांतरचनेची निर्मिती करणे आवश्यक आहे. या तत्त्वानुसार मराठी भाषिक प्रदेशांचा एक सलग प्रांत शक्य तितक्या लवकर स्थापन करण्या यावा आज मराठी भाषिक प्रदेशाचे विभिन्नाळे प्रांतात तुटक विभाग पडलेले आहे. ते सर्व समाविष्ट करून संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र राज्य स्थापन करण्यात,बोध हे सर्व समाविष्ट करून संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र राज्य स्थापन करण्यात यावे. हे तुटक विभाग पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

1. तत्कालीन अनेक भाषिक मुंबई प्रांतातील शहरासह मराठी भाषिक भूप्रदेश.
2. बऱ्हाड प्रांतातील हिंदी भाषिक प्रदेश वगळून असलेल्या विदर्भ भूप्रदेश.
3. हैदराबाद वगैर देशी संस्थानातील मराठी भाषिक भूप्रदेश.
4. पोर्तुगीज अमलाखालील गोमंतक.

भारत सरकारने सन 13 सप्टेंबर 1948 रोजी आपले लष्करी पोलिस हैदराबाद संस्थानात पाठविले त्यावेळी हैदराबाद संस्थानात मुसलमानांची रझाकार चळवळ सुरु होती. जाळपोळ, लुटालुट इत्यादी प्रकारे रझाकार चळवळ हिंदूना सतावत होती. अनेक मध्यमवर्गीय आणि सुशिक्षित हिंदूना या रझाकार चळवळीची झळ पोहोचली होती. संस्थान सोडून बाहेरच्या प्रदेशात तेथील हिंदूनी आश्रय घेतला. संस्थानिक लष्कर 4 दिवसांत नीट करण्यात आली. भारत सरकारने निजामाचे मंत्रिमंडळ बरखास्त करून त्यांना राजीनामा देण्याची सूचना केली. सन 1948 रोजी निजामांनी भारत सरकारची सूचना मान्य करून राजीनामा दिला. 19 सप्टेंबर 1948 रोजी भारत सरकारच्या नियंत्रणाखाली तो प्रदेश आला. या ऐतिहासिक घटनेमुळे महाराष्ट्राच्या भावी भाषिक राज्यात मराठवाडा सामील करून घेण्यास अनुकूल परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली.

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इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख,
कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय खुलताबाद

कारगील युध्द हे भारत व पाकिस्तान यांच्या दरम्यान सन १९९९ च्या उन्हाळ्यात लढलेगेलेले मर्यादीत युध्द होते. या युध्दाची व्याप्ती भारताच्याकारगील व आजुबाजुच्या परिसरापुरतीच मर्यादीत राहिली त्यामुळे यालाा मर्यादेत युध्द म्हणतात. तसेच यापूर्वीच्या भारत-पाक युध्दाप्रमाणे या युध्दात, युध्द सुरु झाल्याची व संपल्याची कोणतीही घोषणा करण्यात आली नव्हती. उलट पाकिस्तानामार्फत युध्दादरम्यान ह्यांचा देश अलिप्त आहे, असा कांगावाकरण्यात आला होता. पुढे अनेक वर्षानंतर हळुहळु पाकिस्तान सरकारने व अनेक लष्करी अधिकाऱ्यांनी हे युध्दच होते असे जाहिर केले. सन १९९९ च्या उन्हाळ्यात पाकिस्तानीघुसखोरांनी भारतीय सिमा ओलांडून भारताच्या हद्दीतील अनेक हाणी कब्जाकेल्याचे भारताच्या लक्षातआले व घुसखोरांना हुसकावण्यासाठी कारगीलचे युध्द सुरुझाले. ही हाणी कारगील व द्रास परिसरातील अति उंच दुर्गम जागी होती. अनेक महिन्यांच्या प्रयत्नानंतर ही हाणी परत मिळवण्यात यश आले.

कारगील हा स्वतंत्र जिल्हा आहे. मुस्लिमबहुल प्रांतनिर्माण होण्यासाठी जाणीवपूर्वक लेहचे विभाजनकरुन १९७९ मध्येकारगील हा नवा जिल्हा निर्माणकेलागेला. प्राचीन बौद्ध मंदिरे व निसर्गाचे सौंदर्य पाहण्यासाठी येथे उन्हाळ्यात पर्यटक येतात. ऑक्टोबरमध्ये बर्फवृष्टी सुरु होते. त्यानंतर या भागाचा उर्वरितदेशाशी संपर्कतुटत आणिनेमकी हीच संधी पाकिस्तानने साधली. सुमारे अकराशे फुट उंचावर हे ठिकाण असल्याकारणाने येथे ऑक्सिजनचीकमरता भासते. जवानांना येथे पाठवण्यापूर्वी विशेष प्रशिक्षणदिलेजाते. द्रासपासूनकारगील ६० किलोमिटर अंतरावर आहे. या भागातनियंत्रण रेषा व श्रीनगर-लेहमार्ग परस्परांना समांतर आहेत. हल्लीच्या दिवसात येथीलतापमान उणे ४० अंश सेल्सीअस असते. त्यामुळे दरवर्षी बर्फ पडू लागला की लष्करी जवानआपली ठाणी सोडून खाली येतात. पुढे हीच भारताची ठाणी पाकिस्तानीघुसखोरांनी बळकावली.

ऑपरेशन अल-बदर राबवून पाकिस्ताननियंत्रण रेषेपर्यंत टेलिफोनच्यातारा टाकल्या रस्त्याचीडागडुजीकेली हेलिपॅड बांधले, जड शस्त्रास्त्रे व दारुगोळा जमवला इतकेच नव्हे तर बर्फात चालणाऱ्या गाड्या, गरमकपडे, तंबू व बुटांचे जोडही परदेशातूनखरेदीकेले. पाकिस्तानातील विविध धार्मिक व बंडखोर संस्थाना हे आमचेकृत्य आहे. अशी निवेदनेतयारकेली. पुढे एप्रिल १९९९ मध्ये ही घुसखोरी करण्यात आली. पाकिस्तानी घुसखोरांची माहिती ही हेरखात्याला समजली नाही. नविन बंदुकधारी दिसतात स्थानिक मेंढपाळांनी ही खबर भारतीय सैन्याला दिली. हिवाळ्यात तेथे कोणाचेच लष्कर नसते. उन्हाळ्यात गस्तघालण्यावरच दोघांचा भर असतो. काश्मिर यात राजकिय नेत्यांचे दुर्लक्ष व गुप्तहेर खात्याकडून झालेली ढिलाई या गोष्टीत विलक्षण साम्य आहे. टायगर हिल नजिकताच सरंक्षण मंत्र्यांनीतेजिकल्याची घोषणा प्रसार माध्यमाकडे करावी ही नुसते हास्यास्पद नव्हे तर चिंता करायला लावणारे आहे.

हे युध्द १५००० ते १७००० फुट उंचीवर लढलेगेले. उंची वाढेल तसेच शस्त्रांचे टप्पे बदलतात. या बदलाची माहिती अनेक युनिटसना नव्हती. विविध शस्त्रांचे उंचीप्रमाणे बदलणारे टप्पे असणारे तक्ते असतात. हे तक्ते उपलब्ध झाले असते तर तोफांचे टप्पेचुकलेनसते. अचूक टप्पा शोधून काढेपर्यंत शत्रुला भरपूर वेळ मिळत होता.

अनेक सैनिकदोनतीस तासाहून अधिक काळ उपाशी राहून लढत होते. अन्नबनविण्याची व्यवस्थाधड नव्हती. वेळेवर व चांगले अन्न मिळाल्यानेसुध्दा सैनिकांचे मनोबल वाढु शकते.बर्फ वितळू लागल्यामुळे पिण्याच्या पाण्याची समस्या निर्माण झाली. जेमतेमएक लिटर पाणी प्रतिदिनी प्रत्येकाला मिळत होते. साहजीकच अनेकांना डिहायड्रेशनचा त्रास झाला. जखमी सैनिकांना नेण्यासाठी मनुष्यबळ अपूरे होते. नियोजन शुन्यतेमुळे सैनिकांनाच जखमींनी बेसकॅम्पकडे नेण्याचे काम करावे लागत होते. प्रत्यक्ष करणाऱ्या सैनिकांपैकी निम्मेजन हमालीच्या कामातगुंतले होते व निम्मेच लढत होते. कारगील व द्रास येथील युध्दात हुतात्मा व जखमी झालेल्या भारतीय सैन्यापैकी ऐंशी टक्के सैनिक तोफमाऱ्यांचे बळी ठरले. जर तोफांचेठिकाण शोधून काढणारी यंत्रणा भारताकडे असती तरही टक्केवारी निश्चित कमी झाली असता. अशी रडार यंत्रणा अमेरिकेकडे आहे ही यंत्रणा पाहण्यासाठी आपले लष्करी अधिकारी अमेरिकेला जाऊन आले होते. यंत्रणाखरेदी करायचे पक्के झाले. दोनशे कोटीचा व्यवहार होता पणनंतर डिफेन्सरिसर्चचे अॅण्ड डेव्हलपमेंट ऑर्गनायझेशन च्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी ही यंत्रणा भारतात बनवू असे सांगितले. पुढे काहीच झाले नाही पोखरनच्या आणुचाचणीनंतर भारतावरनिर्बंध लादलेगेले

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भारतीय शिक्षण : विकासात्मक अभ्यास

डॉ. भाऊसाहेब यशवंता जाधव

• सहायक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग, कोहीनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद जि. औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना -

मानव हा समाजशील प्राणी आहे. म्हणुन तो समाजात राहतो. मानवी संबंधाचे विज्ञान म्हणजेच समाजशास्त्र होय.समाजातील सामुहिक जीवनाच्या संबधातील चालीरिती, परंपरा सामाजिक संस्था, विचारपध्दती आणि जीवन पध्दतीचा अभ्यास करतांना शिक्षणाचा विचार करणे महत्वाचे ठरते.

शिक्षणामुळे मानवाला आपले भविष्य उज्वल करण्याचे सामर्थ्य प्राप्त होते. या सामर्थ्याच्या जोरावरच तो जीवनातील विविध समस्यांना आत्मविश्वासाने सामोरे जात असतो. शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून त्याच्या विविध क्षमतांचा विकास साधला जात असतो. त्यातुन त्याचे जीवन गतीमान होत असते. ज्ञानसंपादन क्षमता, तर्क व विचारक्षमता, व्यावहारिक कार्यक्षमता, सामाजिक गुणांचा विकास, नागरीकत्व व राष्ट्रीयत्व आणि चरित्र्यसंवर्धन या सर्व बाबींचा विकास व्यक्तीमध्ये शिक्षणाद्वारेच होत असतो. त्यामुळे कोणतेही राष्ट्र आपल्या जनतेच्या शिक्षणाची नितांत काळजी वाहत असते.

आजच्या माध्यमिक शिक्षणामध्ये ज्या काही चांगल्या बाबी व ज्या काही उणिवा दिसुन येत आहेत. त्याच्यामागे स्वातंत्र्यपुर्व काळापासुन आजतागायत या संदर्भात ज्या विविध घटना घडुन आल्या आहेत. त्या प्रामुख्याने जबाबदार असलेल्या दिसुन येताल. त्यामुळे येथे भारतातील माध्यमिक शिक्षणातील प्रमुख घटनांची नोंद करणे आवश्यक ठरते.ते करत असतांना प्रत्येक कालखंडाचा आढावा घेण्यात येत आहे.

वैदिककालीन शिक्षण पध्दती -

वैदिक काळातील शिक्षण पध्दती धार्मिक प्रवृत्तीशी निगडीत असल्यामुळे या पध्दतीमध्ये औपचारिक शिक्षणापेक्षा अनौपचारिक शिक्षण पध्दतीला महत्व देऊन मनुष्याच अंगी असलेल्या जन्मसिद्ध शक्तींचा समप्रमाणात विकास करुन घेतला जात असे म्हणजेच व्यक्तिंच्या शारिरीक नैतिक आणि बौध्दिक विकास होत असतो. ही बाब लक्षात घेवुन व्यक्तिचा आंतरिक शुध्दतेसाठी शिक्षण हे ज्ञान घेण्याचा एक ध्यास आहे. ही तत्वप्रणाली तत्कालीन समाजाने अंगीकारली होती म्हणून शिक्षणातुन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनाचा मोठेपणा समस्त मानवी प्राण्याबद्दलची आस्था आणि एकत्रित राहण्याचे कौशल्य विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षणातुन दिले जात होते.

समाज हा परिवर्तनशील असल्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अंगी काळानुरुप वेगवेगळे गुण कसे विकसित होतील आणि या विकसित झालेल्या गुणांचा संपुर्ण मानवी विकासास कसा हातभार लागेल हे वैदिक कालीन शिक्षण पध्दतीचे मुख्य ध्येय मानले जाते. परंतु हे ध्येय एक व्यापक संकल्पना असल्यामुळे हे ध्येय एक साधन असुन या ध्येय व साधनांचा मानवी विकास प्रक्रियेत उपयोग करुन घेतलेला दिसुन येतो.यावरुन असे स्पष्ट होते की, भारतीय शिक्षणाला प्राचीन परंपरा आहे. या प्राचीन परंपरेचा पहिला कालखंड वैदिक

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The factor of Personality Traits Among Arts, Commerce and Science Students

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INTRODUCTION

Today many fascinating investigates are being directed in the field of brain research. This Research on home condition, uneasiness, psychological well-being, passionate development and so forth finds the spot in many driving diaries of brain science. Subject of character attributes has attracted consideration of numerous analysts. brain science. Examination in character characteristics has gotten a lot of consideration over the most recent couple of decades. Similar investigation on character qualities of various social gatherings merits investigating. Along these lines a specialist has chosen a fascinating subject of looking at the character qualities of Arts, Commerce and Science understudies. It is additionally advantageous to analyze the character characteristics of guys and females. Various inventories of assessing character are accessible. From the accessible trial of character, the analyst has chosen 16 PF of dairy cattle to gather pertinent information. Character is characterized as attributes and unmistakable methods of carrying on as indicated by C.T. Morgan. The individual carries on in the earth as indicated by his character qualities. The most seasoned way to deal with the issue of recognizing trademark and particular methods of carrying on is to build up a set number of characteristics that can be estimated with normalized character tests. 16 PF is one such standard character stock. A logical method of choosing and estimating a predetermined number of characteristics is the strategy of fsctor examination. Various analysts have distinguished a few variables of character and developed standard character inventories. One such well known character test is 16 PF of steers. The attribute name speaks to the 16 character factor got by factor investigation of huge number of rating of various gatherings. In the current examination, analyst has utilized normalized Gujarati adaptation of unique 16 PF of dairy cattle.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. "A similar investigation of variables of character attributes among players of individual and group rounds of colleges of Gujarat " The above examination was led by Dr. Harish M. Desai, Head of Physical Education, Gujarat University, Ahmadabad, under the direction of Dr. P.B. Tambar, Director, Department of Physical Education. M. S. College of Baroda. The example comprised of all out 420 players, 210 guys and 210 females. Scientist managed 16 PF to those people. The scoring was finished by manual. The measurable examination comprised mean, SD and T. Critical contrast in character attributes was found in guys and females. Just as players of individual occasions and group occasions.

B. Character and culture returned to: Linking attributes and measurements of culture. The above examination was led in Tilburg. Netherland, by Greet Hofstede, Robert R Mcnac. It was worried about attribute and preliterate social orders. In these exploration scientific classifications of character attributes and social qualities was examined. The five-factor model of character is generally esteemed scientific classification of attributes. In examination of as of late revealed information, mean character score of 33 nations were essentially related with culture

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मानव अधिकार आणि संवैधानिक तरतुदींचा प्रशासकीय अभ्यास

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प्रस्तावना :

मानव अधिकाराच्या संकल्पनेस आधुनिक काळात विशेष महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. स्थानिक पातळीपासून अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरापर्यंत मानवाधिकाराची संकल्पना जनसामान्यात रूढ झाली आहे. याचे कारणही तसेच आहे. मानव अधिकार म्हणजे मानवाला जन्मजात मिळालेले अधिकार आहेत. हे अधिकार प्रत्येक मानवी जीवनास स्व अस्तित्व निर्माण करण्यासाठी, व्यक्तीमत्व विकास साधन्यासाठी तसेच आपले जीवन सुखकर करण्यासाठी प्रदान करण्यात येत असतात. हे अधिकार कोणाकडुनही सैध्दांतील रित्या प्रदान करण्यात येत नसतात. तसेच ते हिरावुन घेण्याचा ही कोणाला हक्क नसतो. त्यात राष्ट्र, राज्य, गट, समुह तसेच व्यक्ती अशा कोणत्याही स्वरुपात ते हक्क हिरावुन घेतले जावु शकत नाही. या हक्काचा समावेश अबाधित हक्क अशास्वरुपात करण्यात येतो. याच प्रमाणे आज प्रत्येक देश स्वतंत्र झाला आहे. यातिल बहुतांश देशानी लोकशाहीची प्रस्थापना केली आहे. याच प्रमाणे भारताने देखील लोकशाही गणराज्याचा स्विकार केला आहे. त्यातही कल्याणकारी राज्याची संकल्पना स्विकारण्यात भारत हा आघाडीवर असणार देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. काल्याणकारी राज्यात लोकांचे हित पाहीले जाते. लोककल्याणास प्राधान्य दिले जाते. प्रत्येक नागरीकांचे स्वातंत्र अबाधित ठेवून त्यास आर्थिक, सामाजीक, सांस्कृती, शैक्षणिक, राजकीय अधिकार प्रदान करण्यात येत असतात. याच दृष्टीकोनातुन मानवाधिकार विषयक संवैधानिक तरतूदीवर प्रकाश टाकण्याच्या हेतुने हा शोधनिबंध प्रस्तुत करण्यात आला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश :

1) मानवी अधिकारांची अर्थ, व्याख्या स्पष्ट करणे.
2) मानवी अधिकार विषयक संवैधानिक तरतूदींचे अध्ययन करणे.
3) भारतीय संविधान आणि मानवी अधिकारांची संकल्पना यांतील प्रमुख घटकांचा परामर्श घेणे.

भारतामध्ये मानवाधिकारांच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी व संरक्षणासाठी घटनात्मक आणि वैधानिक उपाय करण्यात आले आहे. तसेच, अनेक स्वयंसेवी संस्थासुद्धा मानवाधिकार संरक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहे. व्यक्तीच्या मूलभूत हक्कांचे उल्लंघन झाल्यास घटनेच्या 'कलम ३२' मध्ये घटनात्मक उपायांचा हक्क देण्यात आला आहे. उल्लंघन झालेले मूलभूत हक्क सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाकडून पुन्हा प्राप्त करून घेण्याचा हक्कदेखील मूलभूत हक्क म्हणून घटनेत नमूद करण्यात आला आहे.मानवी हक्कांचा जागतिक जाहीरनामा (१९४८) पाठोपाठ १९६६मध्ये नागरी व राजकीय हक्कांचा आंतरराष्ट्रीय करारनामा (ICCPR) आणि 'आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक हक्कांचा आंतरराष्ट्रीय करारनामा' या करारांवर स्वाक्षरी करणाऱ्या राष्ट्रांना आपल्या राष्ट्रीय कायद्यामध्ये तरतुदी करून त्याची अंमलबजावणी करणे बंधनकारक ठरते. मानवी हक्कांचा प्रसार, प्रचार आणि संरक्षण या हेतूने उपलब्ध साधनांच्या साहाय्याने जगभरात संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ आंतरराष्ट्रीय व प्रादेशिक संस्था कार्य करीत आहेत. यातूनच १९९१मध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाद्वारे पॅरिस येथे झालेल्या विविध राष्ट्र संघटनांच्या बैठकीत 'पॅरिस तत्व' उद्यास आली. या तत्वांच्या आधारेच मानवी हक्क समर्थक संस्थांची स्थापना होऊन त्यांची कार्यपद्धती आखली जाते.

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कबीर का सामाजिक दर्शन

* स.प्रा. लहाने प्रकाश आनंदा

कबीर साहित्य का मुल्यकंन कही तरह से किया गया है। किंतु एक भी ऐसा ग्रंथ नही है कि जिस मै उनके साहित्य और विचार धारा विवेचन पूर्वाग्रह मुक्त हो कर किया गया है। कई शताब्दियों पहलें से कबीर के अध्यताओं ने उनका एक विशीष्ट रुप निश्चित कर लिया गया है। हजारों वर्षो से भारत वर्ष में वेदोकी स्थापना और उसकी परंपरा इतनी दृढ और मान्य रही है की हमारे अध्यत्मीक जीवन और लौकीक कर्म लगभग उसीसे संचलीत होते रहे है। वेद हमारी विचारधारा के हि श्रोत नही थे बल्की जीवन पध्दती के समंथक भी रहे है। चिंतन के क्षेत्र में संत कबीर को सरोतपरी माना जता हे। कबीर का सारा साहित्य कबीर का सारा व्यक्तीत्व है। उनका व्यक्तीत्व तत्कालीन समाज की विविध प्रतिक्रियो से बना था। इसलिए उनके काव्य मे विविध प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियो के दर्शन होते है। मध्ये काल भारतीय इतिहास का युग है जिसमे दो संस्कृतीयों का संघर्ष बौत दिनो तक चलता रहा है।

१. राजनीतीक संघर्ष :

संपत्ती और सत्ता पर अधिकार बढाने कारन ही राजनितीक संघर्ष का जन्म हुआ। इस संघर्ष का विकास के सात हुआ। समय समय जर देशी राज्यो एंव भारत के प्रांतीय राजाओं के साथ *य संघर्ष होता रहा। इस प्रकार ११ वी शताब्दिसे १९ शताब्दि तक का काल राजनीतीक संघर्षो* का काल माना जाता है। इनपरिवर्तनो के कारण अनेक छोटे छोटे सूत्रो का निर्माण हुआ। तथा *विविध राजनितिक उथलपुथल के कारण परिणाम जनता को भोगणे पडे।*

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Purification & characterization of benzonitrile produced by *Bacillus pumillus S7*

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Abstract
Dihalogenate benzonitrile are active compounds in a number of herbicides and poses to have a deleterious health effect. The biocatalyst was applied to the biotransformation of benzonitrile,3-cynopyridine,(R,S)-3-hydroxy -2- ethylene butanenitrile The enzyme involved in the degradation of benzonitrile by bacteria identified as *Bacillus pumilus* S7a strain which utilized benzonitrile as sole source of carbon and nitrogen were partially purified by ammonium sulphate precipitation of (80%). The GC results revealed that benzonitrile in single step pathway was converted to ammonia with the formation of benzoic acid as an intermediate by enzyme benzonitrilase. In the present study nitrilase enzyme was produced and purified using *Bacillus pumilusS7*. The purified enzyme was showing maximum activity at a pH 6(35.32 µmole/min) and maximum benzonitrile degradation with free enzyme was observed at temperature 30°c (29.27µmole/min).The metal source $FeSo_4$ (40.55 µmole/min) and enzyme stable up to 30 min (45.14 µmole/min) The Vmax is 0.188µg/ml and km is 0.00178µm.The molecular weight of benzonitrilase were found to be 97400 Dalton.

Keywords: biodegradation, benzonitrilase, bacteria, bacillus, purification

Introduction

Nitrilase, which are generally highly toxic due their cyno functional group, can be used by some microorganisms as carbon and nitrogen sources. Nitrilase catalyzes the direct cleavages nitrilase to the corresponding acid and ammonia. (kobayshi 1994 ref 2) [1], whereas nit rile hydratase catalyse the hydration of nitriles to amides (Asano 1980, Kobayshi 1992) [2]. Both the enzymes are involved in biosynthesis of the plant harmone indol 3 –acetic acid in plants (Barteling 1992, Barteling 1994, Bartel 1994) [3]. Nitrilase are widely manufactured and extensively used by the chemical industry, and nitrile herbicides are also widely applied in agriculture.

Thiemann and Mahadevan demonstrated that nitrilase (EC 3,5,5,1) purified the hydrolysis of indolacetonitrile to indolacetic acid and ammonia, several nitriles found and characterized. (Asano 1982) [3] reported that the formation of nitrile hydretase and amides, and purification and enzymological properties of the former enzyme from Arthobacter Sp.J-1.Only two fungal nitrilase –from Fusarium solani and F. Oxysporum were purified and characterized (Gold lust and Bohak 1989).We improved the production of nitrilase in several species of filamentous fungi by using picolinitrile (Kaplan *et al* 2006). (Layh *et al*.1992) isolated several bacterial strains with nitrilase activities from the environment. They were isolated from enrichment cultures using different arylacetonitriles such as 2-methyl- or 2-ethylbenzylcyanide as sole sources of nitrogen. One of these strains, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* EBC191, was able to use different arylacetonitriles (e.g. 2-phenylpropionitrile) as nitrogen sources and converted the nitriles to the corresponding -substituted carboxylic acids. It was demonstrated that strain EBC191 synthesized a nitrilase, which converted *O*-acetoxymandelonitrile preferentially to *R*-acetoxymandelic acid (Layh *et al*., 1992). The enzyme was subsequently partially purified, biochemically characterized, and the N-terminal and some internal amino acid sequences were determined (Moser, 1996; Layh *et al*., 1998). This enzyme seems to possess some potential for the enantioselective production of carboxylic acids from racemicnitriles. In the present work, the nitrilase gene was identified in a genomic library of *P. fluorescens* EBC191, expressed in *Escherichia coli* and the recombinant protein biochemically characterized.

The enzymes involved are different from the nitrile –degrading nitrile hydretase and nitrilase, and organic nitriles cannot be degrade by these becteria. Benzonitrile was chosen as a substract, because it is the simplest organic nitrile, widely used as solvent and an imported environmental poiluntant. The results indicates the presence of a specialized group of previously unknown haloalkophilic bacteria capable of growing with acetonitrile as sole substract (Dimitry 2007) [14].

Materials and Methods

Elective Enrichment and Isolation

1 *gm of* soil sample was suspended in Basal salt medium containing (KH_2PO_4 1.5 gm; K_2HPO_4 3.5 gm; $Mgso_4.7H_2O$ 0.19 gm; Yeast extract 50 mg; Trace element; P^H 7.5; Distilled water 1000 ml.) Benzonitrile 0.05% was added aseptically to sterilized and cooled medium. The suspension (100ml) in 250 *ml Erlenmeyer* flask was incubated at 30° C on rotary shaker. *After 7 days 2ml of* this culture was transferred to 100ml of *fresh medium* with little rise in benzonitrile concentration. The process was repeated for a total four transfers by step by step raising the concentration of benzonitrile (0.05 to 0.2%). After *one month of acclimatization*, the flat enrichment culture flask was used to isolate microorganisms on basal salt agar

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A Glance on Kiran Desai and Chitra Banerjee as Writers of Indian Diaspora

Dr. Pramod Machhindra Nile

The present paper will study the role of Kiran Desai and Chitra Banerjee in Diasporic Literature, It will also study some of their major works it's themes and significance. Diaspora means a scattered population whose origin lies within a smaller geographic locale. Diasporic Literature is a very vast concept and an umbrella term that includes in it all those literary works written by the authors outside their native country, but these works are associated with native culture and background. In this wide context, all those writers can be regarded as diasporic writers, who write outside their country but remained related to their homeland through their works. Diasporic literature has its roots in the sense of loss and alienation, which emerged as a result of migration and expatriation. Writers like Salman Rushdie, V.S.Naipaul, Shashi Tharoor have established worldwide reputation through their writings, alongwith them young women writers Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai, Bharati Mukherjee, Jhumpa Lahiri, Kiran Desai, Gita Mehta, Anjana Appachana, Abha Dawesar, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, Bharati Mukherjee, Shauna Singh Baldwin, Ann Bhalla, Kavya Vishwanathan, Bharti Kirchner, Sujata Messey, Indira Ganesan, Jhumpa Lahiri, Shani Muthoo, Marina Budhos, Rani Dharker, MeeraSyal, Anita Rao Badami, Uma Parmeshwaran etc. who have made their place in the world literature today.

First of all, it will study Kiran Desai and her novels in brief. Kiran Desai was born in 1971 in India. She is the daughter of Anita Desai. Kiran left India at 14 years old, moving to England with her mother for a year before landing in the United States. She remained in the U.S. for her secondary education, studying creative writing at Bennington College. She later earned two M.F.A.'s—one from Hollins University and another from Columbia University. Her first novel, *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard*, was published in 1998 and received high praise and numerous awards. While working on her second novel, Desai spent various amounts of time in New York, Mexico, and India. The Inheritance of Loss was published in 2006 and won the Man Booker Prize that year.

Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard is Kiran Desai's debut novel. Set in remotest northern India, this contemporary novel tells the story of a young dreamer who finds unexpected fame after a single moment of contemplation results in his whole town deciding he is the holy man they've been waiting for.

Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard, is a tale of a young man named Sampath Chawla who lives in the town of Shahkot, India. He is born on the night a severe drought ends when a ferocious monsoon sweeps over the region. Immediately following his birth, the Swedish Red Cross makes a food drop right in front of Sampath's house. The people in the community of Shahkot are convinced that Sampath is destined to be an important man. Not only does he bring on the much needed rain, he causes the Red Cross, flying over Shahkot, to drop food for the hungry people. Sampath's eccentric mother and demanding father are not so sure about their baby becoming a great man. To Kulfi, his mother, he is an odd looking alien with a large brown birthmark on his face.

The Inheritance of Loss, a 2006 book by Kiran Desai, explores immigration, identity, and relationships on both the interpersonal and international scale. Spanning India, England, and the United States, the novel details the conflict between traditional Indian ways of life and the

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Covid-19 and it's Impact on Indian Economy: A Study.

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COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting many countries globally.

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered corona virus causes corona virus disease COVID-19.

Sayli Deshpande in her article *'Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy'* says that,

> "The impact of coronavirus pandemic on India has been largely disruptive in terms of economic activity as well as a loss of human lives. Almost all the sectors have been adversely affected as domestic demand and exports sharply plummeted with some notable exceptions where high growth was observed. An attempt is made to analyze the impact and possible solutions for some key sectors."

Covid-19 disease and lockdown made by the government has made a severe impact on Food and Agriculture sector of India. Tourism Industry is one of the important industries in some of the Indian states. Like Rajasthan, Goa, Kerala etc. Thousands of people works in hotels, taxi-drivers, tourist guide there. They had to sustain a huge loss due to this. People had no money to run their household.

Farmers also had to sustain huge economic loss due to Covid-19 disease and its aftermath. As we know that India is a nation of farmers. 60% people work here as farmers. And around 20% people work in farm related industries. Transportation was stopped by Government therefore eatables from one place to another could not be transported. Even we export some fruits like grapes, mangoes in foreign countries. But that was also stopped. Therefore farmers had to sustain a great loss.

Industrialist had to bear a great deal of loss due to this pandemic. Factories were closed for two months. Therefore production was stopped. They could not produce the material and those who produced it could not export. At the same time they had to pay salary to their employees. Therefore Covid-19 had a bad economic impact on industrialist.

For last One year no new film was released in the country. We are discussing about film and T.V. industry. Film-stars are very few in no. But thousands of people work in film and TV. Industry as make-up artist, spot-boy, cameramen, taxi-drivers, body-guards. They people suffered a lot in this pandemic situation.

As our industrialists, factory workers had to sustain great economic loss due to this situation. There was no work in hand. At the same time their salary was also deducted by their owners. Some people even had no food to eat. Same situation, some small shop-keepers had to face. Shops were almost closed for two months. They were worried how to run their home without money.

Lakhs of people in our country work as daily wage earner. Their family totally depend upon them. They work in railway-stations, bus-stands, mondha, market-committees etc. Due to Covid-19

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A STUDY OF SOLAR STILL WITH AND WITHOUT PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL UNDER CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF MARATHWADA REGION OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

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ABSTRACT

All kinds of living things require water to be alive. The seawater available is the main source of water on earth. For the drinking purpose, we have freshwater lakes and rivers around the world, but in the 20th century, there is a scarcity of drinking water.Therefore we have take use of or need of seawater, which is very abundantly available on the surface of the earth, but generally, we have seen that seawater is not safe for drinking purposes. So, therefore we have the need to convert the sea water that is salt water into fresh water for drinking purpose which is very important to living things. For the converting process of salt water into fresh water, we need more amounts of any type of sources like fuels, solar etc. This paper gives an idea about represents a water purification technique using solar energy named as solar desalination. Even though a lot of work has been done in previous research by using solar desalination techniques, the use of Phase Change Material (PCM) to increase the efficiency of the solar still and compare the performance of the solar still with PCM and without PCM. For the collection of condensed vapors to fall down there is a need of a simple single basin stage still with an inclined transparent surface. To increase productivity during evenings (when the sun is absent) purposefully the use of PCM is necessary.

Key Words: Phase Change Material (PCM), Solar still, Single basin still, Double basin solar still, Productivity.

INTRODUCTION

There are several major issues that disturbs all human beings in this entire world. We have one such major issue for human being is that scarcity or insufficiency of freshwater. Generally, we have seen that there are many seas and oceans that contain plenty of water, but it is salt water and it contains many impurities in the form such as carbonates, nitrates and chlorates and many others and also minerals that are not safe for humans that cannot be used for drinking purposes and many other cooking purposes. So, there

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COMPLEXATION EQUILIBRIUM STUDY OF NEBIVOLOL HYDROCHLORIDE IN DIFFERENT MEDIA SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

P^H metric and Potentiometric study of identification and determination of stability constant were a widely used methodology for the study of complex equilibrium of different transition metal ion complexes of Nebivolol Hydrochloride. Potentiometric study is a technique similar to direct titration of a redox reaction. No indicator is used; instead, the potential is measured across the analyte, typically an electrolyte solution which is in this case, is drug molecule solution. The ionic strength of a solution is a measure of the concentration of ions in that solution. Ionic compounds, when dissolved in water, dissociate into ions. The ionic strength and concentration was kept constant using Potassium nitrate and (M-L) metal to ligand ratio were 1:1,1:2,1:5 and 2:3.The stability constant values were measured and compared. For all metal ions stability constant values were maximum for 1:5 and minimum for 2:3 molar ratios. Stability constant is equilibrium constant for the formation of a complex in solution. It is a measure of the strength of the interaction between the reagents that come together to form the complexes. The stability constant provides the information required to calculate the concentration of the complex in solution. There are many areas of application in chemistry, biology and medicine.

Keywords: Nebivolol Hydrochloride, Redox Reactions, Calvin-Bjerrum Method, Potentiometric and P^H Metric study , Complex Equilibrium, Stability Constant.

INTRODUCTION

The complexes of metal with different type's ligands are having many applications in metallurgy, biological, medicinal, painting pigments pharmaceutical fields. Therefore there is interest is to study more in this field, lot of work is going on this types of complexes equilibrium studies. Therefore particularly the solution study of this type complex equilibrium has to be studied by former researchers[6, 8, 9,]. Generally we have seen that P^H

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Premansoon season physicochemical parameters of Lonar lake water

AL Pawar

Abstract
Lonar Lake, also known as the Lonar crater, is a monument to the National Geo-Heritage Monument, a salt, soda reservoir, located in the Lonar region of Buldana in Maharashtra. An attempt has been made to test the physicochemical properties of water in Lonar Lake. A total of 4 water samples were analyzed in 2008 for pre-term physiological properties of Lonar lake water and revealed that the water was alkaline (pH 10.5) and characterized by high salts (9060mg/L), chloride (4125.69 mg/L), Salinity (7599.81 mg/L), Alkalinity (3503 mg/L), Total hardness (494 mg / L), Calcium hardness (142.8 mg/L), Magnesium hardness (351.2 mg/L), Sulphate (21.75 mg)./L), Phosphate (0.42 mg/L) and Nitrate (4.2 mg/L), and Dissolve Oxygen (4.7 mg/L). As Lonar Lake is different from the rest of the world in terms of quality of water and salt water. So this earth's heritage should be preserved for its alkalinity and salt.

Keywords: Lonar Lake, basalt rock, Meteoritic effect, alkalinity, salt

1. Introduction
Lonar Lake, also known as the Lonar crater, is a monument to the National Geo-Heritage Monument, a salt, soda reservoir, located in the Lonar region of Buldana in Maharashtra. Lonar Lake was created by a meteorite collision during the Pleistocene Epoch. It is one of the four known sites, hyper-velocity, impact craters on basaltic rock anywhere on Earth. The other three basaltic impact structures are located in southern Brazil's Lonar Lake with an apparent width of 1.2 km (3,900 ft) and 137 meters (449 ft) below the edge of the mountain. The meteor range is 1.8 km (5,900 ft) wide. The lake water is very salty [1]. The Lonar crater is the world's third-largest saltwater lake with a depth of 1800 m and 170 m depth. It comes after Lake 10,000m in China with a width of 10,000m and New Cubec in Canada with a width of 3500 m [2, 3]. The lake was first introduced in 1823 by CJE Alexander in 1896, and American Geologist G. Gilbert conducted studies to prove that Lonar was created as a result of meteorological strikes [4].
Water is directly related to humans. Visitors use the water of 'Dhar' (natural water flow in the lake) and 'Sitanahani' to bathe and draining from hotels, stairs directly from the pool, which degrade water quality. Another source of garbage is dumped by visitors and the remains of pesticides from plantations after the rains [5]. A literature review revealed that salt was 40.78, 31.52, 30.87 in 1910, 1958 and 1960 respectively. Lake salt has now been reduced to 7.9% [6].
The purpose of the current study was to analyze the Premansoon parameters of the Physico-chemical period of the Lonar lake water. Lonar Lake is closed to the outside and is unique due to its salinity, alkalinity and diversity. Because of its diversity, the lake has raised many scientific standards among researchers and continues to attract many. Water is a very important abiotic component of a fish pond and while learning about biodiversity in any ecosystem in the pond, knowledge of the physicochemical quality of the lake water is important. The boundaries of the Premansoon season Physico-chemical watershed in the lake are not taught in detail. It was therefore thought to study studies on the physicochemical parameters of water in Lonar Lake.

2. Experimental section
Four samples of water were collected from an eight-sample Lonar crater (Fig. 1) in 1L bottles and transported to a laboratory.

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Study on Seasonal Variation of Phytoplankton from Rui Project Osmanabad (MS) India

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ABSTRACT

The present communication deal with the study of phytoplankton diversity in Rui Project, Osmanabad. Most of the Phytoplankton in freshwaters is members of three groups i.e. Irrespective of the fact, whether plankton belongs to plant origin. Among these, family i.e Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae, Myxophyceae are present. The present study aims at providing a preliminary knowledge on the productivity and diversity of phytoplankton which can be utilized during the formulation of management measures to improve the productivity of the reservoir.

Keywords: Rui Project, Phytoplankton, Diversity.

Introduction

Phytoplankton is a polyphyletic group with utmostvariation in size, shape, colour, type of metabolismand life history traits. They acts as an important component of the ecosystem, as they liberate oxygen during photosynthesis and aid in energy exchange process (Khan, 2003).They also play a crucial role in mitigating the climate change and global warming, thereby recede the global CO2 levels (Santhosh Kumar and Perumal, 2009). Phytoplankton community structure, composition and species diversity in aquatic ecosystem are determined by several physico-chemical parameters (Sin et al., 1999).

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की तरह/झिलमिलाती थी/उसके सीने में पड़े होंगे/ आज भी मेरे पत्थर/उसकी लहरों में कहीं होंगे/हमारे बचपन के फूल/और उसके दर्पण में/थरथरा रहा होगा हमारा घर१३/अपने गाँव और जमीन से जुड़ी हुई संवेदनाओं को कवि मिट्टी से कहूँगा धन्यवाद शीर्षक कविता में इस प्रकार व्यक्त करते है– इस मिट्टी से कहूँगा धन्यवाद/जिसमें रही मेरी जड़ें/ और मैं वृक्ष रहा छतनार१४/

आज के कवि जल और जमीन से जुड़ी हुई सारी संवेदनाओं और शोषण से अच्छी तरह वाकिफ है। वे प्रकृति और पर्यावरण पर होते अत्याचारों और हमलों को चुप बैठकर देख नहीं सकते। अद्यतन कवियों ने अपनी रचनाओं के जरिए प्रकृति–सौन्दर्य के दिग्दर्शन के साथ पर्यावरण के शोषण के विरुद्ध प्रतिरोध का स्वर भी उठाए है। प्रकृति की ओर पुनः लौटने की प्रेरणा इन कवियों ने जरूर दिया है।

संदर्भ:

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३ अरुण कमल, अपनी केवल धार, गंगा को प्यार, पृष्ठ–६४

४. ज्ञानेंद्रपति, गंगातट, पृष्ठ–६

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८. लीलाधर मंडलोई, धरती का सुगन्ध, पृष्ठ–२३

९. निर्मला पुतुल, पेड़, पृष्ठ–३७

१०. विनय दुबे, एक दिन कहूँगा पृष्ठ–५७

११. ज्ञानेंद्रपति, पृष्ठ–१६

१२. राजेश जोशी, २७

१३. एकांत श्रीवास्तव, अन्न है मेरे शब्द, पृष्ठ–४३

१४. एकांत श्रीवास्तव, मिट्टी से कहूँगा धन्यवाद, पृष्ठ–६४

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Zooplankton diversity from RuiProject, Osmanabad (MS) India

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ABSTRACT

The present communication deal with the study of Zooplankton diversity in Rui Project, Osmanabad.Most of the zooplankton in fresh-waters is members of four groups i.e. Rotifera and Cladocera, Copepoda and Ostracoda. Irre-spective of the fact, whether plankton belongs to plant or animal origin. The present study on Rui project reservoir revealed that total popula-tion of Zooplanktons per liter at the various sam-pling station i.e. A, B, C and D. At the sampling station A total population was 1115/lit., at sam-pling station B 1112/lit., at sampling station C 1037/lit., and at sampling station D 993/lit. dur-ing the year 2018-19.The season wise analysis shows that during summer and winter popula-tion density was maximum during the period studies, in monsoon population density was minimum.

Keywords: Rui Project, Zooplankton, Diversity.

Introduction

Zooplanktons are immense value as food and play an important role in the disposal of sewage and in the natural purification of pol-luted waters. The concept of bioindication of water quality is emerging and important aspects of researchers have been used zooplankton as an indicator of monitoring water quality, trophic status and pollution levels, Ganpati (1942), Chandrasekhar and Kodarkar (1997). At higher level of food chain zooplanktons are consumed

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Role of Libraries in the Age of Information and Knowledge Societies and Impact of Information Technologies.

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Abstract -
The paper discusses role of libraries in the age of knowledge and information societies and impact of information technologies. It also highlights the problems faced by the library & Information science (LIS) sector in India and achievements over the years using modern information technologies. Information technology is currently taking centre stage and transformed the whole world into a global village with a global economy, which is increasingly dependent on the creative management and distribution of information.

Keywords - Library services, Knowledge management society, ICT, Information Technology.

Introduction -

Information technology has transformed the whole world into a global village with a global economy, which is increasingly dependent on the creative management and in distribution of information.

Now, in the 21st century, the age of knowledge and information is in its higher gear. This is an age when invisible knowledge and information take the role of primary movers leading all sector.

1) The World Bank has used metaphor "Knowledge is development" Lack of knowledge is largely responsible for under development.
2) IN a knowledge and information oriented society, creative brains become leaders of economy and knowledge workers are in great demand. If knowledge can be equated with development, then the wider the knowledge gap, the broader the development gap.

Information and Knowledge Societies -

Some 10000 year age the early ancestor of mankind, subsisted by hunting and gathering, started to building agrarian societies. The old agrarian societies began their transitions to industrial societies in mid-18th centuries. Expansion of intellectual activities industrial societies such as industrial production, international trade and transactions, and technological advancement, stimulated mass distribution of education and creation of libraries. The information society has passed through four transformational stages of development, the most radical stage starting at the tail end of the 20th century.

This stage has brought a never ending revolution, particularly with the introduction of information and communication technologies.

The concept of knowledge societies is often used to denote a development in or second generation of information society. Whereas the information Society aims to make information available and provide the necessary technology, the knowledge society aims to generate knowledge, create culture of sharing and development application that operate mainly via the internet. The goal of knowledge society is to fill social needs, create wealth and enhance the quality of life in a sustainable manner.

India is moving fast towards becoming an information society as the Government of India is paying due attention to the use of information technology (IT). The prime minister of India constituted a national task force on IT and software development in May 1998 with the purpose of formulating a long term national IT policy to convert India into an IT software superpower. These steps are helping India to shift from an "Economy of goods "to a "knowledge Economy" or "Knowledge driven economy" The beginning of the knowledge society has been made through creation of parks and corridors, and the prime minister has given a mission of converting India into a " knowledge society" by the year 2008. Today, India is one of the largest exporters of knowledge workers.

Role of Libraries -

In the modern knowledge society libraries have a new role and there are various types of library models. In the modern society where the use of electronic services and web-based information sources, constantly increases, libraries are managed in a more democratic way, have more flexible communication system and work organization, and their service development is based on the quality and user- orientation of services.

In the modern knowledge society libraries have a new role and there are various types of library models. There are as follows

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Role of ICT in E-Governance and Rural Development in India

* *Sarika Bhagwanrao Rengunthwar*

Introduction:

In this direction rural e-governance application implemented in the recent few years have been demonstrating the importance of information and communication technologies (ICT) In the concern areas of rural development India is country of villages and to improve and sustain the overall prosperity, growth and development in the global competitive regime, National E-Governance Plan (NEGP) seeks to lay the foundation with various project staring from the grass root levels e-governance within the country. ICT as facilitor in Rural Areas.

i) To provide multimedia services and relevant information at their doorstep.
ii) To improve literacy for large number of population.
iii) To provide services for healthcare and education.
iv) To provide information to farmers to improve their productivity.

Programme likes, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment on line income tax, online central excise, and unique ID and E- office has accelerated growth of respective areas and contributing to countries economic development similarly, at state level, the various rural E-Governance projects that have been providing excellent services and saving time and money of people as well as of government and are contributing their might to the socio-economic of rural India.

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४. भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांतील व्यक्तिरेखा

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प्रस्तावना

कोणताही लेखक आपल्या साहित्यकृतीच्या माध्यमातून मानवी वर्तनाचा शोध घेत असतो. माणूस हा असा प्राणी आहे की, तो कोणत्या वेळी कसे वर्तन करेल हे निश्चितपणे सांगता येत नाही. मानवी वर्तनाचे मूळ मानवी मनात असते. मानवी मनाचे स्वरूप नेमके कसे आहे, याचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न आजवर अनेक जणांनी केलेला आहे, परंतु मानवी मनाच्या संपूर्ण स्वरूपाचे आकलन आजवर कोणालाही झालेले दिसत नाही. मानसशास्त्रज्ञ शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने मानवी मनाचा शोध घेतात तर साहित्यिक हे माणसाच्या विविध प्रसंगातील विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या वर्तनाचे चित्रण करून मानवी मनाचा शोध घेत असतात.[१] कादंबरी हा कथात्मक वाङ्मय प्रकार आहे. या प्रकारामध्ये व्यक्तिचित्रण हा घटक अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा असतो. ज्या लेखकाला आपल्या कादंबरीमधून विविध व्यक्ती संपूर्ण स्वभाव वैशिष्ट्यासह जिवंतपणे उभ्या करता येत असतात, त्याचे लेखन दर्जेदार बनत असते. वेगवेगळे लेखक आपल्या साहित्यकृतीमधील व्यक्तीचित्रणासाठी विविध मार्गांचा अवलंब करीत असतात.[२]. व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे दोन पैलू असतात. एक बाह्य व दुसरे अंतर्गत व्यक्तिमत्व. या दोन्ही पातळ्यांवरील व्यक्तिमत्त्वाची वैशिष्ट्ये ज्याला नेमकेपणाने टिपता येतात त्या लेखकाच्या साहित्यकृतीमधील व्यक्तिचित्रण जिवंत बनत असते.

नेमाडे यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमधील व्यक्तिरेखा

भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांनी 'कोसला', 'बिढार', 'जरिला', 'हूल', 'झूल', 'हिंदू जगण्याची समृद्ध अडगळ' या कादंबऱ्यांचे लेखन केले आहे. 'कोसला' या त्यांच्या प्रयोगशील कादंबरीचा नायक पांडुरंग सांगवीकर हा इतर कादंबऱ्यांचा नायक हा चांगदेव पाटील आहे. लेखकाने शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक परिस्थितीचा वेध आपल्या कादंबऱ्यांमधून घेतला असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमध्ये चित्रित झालेल्या व्यक्तिरेखा या शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातील आहेत.[३] प्रामुख्याने प्राध्यापक, विद्यार्थी, संस्थाचालक, संशोधक इत्यादी व्यक्तिचित्रे त्यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमधून मोठ्या प्रमाणात येतात. त्याचबरोबर भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांच्या कथेमधील नायक सतत नोकरीच्या निमित्ताने फिरत असतो. त्यामुळे त्याचा संबंध समाजाशी येतो.[४] प्रवासातील प्रवाशांचे व्यक्तिचित्रण, हॉटेलमालक, नोकर, लॉजवरील विविध व्यक्तिरेखा, घरमालक, शेजारी अशा सर्व प्रकारच्या व्यक्तिरेखाही त्यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमधून त्यांनी चित्रित केलेल्या आहेत.

नायकाच्या मित्राचा गोतावळा, त्यांची विविध प्रकारची स्वभाववैशिष्ट्ये त्यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमधून चित्रित केल्या गेल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे अनेक प्रकारच्या व्यक्तिरेखा भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांनी जिवंतपणे साकारल्या आहेत. त्यांच्या व्यक्तिरेखेसंदर्भात मृणालिनी पाटील म्हणतात की, 'कोसला या कादंबरीत आलेली सर्व पात्रे म्हणून कादंबरीत वावरत नाहीत. विविध स्तरांतील

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३. वामन दादा कर्डक : एक संवेदनशील कवि

डॉ. सय्यद इक़बाल मजाज़

शोध निर्देशक एवं सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग, चिश्तिया कला महाविद्यालय, खुल्दाबाद, जि.औरंगाबाद

डॉ. सुभाष सोनाजी जीते

साहय्यक प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग, कोहिनुर कला विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, खुल्दाबाद, जि.औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना :

कवि कहते हैं,

पागलपन से पागल सारे, निकले पागलखाने से,
खून खराबा देख रहा था, एक तिरंगा भारत का ।
एक दूसरे का घर जलाने, घूस रहे थे बस्ती में,
रोक सके ना राम-रहिमा, आग बरसना भारत का ।
धरम-धरम की ठेकेदारी, लोगों को बहकाती है,
पागलपन से दूर नहीं है, एक भी नेता भारत का ।

एक ओर बेकारी, भुखमरी से देशवासी हैरान है, तो दुसरी ओर शोषक आम नजता को आपस में लड़ाकर खूनकी नदियाँ बहा रहा है । आज देश के सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या भुखमरी की है । इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए शोषकों के विरोध में संघर्ष करना पडेगा । एक ओर सरकारी गोदामों में करोड़ों क्विंटल अनाज सड रहा है, तो दुसरी ओर अनाज के लिए तडफ-तडफ कर आम जनता अंतिम सांस ले रही है । करोड़ो बालक कुपोषन के शिकार बन गये हैं । देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने गरीबों को मुफ्त में आनाज बाटने की सलाह देने के बाद भी सत्ताधारियों ने अनाज को सडने दिया पर आम जनता को, भुखी प्यासी जनता को अनाज नहीं बाँटा । इतनी निकम्मी है हमारी सरकार । कवि इसी कारण सत्ताधारियों के विरोध में विद्रोह करने का आव्हान करते हुए कहते हैं -

बेकारी से भुखमरी से देश को लड़ना होगा,
बेकारी का भुखमरी का फैसला करना होगा ।
सरकारी निमसरकारी मजदुरों को,
अपनी रोटी के वास्ते लड़ना होगा ।
खेत के हो या मील के मजदुरों को,
देश की परदेश की सरकार से लड़ना होगा ।

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इस देश में व्यवस्था ही उलटी है । यहाँ मेहनत करने वालों को सम्मान नहीं मिलता, सम्मान मिलता है कामचोरों को, विलासी जीवन बितानेवालों को । यहाँ मेहतन आम आदमी करता है और उसकी मेहनत की कमाई पर धनवान विलासी जीवन बिताता है ।

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Deserted Women Empowerment : A Need of Society

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Abstract :

The problem of desertion is more serious than that of windows and divorced women. The tradition of leaving wife by the husband is still continued in the society. When husband deserts a wife it is considered as an ideal task as their personal problem but they turn into social issues. A deserted woman has been treated as the neglected woman. The deserted woman no matter how she lives is always a question trouble to her parents. In short deserted woman do not die alone But they take others with them. The prestige of both the families (Parents and Husband) is dishonored by the deserted woman who turn to prostitution.

Keywords : Empowerment, Deserted Women, Family, Society problem's.

Introduction :

However, it is found that while the transformation of society the family and society have not changed their attitude towards women. It is expected from the women that she should always follow them. In short the patriarchal psychology is not changed largely. In addition, it has resulted into the conflicts among the family members. This conflict gave birth to the increase in number of deserted women the whole credit goes to changing social system and contradiction in old value system.

The problem of desertion is also active in India. The tradition of leaving wife by the husband is still continued in the society. The wife of God Rama is the first deserted woman. But we cannot say for sure that before sita any had faced the problem of desertion. There were no women found deserted in Sindhu culture not and Vedic and Dharmashastra period. But historians never took the notice of such deserted women in medieval era. The problem of women were taken into account in the period of Britshers. They emancipated some of the customs traditions, by the introduction of low. It was for the first time the rulers thought about the problems of women.

The desertion had been sustaining in the society because people think that ideal man like Rama could desert sita than why we can't? It has also fastened the process of desertion. When husband desert a wife it is considered as an ideal but if husband is deserted by wife it become abnormality.

Meaning of Empowerment :

The term empowerment has the most conspicuous feature containing the word 'power' which means control over material asserts, intellectual resources and ideology. The process of challenging existing power relations and of gaining greater control over the sources of power may be termed as empowerment. (Batiwala 1995)

Empowerment of women is a critical issue that is being discussed all over the world. The year 2001 has been declared as the year of women's empowerment for enhancing the status and sustainable achievement in women's empowerment.

Deserted Women :

Before we go into the problem's of deserted women, we need to define deserted women.

Deserted women is a woman who is deserted by her husband or who leaves her husband due to the harassment from the family from the husband. The desertion has its Limitation up to both husband and wife. The law does not permit such acts. It is the breaking of marriage by the decision of any of the

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اللغة العربية والتفكير النحوى

الدكتور خليل احمد

كانت نشأة العلوم العربية أثراً من آثار الاسلام، فلم يعرف عن العرب قبل الاسلام جهدٌ يذكر في دراستهم لغتهم ، فظهر علم النحو ليضع القواعد التي تصونُ المتكلم عن الخطأ في الاعراب الذي كان قد بدأ ظهوره بانتشار الاسلام بين شعوبٍ غير عربية ، كما ظهرت جهود علماء اللغة في تقييد ألفاظ العربية وضبط شكلها وتحديد معانيها، غير أنَّ ظهور اللحن في العربية وخوف أولى الأمر على القرآن منه لم يكن وحده الذي دعاهم الى وضع العلوم العربية ، بل دعتهم الى ذلك دواعٍ كثيرةٌ ، فقد توافرت لديهم الرغبة الشديدة في فهم القرآن الكريم وتعرف أسراره ، ووجدتْ لدى المسلمين من غير العرب حاجة ملحة الى تعلم العربية والتعبد بكتابها الخالد ، كما أنَّ العربية قد بدأت تحتك بلغات أخرى و تدخل في صراع معها تؤثر فيها تتأثر بها، وبدأ العرب حينئذٍ ينظرون الى لغتهم نظرة المتأل الباحث ، ومن هنا يمكننا أن نقول انَّ نشأة العلوم العربية كانت أثراً من آثار نضج العقلية العربية .

لقد كتب الناس في العربية كثيراً و بحثوا فيها ، ولكن لم يصل الينا شيء من ذلك حتى جاء سيبويه فصنع للنحو مالم يصنعه أحد حتى عدَّ بحق أستاذه الأشهر وامامه المقدم ، ويعد كتابه معيار العربية ، فهو بحق كنز من كنوزها ، وليس لنحوي قديم أو حديث يجاري كتاب سيبويه أو يدانيه كما شهد بذلك الأقدمون من بصريين و كوفيين وبغداديين وأندلسيين . و سيبويه . رحمه الله . أخذ علمه من شيوخ شهد لم بالبراعة والتفوق في مختلف العلوم ، لكننا لا نبالغ اذا قلنا انَّ سيبويه أخذ أغلب علمه من الخليل بن أحمد الفراهيدي (1). ومن الجدير بالذكر في هذا المقام أنَّ علم العروض لا يستطيع أحد أن يقول ان الخليل أخذ من علماء الهند أو الفرس أو غيرهم ، وان ذهب الدكتور محمود السعران الى احتمال أن يكون الخليل قد تأثر بما لدى الهنود من علم مشابه لهذا العلم مع العلم أنه يقول لا دليل عليه (2).

والفكر النحوي العربي يستند على عدة أعمة رئيسية ، أولها أصول النحو العربي وهي : " أدلة النحو التي تفرعت منها فروعه و فصوله كما أن أصول الفقه أدلة الفقه التي نتوعت عنها جملته وتفصيله"(3).

• اسسٹنٹ پروفیسر و صدر شعبہ عربی،کوہ نورکالج ، خلد آباد

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Contribution of Mahatma Gandhi in Promoting Communal Harmony

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Father of the nation Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi strived hard for communal harmony in the pre-independence and post-independence India. Gandhi not only led India to Independence but also inspired movements for communal harmony. Nobel . Laureate Rabindranath Tagore bestowed upon him the title 'Mahatma 'and Netaji Subhash Bose addressed him as the 'Father of the Nation Contrary to these titles, Winston Churchill called Gandhi ' a half - naked , seditious fakir '.Lord Mountbatten called him a one - man army .

India is a land of diversity as it is populated by people having several faiths , languages , castes and creeds. No doubt there is a unity among them barring few people with narrow communal feelings. One can witness here different categories of community - racial , lingual and religious .The racial communities like Aryans, Dravidians, Anglo Indians and aborigines while lingual communities are those who speak Marathi, Bengali, Punjabi, Guajarati, Oriya, Assamia, Tamil, Telgu, Kannada and Malayalam etc. The religious communities are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians , Buddhists , Jains and Parsis. British rulers successfully ruled India by their cunning policy of divide and rule due to our diversity.

Before the arrival of the British in India, the Hindus and Muslims on the whole lived together without having any hatred. The best example of religious harmony can be seen in the 1857 revolt as they fought together side by side . But during the early phase of Indian nationalism , Muslims lagged behind as British rulers considered them a major threat to the British rule hence they were denied modern education and jobs. as well. As a result , nationalist ideas spread among the Hindu middle and lower middle classes barring few Muslims. The British did their level best to keep Indians fighting among themselves.

Gandhi emerged as a leader of the Indian national movement .His master weapon was Satyagraha against the British rulers. We can easily understand the efforts of Gandhiji for religious harmony from various instances like making speeches at Jama .Masjid in Delhi , supporting the Khilafat Movement etc. He was an ardent advocate of Hindu -Muslim unity. He had considered the Khilafat Movement as a golden opportunity to make people of different faiths united against the strong enemy like British. He stated ," I am bound as an Indian to share the sufferings and trials of fellow Indians .If I deem the Mohammedan to be my brother ,it is my duty to help him in this hour of trial to the best of my ability if his cause commends itself to me as just ".

He supported the movement and called upon 23crore Hindus to help 7crore Muslims. Besides Gandhiji other leaders like Shaukat Ali , Muhammad Ali toured all over India which helped to rouse the people's enthusiasm and also helped to establish Hindu-Muslim unity. It was recognized that Hindu -Muslim unity was the key to Swaraj.Gandhiji rightly wrote," I know there is a much distrust of one another ...The Hindus believe that Swaraj means Muslim Raj ..... Muslims , on the other hand , fear that the Hindus being in overwhelming majority will smother them."

However, Hindu-Muslim quarrels began in Bengal , Punjab and in other areas. The worst case was that of Kerala where Moplah

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Critical Analysis of Margery Allingham's Style of Mystery Unraveling

* *Sayed Irafat Gausoddin*

Introduction:

Mystery, thrill and suspense are the indispensable parts of the detective story. One cannot imagine a detective story without these elements. There is a crime in the detective story and the crime is surrounded by the mystery, it leads to suspense and the discovery to the thrill. Therefore it becomes important to know the detective in detail and then analyze its component like mystery, thrill and suspense in the select novels of Agatha Christie and MergeryAllinghamin the separate chapters. Generally, detective stories follow a sequence that involves discovery, investigation, identification, escape, pursuit, unmasking and finally arrest. Although it follows a set structure, many writers and critics tend to describe it in different ways.The Hutchinson's Encyclopedic observes detective fiction as:

Margery Allingham (1904-1966)Margery Allingham was born in Ealing, London in 1904 to a family immersed in literature. Her father herbert and her mother Emily Jane (*née* Hughes), were both writers; Herbert was editor of the *Christian Globe* and *The New London Journal* (to which Margery later contributed articles and Sexton Blake stories), before becoming a successful pulp fiction writer, while Emily Jane was a contributor of stories to women's magazines. Soon after Margery's birth, the family left London for Essex, where they lived in an old house inlayer Breton a village

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جوگندر پال کا افسانہ "بھائی بند" ۔۔۔۔ ایک تجزیہ

عبدالمجاد انصاری

جوگندر پال ۱۵ ستمبر ۱۹۲۵ء کو سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ تقسیم ملک کے بعد والدین کے ساتھ انبالہ میں آ بسے۔ ان کے رشتہ دار کینیا میں رہتے تھے۔ جہاں جوگندر پال کی شادی ہوئی اور وہ وہیں بس گئے۔ عرصہ دراز تک ان کا دل افریقہ میں نہیں لگا اور وہ ہندوستان واپس آنے کی کوشش کرتے رہے۔ بالآخر کینیا سے پینشن لے کر جوگندر پال ہندوستان واپس آ گئے۔

مہاراشٹر کے شہر اورنگ آباد میں گوند بھائی سراف کی مدد سے ہرسوتی بھون کالج میں انگریزی کے پروفیسر مقرر ہوئے۔ اورنگ آباد میں اردو کی ادبی محفلیں، ہندو پاک کے مشہور شاعر بشر نواز، نوجوان افسانہ نگاروں میں نور الحسنین، رفعت نواز، عظیم راہی، عارف خورشید وغیرہ کا ساتھ پال کی افسانہ نگاری کو اعلیٰ مقام تک پہنچانے میں مددگار ثابت ہوا۔

جوگندر پال نے اُردو افسانے میں نئے موضوعات کا اضافہ کیا۔ انہوں نے افریقہ کے ان حبشی لوگوں کا ذکر کیا جن کے بارے میں غلط روایتیں لوگوں کے ذہنوں میں بسا دی گئی تھیں۔ پال وہ پہلے افسانہ نگار ہیں جنہوں نے افریقی زندگی کو خوبی سے اپنے افسانوں میں برتا ہے۔

جوگندر پال کے مشہور افسانے:۔

(۱) دھرتی کا کال ۱۹۶۱ء (۲) رسائی ۱۹۶۹ء (۳) بے مہار دور ۱۹۷۸ء (۴) بے ارادہ ۱۹۸۱ء

پال کے افسانوں میں زندگی کے مسائل تو ہیں ہی لیکن ان کے ایک ہی افسانے میں کوئی ایک ہی مسئلہ نہیں ہوتا۔ بلکہ ایک ہی افسانے میں متعدد مختلف مسائل کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔

جوگندر پال کے افسانوں میں سیاسی، سماجی، معاشی، معاشرتی مسائل کی مکمل عکاسی ملتی ہے۔ ان کی کہانیوں کی دو سطحیں ہیں ایک جس سے قاری لطف اندوز ہوتا ہے اور دوسری سطح پر، غور و فکر کرنے سے نئے ماحول، نئی دریافت سے آشنا ہوتے ہیں۔ ان کے افسانوں میں جدید دور سے وابستہ فرد کی داخلیت، تنہائی کا کرب جیسے موضوعات ملتے ہیں۔ وہ پلاٹ و واقعات پر زور نہیں دیتے بلکہ کردار کی ذہنی کیفیت پر توجہ مرکوز کرتے ہیں۔ "کھودو بابا کا مقبرہ" کا ایک اقتباس ملاحظہ ہو:

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جدید اصنافِ ادب: افسانہ

عبدالمجاہد انصاری

ادب زندگی کا آئینہ ہوتا ہے، ادب کی ہر صنف زندگی کے مسئلوں، الجھنوں، اور تکلیفوں کو سماج کے روبرو لانے کا کام کرتی ہے، چاہے وہ داستان ہو ناول ہو یا پھر افسانہ۔ جب صنفِ افسانہ سماج کی پریشانیوں، مصیبتوں کو اپنے اندر فنکارانہ طریقے سے سمولیتا ہے تو اس سے شاہکار افسانے منظر عام پر آتے ہیں۔ افسانے کو انسانی زندگی میں بڑی اہمیت حاصل رہی ہے۔ افسانے کا بنیادی کام انسانی زندگی میں مسرت خوشی کو مہیا کرنا ہے۔

بقول مجنوں گورکھپوری:۔

> ''افسانہ'' افسانہ ہے اور اس کی غایت جی بہلانا اور تھکان دور کرنا ہے''۔[1]

افسانے کے تعلق سے وقار عظیم لکھتے ہیں۔

> ''افسانہ نثر کی بیانیہ تحریر (تخلیق) ہے ایک واحد ڈرامائی واقعہ کو ابھارتی ہے جس میں کسی ایک کردار یا کرداروں کے ایک مخصوص گروہ نے نقوش نمایاں کئے جاتے ہیں۔ (اس میں کردار کی ذہنی کشمکش یا اس کی زندگی کا کوئی ایک واقعہ بھی شامل ہے۔) اور واقعات کی تفصیل اتنے اختصار و اعجاز کے ساتھ کی جاتی ہے کہ پڑھنے والے کا ذہن اس کا ایک واحد تاثر قبول کرے''۔[2]

اٹھارویں صدی سے ہی اردو میں قصے، کہانی، داستانوں کا رواج عام ہو گیا تھا یہ قصے، داستانیں تہذیب و تمدن کے ساتھ ترقی کی راہوں پر گامزن رہے بیسویں صدی کے آتے آتے ہندوستان کی سرزمین نے باقاعدہ مختصر افسانے کو بلندیوں تک پہنچایا۔

> ''مختصر افسانے کی روایت تو وہیں سے شروع ہوتی ہے جہاں سے قصے کہانیوں نے جنم لیا ہے۔[3]

سجاد حیدر یلدرم اور پریم چند افسانے کے پیش رو کہلائے۔ یلدرم نے محبت اور عورت کو مرکزی اہمیت دی جب کہ پریم چند نے حقیقت نگاری کو پروان چڑھایا۔ سجاد ظہیر کے مجموعہ انگارے کی اشاعت نے افسانے کو نئی سمت اور جہت عطا کی۔ جہاں ترقی پسند تحریک کا قیام عمل میں آیا۔ اس تحریک کے تحت بڑے شاہکار افسانے تخلیق کئے گئے۔ پریم چند، کرشن چندر، سعادت حسن منٹو، عصمت چغتائی، راجندر سنگھ بیدی، احمد علی، غلام عباس، بلونت سنگھ، احمد ندیم قاسمی، ممتاز مفتی، حیات اللہ انصاری، اوپندر ناتھ اشک وغیرہ نے اپنے افسانوں سے ادب کی خدمت کر کے اس کو وقیع بنایا اور افسانہ

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे आर्थिक विचार

हिवाळे एम. एल.
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व विभागप्रमुख, राज्यशास्त्र विभाग,
कोहिनूर कॉलेज कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना: डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी भारताच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी संसदीय लोकशाहीप्रणीत भारतीय संविधान निर्माण करून स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुत्व व न्याय या लोकशाही मूल्यांची जोपासना केली आहे, त्यामुळे आज भारतीय जनमानसात लोकशाहीची मूल्ये रूजलेली दिसून येतात. डॉ. बाबसाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक व इतर विविध क्षेत्रात अतुलनीय व मौलिक कार्य करून त्यांनी खऱ्या अर्थाने भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद रूजविला आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी १९२० च्या दशकामध्ये भारताच्या सामाजिक-राजकीय पटलावर पदार्पण केले आणि पुढील चार दशके त्यांनी विविध क्षेत्रांत अतुलनीय योगदान दिले. त्यांनी दिलेल्या योगदानामुळेच ते आज संपूर्ण विश्वाला परिचित आहे. डॉ. बाबसाहेब आंबेडकर हे भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार, समाजसेवक, कायदातज्ज्ञ म्हणून जसे ओळखले जातात अगदी त्याचप्रमाणे अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ म्हणून ओळखले जातात. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर सन १९१७ साली कोलंबिया विद्यापीठाची अर्थशास्त्रातील पीएच.डी. पदवी प्राप्त केली त्याचबरोबर लंडन स्कूल ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्समधून डॉक्टर ऑफ सायन्स पदवी व लंडनमधील ग्रेज इन्ची बार ॲट लॉ अशा अतिउच्च पदव्या संपादित केल्या आहेत. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरयांचा मुख्य विषय अर्थशास्त्र होता. या विषयावर त्यांनी विपुल लेखन केले आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी ॲडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ॲन्ड फायनान्स ऑफ दि ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी, दि इव्होल्यूशन ऑफ प्रोव्हिन्शियल फायनान्स इन ब्रिटिश इंडिया आणि दि प्रॉब्लेम ऑफ द रुपी : इट्स ओरिजिन ॲन्ड इट्स सोल्यूशन हे पुस्तके लिहिती आहेत. त्यामध्ये आर्थिक विचार स्पष्ट केले आहे. याचबरोबर एक समाजसेवक, राजनेता, कायदामंत्री व राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार म्हणून सुद्धा भारतीय समाजासाठी खूप मोठे आर्थिक योगदान दिले आहे. त्यामुळे या शोध पेपरचा मुख्य उद्देश डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या आर्थिक विचाराचा अभ्यास करणे हा आहे.

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An overview of Maharashtra Assembly Elections : Through the Years

* *Mr. Madhukar Laxman Hiwale*

Introduction

Maharashtra politics in the last three decades invariably revolved around Sharad Pawar and late Bal Thackeray - indisputably the two tallest leaders of Maharashtra politics in recent times. Some other prominent leaders of the era such as the Bharatiya Janata Party's late Pramod Mahajan and Gopinath Munde were more active as a conduit between the BJP and Thackeray while Sushil Kumar Shinde, late Vilasrao Deshmukh and late Sudhakarrao Naik (all former chief ministers of the state) were largely seen as quintessential Pawar baiters in the Congress!

Sharad Pawar and Bal Thackeray : Two Pillars of Maharashtra Politics

Pawar was once even considered a strong contender for the prime minister's post in the early '90s while Thackeray remained the uncrowned king of Bombay (now Mumbai). Yet unlike Pawar, the latter personally remained away from electoral politics despite floating his right-wing political outfit, the Shiv Sena in the 1960s. There had been many similarities between Pawar and Thackeray and both shared a good personal equation as well despite being political rivals. Both catered to the Maratha pride; floated their political outfits and remained a force to reckon with in national politics. Both patronised family politics and promoted their respective daughter (Supriya Sule) and son (Uddhav Thackeray) and nephews as well (Ajit Pawar and Raj Thackeray) in politics!

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७. क्रांतिसूर्य महात्मा फुलेंचे स्त्री शिक्षणविषयक विचार

प्रा. हिवाळे मधुकर लक्ष्मण
राज्यशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद.

स्त्री शिक्षणाची मशाल घेवून निर्भिडपणे चालणारे, मानवधर्माच्या समानतेचे बीज पेरायला निघालेले. महात्मा ज्योतिबांचे विचार किती पुरोगामी होते हे आज आपल्याला पावलोपावली अनुभवास येते, क्रांतीसूर्य महात्मा फुले यांच्या महान कार्याची ही ओळख..

''विद्येविना मती गेली, मतीविना नीती गेली।
नीतीविना गती गेली, गतीविना वित्त गेले।
वित्ताविना शूद्र खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले।।''

अविद्येचा अनर्थ सांगणा-या महात्मा जोतीराव फुले यांनी १८४८ मध्ये पुण्यात भिडेंच्या वाड्यात पहि शाळा काढली आणि इथल्या सनातनी समाजव्यवस्थेला जबरदस्त धक्का दिला होता. धर्मव्यवस्थेने इथल्या स्त्री शुद्रांना शिक्षणाचा अधिकारच नाकारला होता. मनुस्मृती सांगत होती न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्य मन्हती. स्त्रीला स्वातंत्र्यच ना शिक्षणाचा, सत्तेचा, संपत्तीचा अधिकार नव्हता.

महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले यांना सामाजिक योगदान आणि समाज कल्याणामुळे ओळखतात. ओबीस जन्मलेले महात्मा फुले हे एक माळी होते ज्यांचे पूर्ण नाव ज्योतिराव गोविंदराव गोल्हे होते आणि नंतर त्यांचे ना गोविंदराव फुले असे ठेवले गेले. महात्माच्या नावामध्ये फुले हे आडनाव फुले विकल्यामुळे पडले. धर्म, समाज यांचे सत्य समोर आर्णण्यासाठी ज्योतिबा फुले यांनी 'ब्राम्हणांचे कसब (1869), गुलामगिरी (1873), सत्य शेतक-यांचा आसूड(1883), छत्रपति शिवाजी महारांजांचा पोवाडा (1869), इशारा (1885) अशी अनेक पुस्त त्यांचे 'सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म ग्रंथ' त्यांच्या निधनानंतर १८९१ मध्ये प्रकाशित झाले. २४ सप्टेंबर १८७३ रोजी ज यांनी 'सत्यशोधक समाजाची' स्थापना केली. महिला व दुर्बलांच्या कल्याणासाठी त्यांनी बरीच कामे केली. ज्यो शोषण व्यवस्थेविरूध्द व जातीव्यवस्थेविरूध्द युध्द पुकारले असतांना देखील समाजातील समतेला कुठेही धक्क नाही.

जोतीराव फुले हा खरा सामाजिक क्रांतिकारक माणूस होता. महिला स्वातंत्र्याची कल्पना त्याने मोठ्या सा केली. आधुनिक भारतात महिलांच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी त्यांनी प्रथम चळवळ सुरू केली. राजा राममोहन रॉय व समाजसुधारकांनी आपले मत मांडले आणि महिलांची स्थिती सुधारण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. परंतु फुले यांनीही स्त्री पुरुष स्वातंत्र्याशी जोडले आणि तिच्या गुलामगिरीचे खरे विश्लेषण केले. स्त्रियांना गुलामगिरीत ठेवणाऱ्या व्य हल्ला केला. आज स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याची कल्पना चारही बाजूंनी आहे, पण फुले यांच्या काळात स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याच्या कल्प समाजात मान्यता नव्हती. कारण हिंदू धर्म स्त्रियांना गुलाम म्हणून ठेवत असे. म्हणूनच, स्त्रियांच्या स्वातं

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४. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे पाकिस्तानसंबंधी विचार

प्रा. हिवाळे मधुकर लक्ष्मण
राज्यशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद.

'पाकिस्तानसंबंधी विचार' हा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा ग्रंथ. पाकिस्तानची निर्मिती होऊन सात दशके होत आलेली असताना आणि भारतात लोकशाही अपेक्षेहून चांगल्या पद्धतीने काम करीत असतानाही या ग्रंथाचे महत्त्व कमी झालेले नाही. उलट, 'राष्ट्रवाद', 'भारतमाता' या संकल्पनांवरून हिंसक वाद सुरू असतानाच्या, 'राष्ट्र' या संकल्पनेला धार्मिक अधिष्ठान देण्याचे सर्वतोपरी प्रयत्न सुरू असतानाच्या आजच्या या कठीण काळात या ग्रंथाकडे वळणे अधिक गरजेचे झाले आहे.

या ग्रंथाचा काळ आधी लक्षात घेतला पाहिजे. मुस्लीम लीगने मार्च १९४० मध्ये लाहोर अधिवेशनात पाकिस्तानच्या मागणीचा ठराव मंजूर केला. त्यानंतर नऊ महिन्यांत हा ग्रंथ प्रकाशित झाला आहे. त्याचीच दुसरी सुधारित आवृत्ती म्हणजे 'थॉट्स ऑन पाकिस्तान'! ती १९४५ मधली! पण आजही हा ग्रंथ महत्त्वाचा आहे. 'राष्ट्रवाद', 'भारतमाता' अशा संकल्पनांवरून जोरदार आणि प्रसंगी हिंसक वाद सुरू असतानाच्या, 'राष्ट्र' या संकल्पनेला धार्मिक अधिष्ठान देण्याचे सर्वतोपरी प्रयत्न सुरू असतानाच्या आजच्या या काळात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या या ग्रंथाकडे वळण्याशिवाय पर्याय नाही.

हा ग्रंथ जेव्हा प्रकाशित झाला तेव्हा त्याने अनेकांना धक्का दिला होता. तेव्हा तो हिंदूंनीही नाकारला, आणि मुसलमानांनीही तो स्वीकारला नाही. या दोघांनाही तो आवडला नाही, असे डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी दुसऱ्या आवृत्तीच्या प्रस्तावनेत म्हटले आहे. आजही या ग्रंथात तसाच धक्का देण्याची क्षमता आहे. तेव्हाच्या आणि आताच्या परिस्थितीत बरेच अंतर आहे, हे खरे. पाकिस्तानच्या निर्मितीलाही आता सात दशके होत आली आहेत. त्यामुळे आज बसणारा धक्का जरा वेगळ्या कारणांसाठी आहे. त्यातले एक कारण म्हणजे- हा ग्रंथ फाळणीच्या गुन्हेगारांविषयीच्या लोकप्रिय समजांनाच सुरुंग लावणारा आहे. महात्मा गांधी यांच्यामुळे देशाचे तुकडे पडले, पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांना सत्ता प्राप्तीची घाई झाली होती, तेव्हा फाळणीचे जे काही गुन्हेगार आहेत ते या दोघांसह काँग्रेसचे अन्य नेते आहेत, असे मानणारा वर्ग आजही या देशात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आहे. फाळणीबद्दल ते जेव्हा तावातावाने बोलत असतात तेव्हा त्यांच्या तोंडी बॅ. जीना यांचे नाव क्वचितच येते. किंवा फाळणी रोखण्यासाठी जनमत तयार करण्याऐवजी तेव्हाचे फाळणीविरोधक फाळणीला पोषक वातावरणच निर्माण करीत होते या गोष्टी त्यांच्या गावीही नसतात. म्हणून काही हा वर्ग अज्ञानी आहे असे मुळीच म्हणता येणार नाही. उलट, तो फार हुशार आहे. त्यामुळे त्याने फाळणीचे पाप हे ती होऊ नये यासाठी प्रयत्न करणाऱ्यांच्या माथी बरोब्बर मारले. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी फाळणीची ही जी संकल्पना प्रचलित आहे, तिच्यातील हवाच आपल्या या ग्रंथाच्या प्रस्तावनेद्वारे काढून टाकली आहे. फाळणी एका राष्ट्राची होते. पण हिंदुस्थान हे एक राष्ट्र आहे, ही कल्पनाच भ्रामक असल्याचे त्यांचे मत आहे. पाकिस्तानची मागणी

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9. Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungary Tide:* Focus on Exploring Geographical Boundaries

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Abstract

Amitav Ghosh's The Hungry Tide revolves around the lives of people travelling through or living in the Sundarbans. This paper argues that literature has much to make contributions to the theoretical work of island studies, and now no longer simply due to the fact literary texts offer proof of the approaches islands are conceptualized in exclusive historic and cultural contexts. To this end, it discusses Amitav Ghosh's The Hungry Tide (2004), a singular which actively theorizes key principles in island studies. The Hungry Tide is about withinside the Sundarbans, an "sizeable archipelago" withinside the Ganges delta, and tells the in large part forgotten records of the pressured evacuation of refugees from the island of Morichjhāpi in 1979. The liminal area of the Sundarbans, the "tide country", is an exceptional putting for a literary exploration of the connection between postcolonial island geographies and identities. Ghosh's depiction of the "watery labyrinth" (Ghosh, 2004: 72) and "storm-tossed islands" (Ghosh, 2004: 164) of the Sundarbans raises and addresses questions, which must be on the coronary heart of the vital meta-discourse of island studies.

The Hungry Tide features bedded narratives which reflect the topographic characteristics of the drift country and contemporaneously define the protagonists' as well as the compendiums' perception of the Sundarbans. This paper claims that three named bedded narratives image significant topographical characteristics of the drift country, particularly its fluidity, and thereby reveal how interposers(i.e. Fokir, Moyna, Horen, Tutul) as well as outlanders(i.e. Nirmal, Kanai, Piya) perceive and witness the place of the Sundarbans.

Keywords: The Sundarbans, archipelago of islets, island studies, literature, Morichjhāpi, Sundarbans, *The Hungry Tide.*

The theoretical background of this paper draws both on spatial review as well as artistic terrain. A brief recap on the history of the "spatial turn", fastening on major proponents like Henri Lefebvre, Michel Foucault, Edward Soja and Yi- Fu Tuan, seeks to explain the literal

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Sustainability of Technologies: Governmental Perspectives

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Abstract:

New technologies are expected to address sustainability issues through developing types of governance. These will be worried about organization, execution and citizenship as much likewise with conventional biophysical concerns. The governance of water is a mind boggling and basic issue where sustainability issues are going to the fore and in which, we fight; technologies for sustainability are probably going to rise and create. In like manner, we look at and think about utilization of technologies as a major aspect of water governance in Scotland and New Zealand to consider if and how technologies can challenge the ebb and flow rationalities of government that don't seem, by all accounts, to be conveying practical results. Many attest that the soundness of cutting edge radicalism infests governance of water notwithstanding cases of seeking after sustainability, and our discoveries bolster that declaration whereby flow technologies are probably not going to encourage sustainability.

Keywords: Governance; Governmentality; Post-Normal Science; Water; Sustainability Technologies; Scotland; New Zealand.

Introduction

Institutional reactions to the sustainability motivation are progressively observed as a call for improved or new governance draws near. This can't occur without proper research and comprehension of the basic systems dependent on hypothetical methodologies. We present an imaginative way to deal with understanding sustainability technologies through the viewpoint of governmentality. We have utilized governmentality as a basic focal point to unload the rationalities

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which penetrate the acts of governance and open them to basic assessment. To ground this we have considered reactions to water strategy challenges in Scotland and New Zealand.

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Governance and technologies

Society creates and utilizes technologies as a component of the practices to render the world manageable. While many existing technologies have been created and have given suitable to authentic needs, their future adequacy is faulty as society and governance systems catch to address worldwide change forms. A significant part of the writing on governance and sustainability focuses on worldwide change issues, for example, environmental change, common assets the board and vitality; and has been related, entomb alia with bantérs about post-normal science (PNS).

As it were, there is extraordinary accentuation on advancement to move away from current mechanical ideal models with their accentuation on deterministic arrangements and physical indications to exceptionally process-situated intercessions with considerably less certain results including enormous quantities of players as partners. The entirety of this moves from a normal science point of view and into the a lot messier and clumsier arrangements procedures that may apply to mischievous issues communicated worry that 'our acquired science part of the issue and should be changed on the off chance that it is to turn out to be a piece of the arrangement, comprehended here as the advances to sustainability'. Hence, we dangerous the utilization of technologies to the extent that they are a piece of the governance issue yet might be altered as a major aspect of advances to sustainability, as a major aspect of more extensive thought of required changes in governance for sustainability.

Water, similar to environmental change and nourishment security, is a basic governance issue where sustainability issues, with respect to conveyance and value of amount and quality, are developing at disturbing rates. Around the globe, different innovative and governance reactions are rising, for example, the move towards coordinated water asset the executives, assistance of participatory basic leadership and the advancement of water exchanging systems for portion of assets. Those reactions are inserted inside methods for administering of rationalities of government, for example, those of neoliberalism and deliberative vote based system.

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Indian Women Entrepreneurs Faced by Problems in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

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Abstract:

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play an important role in the development of country. India is a resource based country both natural and human. India and other developing countries of the world have been focused attention on the development of women entrepreneurship. Women entrepreneurs make significant contributions to their economies. It is estimated that SMEs with full or partial female ownership represent 31% to 38% (8 to 10 million) of formal SMEs in emerging markets. These firms represent a significant share of employment generation and economic growth potential. Beside these contribution women entrepreneurs has been faced so many problems like lack of finance, lack of managerial skills, family obligation, lack of education, lower level of mobility and inability to take risk. India government introduce so many policies and schemes for women entrepreneurs' development.

Keywords:MSMEs, SMEs and women entrepreneurship

Introduction:

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been accepted as the engine of economic growth and for promoting equitable development. The MSMEs constitute over 90% of total enterprises in most of the economies and are credited with generating the highest rates of employment growth and account for a major share of industrial production and exports. As per available statistics, this sector employs an estimated 31 million persons spread over 12.8 million enterprises and labour intensity in the MSMEs sector is estimated to be almost four times higher than the large enterprise.

The contribution of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) sector to manufacturing output, employment and exports of the country is quite significant. According to estimates, in terms of value, the sector accounts for about 45% of the manufacturing output and 40% of the total exports of India. The MSME sector employs about 42 million persons in over 13 million units throughout the country. There are more than 6000 products, ranging from traditional to high-tech items, which are being manufactured by the Indian MSMEs.

India is a resource based country both natural and human but overpopulated where society is highly stratified in gender and class based. From the year of early 1990s, including India the developing countries of the world have been focused attention on the development of women entrepreneurship. However, women make nearly 50% of the total population structure which means huge potential to be utilized for socioeconomic development of the country. Due to the demographic structure, the issue of the participation of women in the mainstream economy is crucial. It is also impossible to achieve the target of poverty free society and achieving the millennium goals without incorporation of women in the income generating activates. Considering the issue, a special emphasis has been given by the Government, donor agencies, NGOs, business community and all other relevant stakeholders through various initiatives to ensure women's participation in business and industry.

In the Indian context, micro, small and medium enterprises as per the MSME Development Act, 2006 are defined based on their investment in plant and machinery (for manufacturing enterprise) and on equipment's for enterprises providing or rendering services.

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3. Supportings for Women Entrepreneurs Ambition in India

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Abstract

An increasing number of start-up's and new businesses have been founded in India over the last decade, the majority of them by men. While many Indian women have entrepreneurial ambitions, it is often more difficult for them to succeed. This brief examines the impediments to greater participation of female founders in India's economy by first gathering available data to describe the situation of women entrepreneurs in the country. It then explores the causes of low female entrepreneurship rates, primary of which are unconscious biases, low confidence in business skills, difficult access to finance and networks, a lack of family support and child-care options, as well as insufficient safety in work and public spaces.

Keyword: - Entrepreneurs, Gender Gap, Innovation, SDGS, Start-up's, Women Empowerment

Introduction

The Indian economy has grown steadily over the last decade, and there has been a parallel surge in the number of start-up and new businesses in the country. A majority of these have been founded by men. While many Indian women have ambitions towards entrepreneurship, it is often more difficult for them to succeed. In fact, India has been found to be in a group of countries where women business owners struggle with less favourable conditions, pronounced cultural biases, and a lack of business resources such as finances, capital, training, and development.

A society in which women cannot realise their full potential loses out on the significant potential for innovation, economic growth, and job creation. For instance, a recent study showed that in India, measures to close the gender gap could lead to a 6.8% gain in GDP. This issue brief seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of the situation

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A Study of Transport Properties and Dielectric constant Measurement of $Zn_xMn_{0.5}FeO_4$ spinel ferrite system

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Abstract :

Among the several types of magnetic materials, magnetic Oxides are the most important and rather the only relevant material from the point of view of their applications. They are being studied over a long period of five to six decades for their basic properties such as structural, electrical and magnetic as well as wide range of applications. Magnetic oxides, which are commonly known as ferrites are ferromagnetic in structure. Ferrites have been recognized as one of the most important electromagnetic in modern industry and its processing and application technologies have been improved incessantly in the last 20 years. There are several types of ferrite materials being used in microwave components for obtaining non- reciprocal device action, isolation and phase shifting

A study of the transport properties viz. Conductivity, and dielectric constant measurements have been carried out as a function of temperature for all the compositions.

Keywords: Mordenite,Characterization,Dielectric study

Introduction:

Ferrites are magnetic ceramics usually composed of oxides of iron and other metals possessing combined combined properties of magnetic conductor (Ferro-magnet) and electrical insulator. According to crystal structure and magnetic properties, it is convenient to crystal structure and magnetic oxides under the following classes a) spinel b) garnet C) hexagonal ferrites and d) ortho- ferrites.

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Structural Study of Zirconium (Zr^{4+}) doped Nickel-Zinc Ferrite.

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Abstract **---- In this paper ,the synthesis and structural properties of Zirconium doped Nickel Zinc ferrite prepared by sol-gel auto combustion technique have been reported. The products of the system were produced by keeping metal nitrate to citrate ratio 1:3 and adding Ammonia maintaining PH at 7. All the samples were heated at 650⁰ for 7 hours. The X-ray diffraction patterns of all the samples are recorded at room temperature. All the Planes are allowed and planes which confirm the formation of single phase cubic spinel structure of $Ni_{0.7-x}Zn_{0.3}Zr_xfe_{2-2x}O_4$. The particle size was calculated using Debye-Scherer's formula using XRD data.**

Key Words: Nickel Zinc Ferrite, Sol-gel, XRD.

I INTRODUCTION

Ferrites are the ferrimagnetic metal oxide materials which possesses the combined properties of magnetic conductor and electrical insulator. They have been comprehensively investigated and being is subject of great interest of their importance in many technological applications such as antenna rods, transformer cores, magnetic data storage, sensors, actuators , catalyst etc. [1, 2]. These electrical and magnetic properties are affected by the type of substituent, microstructure, chemical composition, synthesis methods and synthesis parameters [3, 4, 5].

Spinel ferrites are compounds of iron oxides and some transition metal oxides and their exhibit important electrical and magnetic properties which made them extensively useful in technological and industrial applications such as magnetic storage in microwave devices [6, 7]. Nickel Zinc ferrites are of soft magnetic material. Such type of material are used in filters, deflection yoke, radar observer, antennas, broadband transformers, inductors and also used in noise filters as well as recording heads due to their excellent properties such as high initial permeability and high saturation magnetization [8].

Various substituent of magnetic and nonmagnetic nature like Co,Zn, Al etc. have been incorporated in Nickel ferrite to modify their properties. However to our knowledge

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A STUDY OF SOLAR STILL WITH AND WITHOUT PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL UNDER CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF MARATHWADA REGION OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

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ABSTRACT

All kinds of living things require water to be alive. The seawater available is the main source of water on earth. For the drinking purpose, we have freshwater lakes and rivers around the world, but in the 20th century, there is a scarcity of drinking water.Therefore we have take use of or need of seawater, which is very abundantly available on the surface of the earth, but generally, we have seen that seawater is not safe for drinking purposes. So, therefore we have the need to convert the sea water that is salt water into fresh water for drinking purpose which is very important to living things. For the converting process of salt water into fresh water, we need more amounts of any type of sources like fuels, solar etc. This paper gives an idea about represents a water purification technique using solar energy named as solar desalination. Even though a lot of work has been done in previous research by using solar desalination techniques, the use of Phase Change Material (PCM) to increase the efficiency of the solar still and compare the performance of the solar still with PCM and without PCM. For the collection of condensed vapors to fall down there is a need of a simple single basin stage still with an inclined transparent surface. To increase productivity during evenings (when the sun is absent) purposefully the use of PCM is necessary.

Key Words: Phase Change Material (PCM), Solar still, Single basin still, Double basin solar still, Productivity.

INTRODUCTION

There are several major issues that disturbs all human beings in this entire world. We have one such major issue for human being is that scarcity or insufficiency of freshwater. Generally, we have seen that there are many seas and oceans that contain plenty of water, but it is salt water and it contains many impurities in the form such as carbonates, nitrates and chlorates and many others and also minerals that are not safe for humans that cannot be used for drinking purposes and many other cooking purposes. So, there

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STRUCTURE AND CATION DISTRIBUTION OF Cd-Zr CO-SUBSTITUTED NICKEL SPINEL FERRITE

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ABSTRACT

Cd-Zr co-substituted nickel spinel ferrite was prepared using standard ceramic method of preparation.The prepared samples were characterized by XRD for its structural analysis. The lattice parameter, particle size and X-ray density were obtained from the XRD data. Further, using XRD data the cation distribution was obtained revealing that the Zr^{4+} ions occupy both tetrahedral and octahedral sites.

Keywords: Cation Distribution, XRD Pattern, Lattice Parameter, Ceramic Method, X-Ray density.

INTRODUCTION

Spinel ferrites are widely used in many electronic devices. These are preferred because of their high electrical resistivity, chemical stability, mechanical hardness and reasonable cost [1-4]. These are also useful to prevent and eliminate radio frequency interference to audio systems. The systems made up of nano-particles are intensively studied both theoretically and practically due to their electric, dielectric and magnetic properties that are sensibly different from those of the bulk materials and their possible applications in various fields.

Ni-Cd Ferrites are well-known technological magnetic materials finding their applications in various electronic devices. The physical properties of the Ni-Cd ferrite are very sensitive to the method of preparation, the amount and the type of substitutions [5]. The basic condition process for Ni-Cd ferrite is due the thermally activated hopping of electron from one cation to another [6] and not due to thermal creation of charge carriers.

Ni-Cd ferrite is generally used at high frequency due to its low losses: the losses in these materials are also influenced by the grain size. Cadmium is known the play a decisive role in determining the ferrite properties [7] cadmium is responsible for the modification of ferrite properties. Nickel and cadmium are known to have very strong preference for the tetrahedral and octahedral sites, respectively, making Ni-ferrite a model inverse ferrite and Cd-ferrite a model normal ferrite [8]. However, nano-sized Ni- and Cd- ferrite are known to exist as mixed spinal structures [9, 10]. However, the synthesis route also plays a crucial role, so that samples of comparable crystallite size prepared by different processes show different electrical and magnetic properties. This paper illustrates structural and cation distribution studies of co-substituted Cd-Zr nickel spinel ferrite.

EXPERIMENTAL

PREPARATION METHOD

Ni-Cd ferrite of composition $Ni_{0.7-x}Cd_{0.3}Zr_xRe_{2-x}O_4$ where x=0.00 and 0.3 were prepared by double sintering ceramic technique, using A.R. grade Nickel Oxide (NiO), Cadmium Oxide (CdO), Zirconium dioxide (ZrO_2) and Ferric oxide ($Fe^{2+}O_3$) compounds with 99.9% purity. They were mixed in their stoichiometric proportion, milled with acetone base agate mortar for about three hours to get fine powder. The pre-sintering was carried out at 600°C for 24 hours then furnace is switched off; samples were allowed to cool in furnace by natural process. These sintered powders were then pressed into pellets of desired thickness with the help of hydraulic press by applying a pressure of 6 tones for 10 minutes on each pellet. Further these pellets were finally sintered at **1100°** C for 24 hours and cooled in natural process.

CHARACTERIZATIONS

The powdered X-ray diffraction patterns of all the samples were recorded at room temperature using Cu-Kα radiation on Philips (PW 3710) X-ray diffractometer. X-ray diffraction data was collected in the 2θ range of 20° to 80° with scanning rate 2°minute $^{-1}$. The X-ray diffraction pattern shows sharp Bragg peaks corresponding to single phase spinel structure. The XRD data have been used to determine the values of lattice parameter, X-ray density, and particle size and cation distribution.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

X-ray diffraction

X-ray diffraction patterns of the samples are recorded at room temperature represented in Fig 1.these figures show well defined peaks and (311) reflection appears to be more intense in both the samples. All the planes are allowed planes which confirm the formation of single phase cubic spinal structure without appearance of any extra peaks.

The Inter- planer spacing (d) values were calculated for the recorded peaks using Bragg's law and the lattice constant 'a' was calculated for each plane using the relation.

$$a = d\sqrt{(h^2 + k^2 + l^2)}$$

The average lattice constant 'a' for each sample was calculated and the average lattice constant 'a' for each sample was calculated and presented in table 1.

It is found that the lattice constant increase with Zr^{4+} ion substitution. In the present system, the increase in a lattice constant is attributed to replacement of smaller ionic radius of Fe^{3+} (0.67Å) by lager ionic radius Zr^{4+} (0.80Å) obeying Vegard's Law [11, 12]. The results of increase of lattice constant with Zr^{4+} substitution are in good agreement with other Zr^{4+} substituted spinel ferrite [13, 14].

The particle size is determined from XRD data with full width at half maxima using Debye-Scherrer formula.The Values of particle size are listed in Table 1. The X-ray density (d_x) was determined using the relation.

$$d_x = \frac{8M}{x_{eff}}$$

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The X-Ray Diffraction Studies And Magnetic Studies Of $Zn_xCo_{1.5-x}Mn_{0.5}FeO_4$ Oxide Spinel System

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ABSTRACT

Ferrites has been recognized as one of the most important electromagnetic properties contenting substances in modern industry and its processing and application technologies have been improved incessantly in the last 20 years. The bulk magnetic properties of $Zn_xCo_{1.5-x}Mn_{0.5}FeO_4$ have been investigated for $x \leq 0.7$.We have carried out the X-ray diffraction, magnetization measurements on this system. In addition to the magnetic measurements. The results obtained from magnetization measurements have been analyzed and discussed in the light of existing theories.

Key Words:- X-ray diffraction Studies, Magnetic Studies, Lattice parameter, Ceramic Method.

INTRODUCTION

From this study on the $Co_{1+x}Mn_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ system, it has been observed that Mn^{4+} and Co^{2+} ions occupy only B-site and the A-site is mainly occupied by Fe^{3+} ions. The magnetization results show collinear spin arrangement for x= 0.0 to 0.5, while a.c. susceptibility results indicate that the system undergoes a Para-unstable - ferromagnetic-cluster spin glass type magnetic orderings as temperature is lowered for x=0.0-0.5. In the presently investigated system, we have modified the ferimagnetic phase of $Co_{1.5-x}Mn_{0.5}FeO_4$ (x=0.5) by substituting magnetic Co^{2+} (μ_B) ions with non-magnetic Zn^{2+} ions. The magnetic ion concentration of the A-sub lattice reduces, which may lead to the frustration in the subsystem.

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CHLOROPHYCEAN ALGAL FLORA OF LONAR CRATER LAKE

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ABSTRACT

Lonar lake is a natural water body. It is situated in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state. Lonar lake is believed to be originated due to meteoritic impact. The Lonar lake water appears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and total suspended solids.In present study algal samples from selected sites of Lonar lake were collected at monthly intervals, October 2015 to September 2017. Acid washed collection bottles were used for the collection for algal samples. In present study 11species under 10 genera have been identified and recorded. Algal genera such as *Gloeocystis gigas, Gloeocystis major, Chlorella valgaris* and *Coelastrum microporum* were found dominant. Unicellular and colonial taxa of green algae were recorded.

Key words: Chlorophycean algae, salinity and alkalinity, Lonar lake.

INTRODUCTION

Lonar lake is a natural water body. The lake is situated (19^0 55' 45' and 76^0 34' 00") in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state. Lonar lake is believed to be originated due to meteoritic impact (Beals et.al. 1960, Nayak 1972 and Hagerty and Newson 2001.) The lake is third largest salt water lake. Unique feature of this lake is its high salinity and alkalinity. The Lonar lake water appears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and total suspended solids. Many studies have been under taken on Lonar lake pertaining to geological and geomorphological features. Present study deals with the Chlorophycean algal flora of Lonar crater lake.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to study Chlorophycean algal flora of Lonar lake, 10 sites of lake were selected for the collection of algal samples. The algal samples were collected at monthly intervals from October 2015 to September 2017.Acid washed collection bottles were used for the collection of algal samples. Collected samples were preserved in 4% formalin for further taxonomic study. Fresh as well as preserved algal forms were observed under research microscope and identified with the help of standard literature on algae.

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योगाचा मानसिक स्वास्थावर होणारा परिणाम

टी. एस.

डॉ. एम. जी. शिंदे

सारांश :

सामान्यपणे व्यक्तीचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अबाधित ठेवण्यासाठी अनेक उपाय सुचविले त किंवा अनेक प्रकारच्या उपचार पद्धती अस्तित्वात आहेत. परंतु सर्वात अधिक लाभदायक, देशीर, मोफत व परिणामकारक साधन म्हणजे योगा होय. योगामुळे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य ले राहते, ताण ताणावाचा सामना, संकटांना सामोरे जाणे, नैराश्य, उदासिनता, चिंता अशा शी सामना करण्याची क्षमता योगामुळे व्यक्तीमध्ये निर्माण होते. अनेक प्रकारच्या मानसिक ारामध्ये देखील योगाचा एक यशस्वी उपचार पद्धती म्हणून उपयोग केला जातो. सुखी नाचा व सोपा एकमेव राजमार्ग म्हणजे योगा होय. योगामध्ये आसने, प्राणायाम, ध्यान ा अंगामुळे व्यक्तीच्या मनाची एकाग्रता निर्माण होते. एकाग्रता ही कोणत्याही कार्याची केल्ली आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

मानसिक स्वास्थ आणि योग याचा अगदी जवळचा संबंध आहे. या धक्काधकीच्या मध्ये आनंदी, समाधानी आणि निरोगी जीवन जगण्याचा एकमेव राजमार्ग म्हणजे योगा य. "तुज आहे तुजपाशी परि तु जागा चुकलाशी" या युक्तीप्रमाणे व्यक्तीच्या शारीरिक व सिक आरोग्याचे रहस्य हे आपल्या परंपरागत चालत आलेल्या योगामध्ये आहे, पण त्याची ीव होणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. योग हा शब्द संस्कृत भाषेतील युज या धातूपासून बनलेला आहे. ोग, जुळवणे, बांधणे व केंद्रीत करणे, उपयोग करणे असे याचे अनेक अर्थ आहेत. परंतु ा अभ्याय व्यक्तीच्या जीवनाध्ये अतिशय समाधानी, तृप्ती, निरामय, निरोगी आणि आनंदी नाचे साधन आहे आणि व्यक्तीच्या सर्वांगिण विकास साधणारे संपूर्ण जीवन संपन्न करणारे ोम त्र म्हणजे योग होय.

'योग म्हणजे बुद्धी, मन, भावना आणि संकल्प यांचे नियमन आहे.'

योग म्हणजे शरीर, मन, भावना यांच्या संतुलन व एकता प्रस्थापित करणे होय. योग गजे वर्तमानास लाभलेला अमुल्य ठेवा आहे. आजची गरज व उद्याची संस्कृती आहे. ा म्हणजे आनंदी, सुखी, समाधानाने जगण्याचे शास्त्र आहे. ताण, चिंता, नैराश्य, सिनतेच्या काळामध्ये आपल्याला चांगल्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्यासाठी कोण मदत करेल? हे आणि योग अभ्यासानेच शक्य आहे. योग अभ्यासात व्यक्तीच्या विचारामध्ये परिवर्तन . नकारात्मक विचार जाऊन सकारात्मक विचार निर्माण होतात. मानसिक आणि ीरिक स्वास्थ्य चांगले राहण्यासाठी योग अभ्यास हा एकमेव मार्ग आहे. ज्याचे रस्वास्थ्य चांगले त्याचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य चांगले असते. निरोगी शरीरात निरोगी मन ते असे म्हणतात.

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GROWTH AND STRUCTURE OF TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract

The main objective of the present study is to study the growth and structure of total receipts of central government in India. This study is mainly based on secondary data collected for the period from 2002-03 to 2016-17. The statistical tools like standard deviation and coefficient of variations and annual growth rates were calculated to study the structure of total receipts of central government of India. From the collected data it found that the annual percentage growth in total receipts of central government in India was in the range of minimum 0.46 percent in 2014-15 and maximum 27.79 percent in 2007-08. The average annual growth of total receipts of central government in India was found to be 12.09 percent during the study period. The average annual growth of revenue receipts of central government in India was 14.05 percent and it was 11.56 percent in case of capital receipts during the study period. The average annual revenue receipts were 63.99 percent of total average annual receipts during the study period. The capital receipts constituted 36.01 percent of total receipts during the study period. The structure of tax and non-tax revenues indicates that the share of tax revenue in total receipts was 78.44 percent of total annual average revenue receipts. The non tax revenue receipts constituted 21.56 percent of total revenue receipts during the study period. The decrease in ratio of non tax revenue receipts to total revenue receipts of central government of India indicates that the government of India's tax policy success to collect tax revenue during the study period.

Keywords: Capital Receipts, Revenue Receipts, Tax Revenue, Non-tax Revenue

Introduction

Broadly speaking, public income includes all receipts or incomings, including receipts from public borrowings and from sale of public assets, but public revenue is a narrower term and includes receipts or return from public sources. Public revenues may be classified into tax revenues and not-tax revenues. A tax is imposed by a public authority as a compulsory charge. A tax is

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SOME ASPECTS OF DECLINE FROG POPULATION

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Abstract

Frog is one of the key amphibian of ecosystem and it play important in the food chain in many balanced ecosystem. Due to highly permeable skin make them susceptible and vulnerable for different diesces. Habitat destruction due to growing population is also responsible factor to decline the amphibian population as frog required two habitat, either disturb chances of amphibian population decline increases. Overuse of herbicides pesticides and chemical fertilizer in agriculture is again create threats to decline of amphibian population. Limiting the use of toxic chemicals, including fertilizers , herbicides and pesticides may be helpful to survival of this species.

Introduction

Frog is one of the key memberof ecosystem and it play important role in many balanced ecosystem. Throughout the lifecycle of a **frog** they play an **important** role in the food chain as both predators and prey. This means that their absence has a really big negative impact on lots of other animals. Frogs need suitable land and freshwater habitats in order to survive. They also have highly permeable skin that can easily absorb bacteria, chemicals and other toxins. These specific cuticular characteristic make them susceptible to environmental changes which tends their declining. Their populations have declined dramatically since the 1950s,

Major threats to frog extinction

Frogs have existed for nearly 300 million years. But now they are threatened because of increasing human population worldwide. To fulfill our need, we encroaching and disturbs the

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Solution of Some Linear Partial Differential Equations Using laplace Transform

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Abstract

In this paper we have derived Laplace Transform of Partial Derivatives of order one and order two with functions of two variables, also we have solved some special partial differential equations.

Introduction

In mathematics, an integral transform maps an equation from its original domain into another domain where it might be manipulated and solved much more easily than in the original domain. The solution is then mapped back to the original domain using the inverse of the integral transform. Integral transformations have been successfully used for almost two centuries in solving many problems in applied mathematics, mathematical physics, and engineering science. Historically, the origin of the integral transforms including the Laplace and Fourier transforms can be traced back to celebrated work of P. S. Laplace (1749–1827) on probability theory in the 1780s and to monumental treatise of Joseph Fourier (1768–1830) on La Th´eorieAnalytique de la Chaleur published in 1822. In fact, Laplace's classic book on La Th´eorieAnalytique des Probabilities included some basic results of the Laplace transform which was one of the oldest and most commonly used integral transforms available in the mathematical literature. This has effectively been used in finding the solution of linear differential equations and integral equations.

Integral transforms methods offer the following advantages over the classical methods. Initial conditions are automatically considered in the transformed equations. Much less time is involved in solving differential equations. It gives systematic and routine solutions for differential equations. Integral transform has several applications in almost all Engineering disciplines. Integral transform is used to simplify calculations in system modeling, where large differential equations are used. In electrical circuits, an Integral transform is used for the analysis of linear time-invariant systems. The solutions of Laplace equation are the harmonic functions, which are important in many fields of science, notably the fields of electromagnetism, astronomy, and fluid dynamics; because they can be used to accurately describe the behavior of electric, gravitational, and fluid potentials.

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RESEARCH PAPER

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ABSTRACT
Covid-19 (pandemic disease) is unknown all over the world (or continent). Extensive social distance policies have been implemented to limit the daily activities of people around the world. These social gaps and lockdown measures mean that people have very little chance of being physically active.
Even though such essential things are very necessary and necessary nowadays, our body and mind still need physical activity and many related benefits. This Paper focuses on the importance of physical activity under lockdown and the consequences on physical activity during the lockdown period. It also highlights the role of physical activity .
Keywords: physical activity, Exercise

Objective of the Study-

1) TO Study the Covid- 19
2) To Understand Importance of physical fitness activity during COVID-19

Definition

The unofficial name for the virus is "the **COVID-19** virus."

Corona viruses are common human and animal viruses. They were first discovered in domestic poultry in the 1930s. In animals, corona viruses cause a range of respiratory, gastrointestinal, liver, and neurologic diseases. Only seven corona viruses are known to cause disease in humans:

- Four human coronaviruses cause symptoms of the "common cold." These have catchy names which you'll be forgiven for forgetting: 229E, OC43, NL63, and HUK1.
- Three human coronaviruses cause much more serious lung infections, also called pneumonia: SARS-CoV in 2002 (severe acute respiratory syndrome or "SARS"), MERS-CoV in 2012 (Middle East respiratory syndrome or "MERS"), and SARS-CoV2 (the current pandemic know as COVID-19).

Physical Activity -(PA) is defined as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that require energy expenditure. There are two components to physical activity that need to considered a Aerobic fitness, Strength and balance

- **Introduction**

The Covid-19 (epidemic) has spread all over the country. It has brought significant changes in our lives. Our daily lives have changed. In this epidemic you need to maintain your fitness more than ever before.
This requires constant physical activity in your daily routine.

Why should we prioritize our fitness in the current situation? For physical fitness It is important to bring some regularity to your daily routine. So you can stay in good mental and physical health. We all know the benefits of physical activity. But the importance of physical activity during this epidemic is huge. Here is no way to suggest that physical activity exercise is a form of covid-19 prevention. Although the virus does not appear to have a significant effec on the respiratory system, this informatio should take into account the potential protectiv effects of continuing a regular fitness routine.

Resent Research Findings

University College London launched social study on the psychological and soci experience of people in the UK during the Covi

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Profile of Rural Marketing

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Abstract- It is said that mother India lives in her villages. There are about six lakh villages and over 70% of the population lives in theses villages. rural Markets are growing at a faster pace and offer tremendous opportunities for marketing a variety of consumer goods and services. However, rural markets and rural marketing have Special features as compared to urban markets.. The marketers have to understand the power of rural features, communication, the buyer behaviour and the business potential of rural markets. & understand the problem of rural markets & changing pattern of demand .Further, companies with long tern plans and high level of commitment to rural markets will only be a successful in the market place.

Key words- *Companies, Rural Marketing, Urban.*

INTRODUCTION

The growth of the rural market in the 1990s and 1990s is the most important marketing event. Providing volume growth to all leading companies. Many corporations are trying to capture the market in rural areas. But the challenges are how to make the product affordable, small population, connectivity, communication, language barriers, provocative brands, etc. to enter the villages.

The reasons why companies are going to rural various. High rural incomes driven by agricultural development, increasing enrolment in primary schools, high access through TV and other mediums have increased the likelihood of using branded and value-added products in rural areas.

There is a growing awareness of the growing purchasing power in the market and production, the huge size and demand base in the once neglected Indian interior. Efforts are underway to understand the perspectives of rural consumers and move beyond what they say. Multiple marketing mixes
Companies are now being built according to rural tastes and lifestyles. Micro Electronics, owned by the Onida Television brand, launched I Go, which is for consumers who upgrade their private black-and-white TVs in the rural market, accounting for 65 percent of the total color. Television buyers. The ad shouted loudly in rural rural terminology: "I swear, what a TV!" A business has missed the point of a local holiday in Indian interior. Government agencies such as the IRDA (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority) and the NCAER (National Council for Applied Economic Research) define "rural" as "a village with a population of less than 500,000, with 75% of men engaged in agriculture." Two-thirds of the country"s consumers (over 700 million) live in rural areas and about 26% of the national income is generated there. And in 10 consecutive good monsoons, agricultural income (which is the largest economic sector in India and 26% of GDP) increases rural spending.

Overall, there are more than 8.8 million retail outlets in rural India, with an average of 9.9 shops in each village (the term shop refers to any type of area - stalls hacks - which sells goods). I add over a million new customers and now India accounts for about 50% of the use of fast moving consumer goods (FMCG).

As a result, it is becoming an important part of all FMCG companies' market development strategies. Includes multinational companies as well as customer sustainable business and service companies.

Definition of Rural Marketing-

1) Rural marketing is a process that promotes the delivery of rural-specific goods and services, the sale of prices, the exchange between urban and rural markets that meets customer demand and also achieves organizational objectives
2) In particular, rural marketing is about creating products (goods and services) for rural consumers and making the necessary arrangements to supply them.
3) Reserve Bank of India- Locations with population upto 10,000 will be considered as rural and 10,000 to 1,00,000 as semi-urban.

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Agriculture Marketing in India

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Abstract –
Marketing may be described as the process of defining, knowing the consumer needs and organizing all the available resource to fulfill the customers' need. Agricultural marketing is a process of moving an agricultural product from the farm to consumer. Various activities are involved in doing this, such as planning about production, growing and harvesting, grading, packing, transport, storage, agro-food processing, distribution and sale. Agricultural marketing without the exchange of information cannot take place. It also depends on availability of suitable finance. The aim of this research paper is to highlight the Process & Challenges faced by agricultural marketing in India

Keywords: Agricultural marketing

Introduction-

The economic activities relating to exchange and distribution have been know since antiquity. But while many features of trade and commerce are connected with the dim past, one of the most important development in modern economics is the recognition of the increasing significance of marketing. The interdependence of different centres presupposes an efficient system of marketing. Formerly commodities were produced for home consumption but now a large number of commodities are produced for sale and export.

Under the barter system surplus produce was interchanged between the parties concerned. It was only after the introduction of money that markets came into existence. Agricultural marketing was of little importance under subsistence farming. But the commercialisation of agriculture and increasing trade necessitated market development in agriculture.

Objectives of the study

1 To study the Agricultural Marketing

2. To study the Process of agricultural Marketing

3. To understand classification Agricultural Marketing

Data collections To analysis will be done with the help of secondary data .The data collected mainly websites, annual reports, research reports.

Review of literature -

A considerable amount of research has been done on the working and performance of agricultural marketing in India, by the academicians and researchers. The literature

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING – AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT
The present study brings out past and present scenario of agricultural marketing prevailing in India. The agricultural situation in India has undergone a rapid change in last two decades.Agriculture in India has directly or indirectly continued to be the source of livelihood to majority of the population. Indian agriculture has seen a lot of changes in its structure. India, predominantly an agricultural economy, has healthy signs of transformation in agriculture and allied activities. India has seen agriculture as a precious tool of economic development as other sectors of production depend on it. Efficient backward and forward integration with agriculture has led to globally competitive production system in terms of cost and quality. Cooperatives seem to be well positioned to coordinate product differentiation at the farm level and to integrate forward into value added processing activities.. Indian agriculture can be balanced and made efficient through proper and better management practices.

Keywords: Agricultural Marketing, Rural.

INTRODUCTION

Rural India is considered today as a huge storehouses of untapped marketing opportunities, by marketers. There fourths of India's population lives in rural areas and 30 percent of our national income is generated by this sector. AS a result of the Green Revolution in agriculture and the While Revolution in dairy, and disposable incomes of the rural population have improved consequently , the standard of living and lifestyles of rural India have also changed for the better, which has generated demand for a variety of fast moving consumer goods(FMCG) , consumer durables and services. The present market potential for FMCG in rural India is estimated to be Rs. 75000 crores and it is growing by leaps and bounds.

Initially, rural marketing was reckoned only as marketing of agricultural Produce. Because of the special interest taken by the Government, more than 5000 regulated markets have been established in the country to facilitate marketing of farm produce. Adoption of scientific and commercial farming popularized the use of inputs like chemical fertilizers, Pesticides, cattle and poultry feeds, high yielding varieties of seeds, and also tractors, tillers and other farm equipment's. Thus the scope of rural marketing started widening. The penetration of television also gave an impetus to provide accessibility to marketers into rural India, for promoting consumer products.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A considerable amount of research has been done on the working and performance of agricultural marketing in India, by the academicians and researchers. The literature obtained by the investigator, in the form of reports and research studies, is briefly reviewed in this part.

Johnston and Mellor (1961) in their paper stated that commercial demand for agricultural produce increases due to income and population growth, urbanization, and trade liberalization. Marketed supply simultaneously rises due to productivity improvements in production, post-harvest processing, and distribution systems.

Hoff et al. (1993) in their research paper documented that in response to the de-institutionalization of rural areas that followed state compression, the reconstruction of new agrarian institutions complementary to the market and the state is thus a fundamental element of rural development .This has taken the form of either private or cooperative organizations.

OBJECTIVE OF PAPER-

1) To understand the rural Agricultural Marketing.
2) To Study the Market Information System.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data for the above-mentioned study have been collected from various secondary sources and computer has been used to run the regression analysis.

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BOOK TITLED

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CHAPTER– 14: Effectiveness Of E Recruitment In Modern Organization Development

Abstract

In a rapidly changing global economy, the only important value of an industry is its experience, skills, innovation and insight into its manpower resources. Current competitive organizations need to attract and retain the best and best manpower to stay competitive in the market. This paper identifies Internet recruitment methods from related materials, and describes how their advantage of online recruitment can affect an organization's recruitment decision. The most important source of competitive advantage today is based on human resource efforts to attract and retain talented individuals. From the recruitment process referred to as e-recruitment, the Internet has helped to attract potential candidates to an organization. The practice of issuing vacancies and applying for jobs through websites has gradually increased. The purpose of this study is to broaden the research on online recruitment methods for the overall development of the organization by focusing on e-recruitment methods and trends in India, in the direction of how e-recruitment methods are being used and what benefits are being experienced. By organizations that use these methods.

Keywords: *E-Recruitment, Technology, Company Development.*

Introduction

Recruitment as Manpower Management Function is one of the most effective activities seriously on the functionality and development of Institution. E-recruitment is a process In staff recruitment, using electronic resources especially the internet. E-recruitment, also known Online recruitment, inside the material as the Internet Recruitment or cyber recruitment is practice Advertising job vacancies online and formal Getting information about jobs online. Companies and recruitment agents have moved Most of their recruitment process is online Improve the pace at which job candidates can be directly matched with vacancies. Using a data base Technology and online job advertising panels Search engines, employers can now fill post As many parts as possible before. The reason of this study is to widen the research On recruitment by evaluating resource effectiveness Based on new pre-rental measures Criteria with a specific focus on e-recruitment. This Will provide an overview of current studies in The rationale behind the research Recognized gaps in the literature. Over the years The importance of effective human resources There are management methods for organizations The growing amount of research shed light Published in the media, both scholarly and Professional-focused journals and magazines. A keys a component of human resource management Recruiting staff, as it creates jobs Human capital builds that foundation Companies. The future of the company is success Primarily based on human success Resource effort, which develops through Quality new

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Role of pranayama in Day to Day life

M. K Rakhonde

Abstract:

Pranayama is considered one of the vital essential components of Yoga that without delay or indirectly impacts the proper functioning of various structures of the body. Effect of pranayama in different factor of one existence like physically, mentally and spiritually. There are different types of pranayama in that broadly speaking used Anuloma Viloma is a totally relaxed; balancing breath this is used to assist calm the nervous system and resource in a restful night's sleep. Like that other additionally Kapalabhati Pranayama, Ujjayi Pranayama, Sitali Pranayama, Bhramari Pranayama and Bhastrika Pranayama. The pranayama are used in lifestyles for getting existence healthy, prosperity and disciplined.

Introduction:

Breathing is something we do on a day by day basis. The frame, in a living state, breathes involuntarily whether or not we're awake, sleeping, or actively exercising. Breathing is dwelling. It is a crucial feature of life. In yoga, we talk to this as pranayama. Prana is a Sanskrit phrase that approach existence pressure and ayama method extending or stretching. Thus, the phrase "pranayama" translates to the manage of lifestyles pressure. It is additionally referred to as the extension of breath. Every mobile in our bodies needs oxygen to function properly. So it's no surprise that research suggests that a every day practice of controlled respiratory can lower the consequences of strain on the body and boom overall bodily and mental health. Ever notice how soothing a easy sigh may be at the stop of a long day? There are numerous respiration strategies which can be acknowledged to lessen stress, aid in digestion, enhance sleep, and cool you down. Here are commands on four pranayama exercises worth practicing and the most beneficial instances to do them. Meaning of pranayama, that may be a Sanskrit word which consists of prana and ayama. Prana manner self-energizing life forces and ayama approach extension. Pranayama can be defined as enlargement and manipulate of prana through numerous yogic techniques. In a simple way, we can say that pranayama is a mixture of systematic exhalation and inhalation.

Importance of pranayama

Pranayama is one in all the vital critical components of Yoga that without delay or indirectly influences the right functioning of various systems of the body. If you exercise pranayama regularly, it shows beneficial influences upon respiratory device, circulatory device, digestive gadget and endocrine system. Pranayama ensures more oxygen to lungs and excellent for hearts too. Pranayama tones up kidney and control the functions of nervous machine. Kumbhaka or retention of breath enables supply of oxygen or exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide. It facilitates higher work of lungs and allows mind to work extra efficiently. Pranayama impacts autonomic nervous gadget which controls heart rate, glandular secretions, respiration, digestion and blood pressure. In mythology it is stated that the period of a person's lifestyles is predetermined by means of the wide variety of breaths. The Yogi attempts to "conserve time" and prolong lifestyles by means of slowing down the breath.

Effect of pranayama

Spiritual Effects

1) Awakening and purification of the Chakras
2) Deepening of meditation

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The Role of Yoga in Stress Management

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state of the mind and body are intimately connected. Yoga will facilitate cut back stress as a
of it promotes relaxation, which is that, the natural opposite of stress. Yoga will profit 3
ys of ourselves that are usually stricken by stress: our body, mind, and respiratory. Yetive
y builds your ability to calm, focus, balance, and relax yourself. If the mind is relaxed, the
cles within the body also will be relaxed. Pressure produces a state of mental and physical
n. Yoga, developed thousands of years ago one, is recognized as a type of mind-body
. Additionally, the comfort iatrogenic by meditation aids to stabilize the involuntary
nervosum with a bent towards parasympathetic dominance. Yoga facilitate practitioners
additional resilient to nerve-racking conditions and cut back a spread of necessary risk
s for varied diseases, particularly cardio-respiratory diseases.

Point: Yoga, Stress and Mind

troduction:

back more than 5000 years, yoga is considered by a few to be simply the most seasoned
ur apply advancement. The techniques of old style yoga epitomize moral controls, physical
, respiratory administration and contemplation. Verifiably partner Japanese apply, it's as
ow changing into popular inside the West. Truth be told, a few firms, especially in GB, are
g the benefits of yoga, perceiving that casual representatives are more beneficial and extra
productive and are supporting yoga work out schedules.

Numerous investigations have discovered that a touch yoga inside the morning, around
your desk, or maybe on a mid-day break, will limit stress and increment efficiency. As

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4. Law and Psychology

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Abstract

Over the last few decades many aspects of law enforcement and related legal and judicial processes have been influenced by psychological theories and research. Psychology is spreading through many aspects of the legal Process across the world. Object of law is not only curative but also preventive. Study of law shall necessarily be paired with psychology. It is hearting note that even Bar Council of India introduced psychology as a subject in five years law course.

Most of lawyer would benefit greatly from knowing more about Psychology, that is, the science of how people think, feel and behave. There are as many intersections between law and psychology as there are areas of policy regulation, conflict resolution and negotiation, judgment and decision-making capacity, Prejudice and Stereotyping, criminal responsibility, competency, Assessment of Evidence, including the reliability & Eye-witness and lie detection, addiction and drug policy these and just a few of the frontiers open to scholars and practitioners educated in both law and psychology.

The judicial activism reflected from the post emerging era is the result of pragmatic psychology and practical approach of judiciary in India. Without their liberal and positive interpretation access to Justice would not be a reality for millions of people. The only Conclusion which can be accurately drawn that If men in law are to understand law, and of course the study of law with psychology is a spirited life with dynamism and development, while as a pure study of law without psychology is an exercise without a purpose.

Keywords: Law, Psychology, Legal psychology, Judicial Activism, Advocacy, Legislature, Crime, Trial, Lawyer, Morality, Justice

Introduction

There is a deep Inter connection between Law and Psychology even though both are two separate disciplines, but have much in common. Psychology deals with mind and Law deals with human behaviour. Goal of Psychology is to understand mind and behaviour and Goal of Law is to regulate it. Many Psychologist research how to improve the legal system and many Jurist try to interpret the human behaviour and their effect in changing and framing laws.

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Yoga : A Psychological Review

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Abstract :

This report summarizes the current evidence on the effect of yoga interventions on various components of psychological health, by focusing on the evidence described in review references. Yoga is gradually being welcomed into Modern health care systems as an understanding of its multifarious benefits is gaining ground worldwide. In our haste to have it accepted into the mainstream Medicare, we must not however forget that Yoga is first and foremost a spiritual science for the integrated, holistic development of the physical, mental and spiritual aspects of over being. Thought the recent advancements in the field of research have given evidence that Yoga helps normalized human physiological and psychological functioning more importantly. The science and art of yoga, has for millennia guided man in his search for truth. Even in his personal and social life Yoga has given him the tools and techniques with which he can find happiness, spiritual realization and social harmony. Hence, there is necessity to distinguish between psychologist approach to Yoga and Yoga as a Psychological system as it was originally conceived in 'INDIAN traditions. In this research article the Psychological review of Yoga will be elaborated and discussed.

Introduction :

Yoga is a Holistic tic science of life dealing with physical, Mental, Emotional and Spiritual health of individual as well as the society. Yoga is a original Indian medicine for mind and body. Yogic Practice helps to strengthen ourselves and develop positive health. Yoga is not about the number of yoga practices we do, nor it is about how long times we do them. This is more evident when we realize that yoga enables us to adopt right attitudes towards our problems and thus tackle them in an systematic manner.

Meaning of Yoga : A Hindu Spiritual discipline this is a part of which including breath control, simple meditation and the adoption of specific bodily postures is widely practiced for health and relaxation.

Definition : Yoga is a discipline to improved one's inherent power in a balanced manner. It offers the means to attain complete self - realization.

Ministry of AYUSH

Yoga in Simple Words : Yoga is an old discipline of India. It is both spiritual and physical. Yoga uses breathing techniques, exercise and meditation.

Concept : Tradition of yoga is 5000 years old. Sage Patanjali is a father of yoga who transcribed the book 'The yoga sutra' over 2000 years ago. This text offering wisdom and guidelines for living a meaningful life. Yoga sutra attributed to 'Lord Shiva' as the first yogi and 'Parvati' his wife as the first student. The union of Shiva (Consciousness and wisdom) and Parvati (Creative Energy Shakti) Symbolizes the completion of the whole through the fusion of the Male and Female energies.

Origin of Yoga : Yoga originated in India. Stone - carved figures of yoga postures can be found in Indus valley. Yoga was developed as a way to achieve harmony between the heart and soul on the path to divine enlightenment.

Basic philosophy of Yoga : At the base of the yoga proactive are 5 basic principles ; 1) Proper exercise 2) Breathing 3) Relaxation 4) Diet 5) Meditation. The body is the physical manifestation that represent one's self. The main philosophy of yoga is simple Mind, Body and Spirit are all one and cannot be clearly sap rated. Thus, there is a multitude of philosophical ideas developed by looking into the deeper dimensions of the body, mind and spirit.

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Present Digital Marketing in India

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Abstract:

The marketing automation co-ordinator helps choose and manage the software that allows the whole marketing team to understand their customer's behaviour and measure the growth of their business. Because many of the marketing operations described above might be executed separately from one another, it's important for there to be someone who can group these digital activities into individual campaigns and track each campaign's performance.

Introduction:

Digital marketing is the Marketing of products or services using digital technologies, mainly on the Internet, but also including mobile phones, display advertising and any other use of digital medium.Digital marketing's development since the 1990s and 2000s has changed the way brands and businesses use technology for marketing. As digital platforms are increasingly incorporated into marketing plans and everyday life, and as people use digital devices instead of visiting physical shops,digital marketing campaigns are becoming more prevalent and efficient.Digital marketing methods such as search engine optimization (SEO), search engine marketing (SEM), content marketing, influencer marketing content automation, campaign marketing, data driven marketing, E-commerce marketing, social media marketing, social media optimization, e-mail direct marketing, display

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Woman Entrepreneurship in India

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Abstract:

The Entrepreneurship is the future of the modern society. They are the driving forces behind modern economy. Entrepreneurs are people who come out with an new ideas, innovations, do things, which are not generally done in the ordinary course of a business. Empowerment of women entrepreneur is an new mantra for development of economy. The present paper focuses mainly women entrepreneur, they still represent a minority of all entrepreneurs. It is observed that women entrepreneur networks.

Introduction:

The Indian economy has grown steadily over the last decade, and there has been a parallel surge in the number of start-ups and new businesses in the country. A majority of these have been founded by men. While many Indian women have ambitions towards entrepreneurship, it is often more difficult for them to succeed. In fact, India has been found to be in a group of countries where women business owners, as well as women leaders and professionals struggle with less favourable conditions, pronounced cultural biases, and a lack of business resources such as finances, capital, training, and development.

Women Entrepreneurship in India:

The Women in the present day have been recognized as an indivisible part of the global struggle for a stable economy. Same is the case in India where women have recently become the symbol of change. Reasons that motivate women's entry in commerce vary but despite all of their variations in socioeconomic backgrounds, they have proved their worth time and again. They have taken risks in businesses and managed to make them pay off. Over and over, Indian women have competed with men and proven to be equal in every race, including entrepreneurship.



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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT
The agricultural marketing is a method that includes gathering, storage, preparation, shipping, and delivery of different farming materials across the country. In agriculture marketing, the selling of an agriculture product depends on various components like the demand for the product at that time, availability of storage.

INTRODUCTION

After Independence, farmers while selling their products to traders experienced massive incorrect weighing and manipulation of accounts. The farmers who did not have required information about the prices and were forced to sell at low prices with no proper storage facility. Sometimes, the product could be sold at a weekly village market in the farmer's village or in a neighbouring village. If these shops are not available, then the product is sold at irregular markets in a nearby village or town, or in the mandi. So, the government took various measures to control the activities of the traders.

CONCEPT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Agricultural marketing system is an efficient way by which the farmers can dispose their surplus produce at a fair and reasonable price. Improvement in the condition of farmers and their agriculture depends to a large extent on the elaborate arrangements of agricultural marketing. The term agricultural marketing include all those activities which are mostly related to the procurement, grading, storing, transporting and selling of the agricultural produce.

Thus Prof. Faruque has rightly observed: "Agricultural marketing comprises all operations involved in the movement of farm produce from the producer to the ultimate consumer. Thus, agricultural marketing includes the operations like collecting, grading, processing, preserving, transportation and financing."

Agricultural marketing means the economic process under which agricultural goods are exchanged. Process of agricultural marketing determines the value of agriculture products in terms of money and delivers them to their final consumer.

PRESENT STATE OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA

In India four different systems of agricultural marketing are prevalent:

1. **Sale in Villages:** The first method open to the farmers in India is to sell away their surplus produce to the village money lenders and traders at a very low price. The money lender and traders may buy independently or may act as an agent of a bigger merchant of the nearly mandi. In India more than 50 per cent of the agricultural produce are sold in these village markets in the absence of organized markets.

2. **Sale in Markets:** The second method of disposing surplus of the Indian farmers is to sell their produce in the weekly village markets popularly known as 'hat' or in annual fairs.

3. **Sale in Mandis:** The third form of agricultural marketing in India is to sell the surplus produce though mandis located in various small and large towns. There are nearly 1700 mandis which are spread all over the country. As these mandis are located in a distant place, thus the farmers will have to carry their produce to the mandi and sell those produce to the wholesalers with the help of brokers or 'dalals'. These wholesalers of mahajans again sell those farm produce to the mills and factories and to the retailers who in turn sell these goods to the consumers directly in the retail markets.

4. **Co-operative Marketing:** The fourth form of marketing is the co-operative marketing where marketing societies are formed by farmers to sell the output collectively to take the advantage of collective bargaining for obtaining a better price .tha base of co-operative marketing no- profit no loss.

AGRICULTURE MARKETING?

Agricultural marketing is a process that involves the assembling, storage, processing, transportation, packaging, trading and distribution of different agricultural commodities across the country.

MEANING OF MARKET

Markets mean a open place or large building where actual buying and selling takes place. The market may

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शंकर सखाराम यांच्या एसईझेड कादंबरीतून आलेले प्रकल्पग्रस्ताचे जीवन

डॉ. रमेश व्ही. देवडे
मराठी विभाग, कोहीनूर, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद

भारत हा खेड्यांचा देश असून कृषिप्रधान देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. भारतीय शेती पूर्णपणे निसर्गावर अवलंबून असल्यामुळे ग्रामीण शेतकरी देवाधीन बनला आहे. गेल्या पाच दशकांपर्यंत सर्व ऋतु बहुतांशी वेळेवर होत असत त्यामुळे फक्त मान्सून पावसाचा विचार करावयाचा झाला तर चार महिने कमी अधिक प्रमाणात पाऊस पडत असतो. शेती मुबलक प्रमाणात असली तरी लोकसंख्येचा भार म्हणावा तेवढा नव्हता. खेड्याची शेतीवर आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था ही देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था निर्धारित करीत असे आणि आजही ही परिस्थिती फारशी बदललेली नाही. म्हणूनच ग्रामीण शेती व्यवसाय हा राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा मानला जातो.

भारत स्वतंत्र झाल्यानंतर पंतप्रधान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांनी पहिल्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेमध्ये औद्योगिक विकास आणि शेती व्यवसायाला चालना देण्याचे धोरण स्वीकारले आणि त्या दृष्टीने कार्यवाही सुरू झाली. भारतामध्ये एका बाजूने जिथे-जिथे उद्योगधंदे सुरू झाले. तेथे-तेथे औद्योगिकीकरण वाढू लागले त्यामुळे स्थलांतर व शहरीकरणाला वेग आला. शहरीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेतून अनेक नवीन प्रश्न निर्माण झाले, तर दुसऱ्या बाजूने निसर्गाचे चक्र अनियमित फिरू लागले आणि यामुळेच मानवाच्या जीवन चक्रात अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या.

'एसईझेड' २००७ मध्ये प्रकाशित झालेली शंकर सखाराम यांची या काळातील महत्त्वपूर्ण कादंबरी होय. मराठी लेखक भोवताली घडत असलेल्या जिवंत आणि ज्वलंत वास्तवाला भिडत नाही, या मराठीतील समीक्षकांच्या आरोपाला ग्रामीण जीवनातल्या वर्तमानाच्या धगधगत्या वास्तवाचा समरसतेने सर्वंकष वेध घेऊन कादंबरीकाराने खोडून काढले आहे. ग्रामीण साहित्यात कुठे आहे विद्रोह? ग्रामीण साहित्यातील नायक व्यवस्थाशरण, नियतीशरण, मिळमिळीतच असतो, हा ग्रामीण साहित्यासंबंधीचा ठपकासुद्धा 'एसईझेड' कादंबरी निकालात काढत आहे.

'एसईझेड' कादंबरीचे मुखपृष्ठच खूप बोलके आहे. आशयातून व्यक्त होणारी समस्या कादंबरीचे मुखपृष्ठच सूचित करते. कृषी संस्कृतीचा गळा घोटून, त्यांचे हिरवे अस्तित्व नष्ट करून मूठभरांच्या हितसंबंधांसाठी राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या 'सेझ' योजनेचे भयावह रूप प्रकट करणारे आहे. यासंबंधी आपली भूमिका मांडताना लेखक म्हणतो, "लोकशाही सरकार हे लोकांसाठी नाही, ते पूर्णपणे बड्या भांडवलदारांसाठी आहे. इथे स्वराज्यात सामान्यांसाठी काहीही नाही. सामान्यांना, शेतकऱ्यांना, कामगारांना जे वर्षानुवर्षे सरकार मंजूर करत नाही ते भांडवलदारांना एका क्षणात मंजूर! ही सगळी मायेची किमया! पैशाने आंधळ्या झालेल्या भांडवलदारांना माणूस-माणुसकी दिसेनाशी झाली. मुंबईजवळच्या फक्त जमिनी हव्यात. मग त्यासाठी ते काहीही करायला तयार आणि सरकार त्यांना काहीही द्यायला तयार. अशात शेतकऱ्यांच्या पाठीशी कुणीही नाही. त्यात शेतकऱ्यांतीलच पैशाला लालचावलेले लोक भांडवलदारांची दलाली करण्यास सरसावलेले. विशेष म्हणजे ज्यांनी अन्यायाविरुद्ध लढण्यात सारे आयुष्य घालवले तेही भांडवलदारांचे दलाल व्हावेत, ही शरमेची गोष्ट भ्रष्ट राजकारणाचे तर खायचे आणि दाखवायचे दात वेगळे! सगळीकडून शेतकऱ्यांवर भांडवलशाहीचे अत्याचार. एक वेळ ब्रिटिश परवडले पण हे लोकशाही सरकार नको असे झाले."[१] या विस्तृत विवेचनातून सद्यस्थिती लेखक स्पष्ट करतो. लोकशाही व्यवस्थेत लोकशाही सरकार नको असे म्हणण्याची वेळ सामान्य माणसांवर का यावी? याचे तपशीलवार विवेचन 'एसईझेड' कादंबरीतून येते. मूलतः कादंबरीतून प्रकट होणारी भूमिका 'सेझ'विरोधी नाही, तर 'सेझ'च्या अंमलबजावणीविरोधी आहे. 'सेझ'च्या नावाखाली मुंबईशेजारच्या सुपीक जमिनी हडप करण्याच्या षड्यंत्राविरोधी आहे. 'सेझ' विकासासाठी अत्यावश्यक असणारी योजना आहे, याचे महत्त्व कादंबरी विविध उदाहरणांतून पटवून देते; परंतु या योजनेला खडकाळ, नापीक, बरड जमीन देण्यात यावी असा येथे आग्रह आहे. चीनने खडकाळ, नापीक, बरडी जमिनीवर अशा प्रकारचे उद्योग उभारून उद्योगधंद्यांना चालना दिली.

विस्थापितांचे योग्य त्या ठिकाणी पुनर्वसन करून त्यांना रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या. भारतात मात्र या उलट चित्र आहे. भांडवलदारांना या 'सेझ'च्या नावाखाली मोठ मोठ्या महानगरांच्या जवळ जमिनी हव्या आहेत. सरकार या भांडवलदारांच्या हातातील बाहुले बनले आहे. लोकशाही व्यवस्थेत सामान्यांचे वाली कोणी उरले नाही. म्हणून रायगड, अलिबाग या मुंबईलगतच्या प्रदेशात महाराष्ट्र सरकारने सेझच्या ११ प्रकल्पांना मंजुरी दिली आहे. त्यासाठी रायगडमधील सुमारे एक लाख एकर सुपीक जमीन या सेझखाली जाणार आहे. देशातल्या पडीक जमिनींचा वापर करण्याऐवजी सुपीक जमिनी, महानगरांलगत जमिनी का निवडल्या जात आहेत, तर त्याच्या पाठीमागे असणाऱ्या षड्यंत्राविषयी निवेदक म्हणतो, "आपल्याकडची ही सेझ योजना केवळ जमिनी लाटण्याची आहे. सर्व नियमबाह्य आहे. ती भांडवलदारांसाठी आहे. 'सेझ' म्हणजे औद्योगिकीकरण नव्हे तर रियल इस्टेटचा डाव आहे. यासाठी कुणीही जमिनी द्यायच्या नाहीत."[२] हे भांडवलदारधार्जिणे धोरण सामान्य शेतकऱ्यांच्या लक्षात आले आहे आणि म्हणूनच या कादंबरीतील शेतकरी आंदोलन करतो. व्यवस्थेच्या विरोधात ठाम भूमिका घेऊन उभा राहतो. रस्त्यावर उतरतो. आमच्या हक्काच्या जमिनी देणार नाही, अशी सिंहगर्जना करतो. हे शेतकऱ्यांच्या संघर्षातील लढ्याचे चित्र मराठी कादंबरीत आज पाहावे तर दुर्मीळच होते.

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जागतिकीकरण आणि ग्रामीण मराठी कथा

डॉ. रमेश व्ही. देवडे

मराठी विभाग, कोहीनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद

आधुनिक मराठी साहित्यप्रवाहात अनेक साहित्य प्रवाह येवून मिळाले व आज मराठी साहित्याला एवढे व्यापक स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले. या प्रवाहात ग्रामीण साहित्याचा सुद्धा खारीचा वाटा आहे. ग्रामीण वाङ्मयाचा प्रवाह हा तसा प्रमुख प्रवाह आहे. त्याचा प्रवासही दीर्घ स्वरूपाचा आहे. परंतु गेल्या दोन दशकापासून मराठी साहित्यात ग्रामीण साहित्याची निर्मिती मोठ्या संख्येने आणि चौफेर स्वरूपात होत आहे. साहित्यामध्ये जीवनानुभव असतात. अनुभवांचा आवाका जेवढा महत्त्वाचा तेवढाच जाणीवांचा दृष्टीकोनही महत्त्वाचा असतो.

१९६० च्या आसपास देशातील आणि विशेषत: महाराष्ट्रातील पहिली पीढी शिक्षण घेऊन बाहेर पडत होती. त्यामुळे या पिढीने अनुभवले की आत्तापर्यंतच्या साहित्य प्रवाहामध्ये आपल्या ग्रामीण जीवनाचे चित्र स्पष्टपणे कुठेच अधोरेखीत झाले नाही. आणि म्हणूनच ग्रामीण साहित्याचा एक नवा प्रवाह आपल्या अनुभवाची आपल्या प्रश्नांची दखल साहित्यात उमटवण्याची धडपड करु लागला व या धडपडीतूनच ग्रामीण साहित्य प्रवाहाचा जन्म झाला. या साहित्यातील कथा हा प्रकार ग्रामीण साहित्याचा आत्मा ठरतो.

कथेविषयी डॉ. केशव तुपे म्हणतात, 'मुळात कथा या वाङ्मयप्रकाराला प्राचीनत्वाची प्रदीर्घ अशी परंपरा आहे. भारतीय कथेला कथनाला देखील स्वत:ची अशी परंपरा ओळख असल्याचे जाणवते. वास्तविक पाहता कुठलाही वाङ्मयप्रकार हा त्या-त्या काळातील समाजजीवनातील स्पंदने टिपण्याचे, त्या समाजाची भाषा आणि कल्पनाशक्ती जिवंत ठेवण्याचे सामाजिक कार्य करत असतो. अन्य वाङ्मयप्रकाराच्या तुलनेने कथा हे काम तत्परतेने करू शकते. कारण समाजाच्या पोटात शिरणं कथेला अधिक चपळाईने जमते. त्याशिवाय कथा हा लेखकाच्या व्यक्त होणाच्या निकडीला त्वरीत प्रतिसाद देणारा असा वाङ्मयप्रकार आहे.''[१]

वरील संदर्भावरून असे स्पष्टपणे म्हणता येते की, भारताला कथा या वाङ्मय-प्रकाराची फार पूर्वीपासून जाण आहे. अगदी ५००० वर्षाअगोदरच्या आर्ष महाकाव्यात सुद्धा अभिमन्यूसारख्या कथांचा समावेश आहे. आजही सर्वच स्तरातील लोकांना कथा हा वाङ्मयप्राकर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आवडतो. हे कथा वाङ्मयाचे जनतेच्या मन मंदिरावर असलेले अधिराज्य प्रकट करणारे आहे असे म्हणणे वावगे ठरणार नाही.

भारतात जागतिकीकरणाचा श्रीगणेशा झाला. आणि जुनं सार गेलं दादा नव नव आलं या गीताप्रमाणे जागतिकीकरणाने ते जून्या सर्वच गोष्टीचा कडेलोट केला. व नवनवीन प्रश्नांना जन्माला घातले. वरचेवर गाव उदास, भकास होत चालले आहे आणि शहर फुगताहेत, गावाचं गावपण हरवत चाललं आहे.

पूर्वी गावगाडा जसा संपन्न होता तसा आज राहिला नाही. गावगाड्यात एकमेकाविषयी असणारा जीव्हाळा, प्रेम आपुलकी याची जागा स्वार्थाने घेतली. गावाचे वैभव जाऊन गाव वरचेवर उदास झाले. ग्रामीण भागातील जागतिकीकरणाच्या झपाटले पणामुळे ग्रामीण भागात सुद्धा बेरोजगारीचे प्रश्न उभे राहिले. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण तरुण शहराकडे वळले. ग्रामीण भागापर्यंत यांत्रिकीकरण जाऊन पोहचल्यामुळे बलुतेदारी पूर्णपणे संपुष्टात आली आणि संपूर्ण गावाची विणलेली विण बलूतेदारीच्या तुटण्याने नष्ट झाली.

अन्नदाता म्हणून संबोधला जाणारा, 'जगाचा पोशींदा', 'बळीराजा' ह्या उपाधी प्राप्त झालेला शेतकरी जागतिकीकरणाच्या नवलाईने पदोपदी नाडल्या जाऊ लागला. बोगस बियाणे, पेटंट पद्धती मालाल योग्य भाव न मिळणे, आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरुन शेतीची ध्येय धोरणे ठरविली जाणे, आयात निर्यात धोरणातील शेतकऱ्यांची होणारी गळचेपी शासनाचा शेतकऱ्यांविषयी असणारा ढोंगी कळवळा, प्रशानातील भ्रष्ट अधिकारी, सावकार व व्यापारी यांनी जणू शेतकऱ्यांना पिळून काढण्याचा उचललेला विडा, खते बियाणे यावरुन अनुदानात शासनाने केलेली कपात,

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The X-Ray Diffraction Studies And Magnetic Studies Of $Zn_xCo_{1.5-x}Mn_{0.5}FeO_4$ Oxide Spinel System

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ABSTRACT

Ferrites has been recognized as one of the most important electromagnetic properties contenting substances in modern industry and its processing and application technologies have been improved incessantly in the last 20 years. The bulk magnetic properties of $Zn_xCo_{1.5-x}Mn_{0.5}FeO_4$ have been investigated for $x \leq 0.7$.We have carried out the X-ray diffraction, magnetization measurements on this system. In addition to the magnetic measurements. The results obtained from magnetization measurements have been analyzed and discussed in the light of existing theories.

Key Words: - X-ray diffraction Studies, Magnetic Studies, Lattice parameter, Ceramic Method.

INTRODUCTION

From this study on the $Co_{1+x}Mn_xFe_{2-2x}O_4$ system, it has been observed that Mn^{4+} and Co^{2+} ions occupy only B-site and the A-site is mainly occupied by Fe^{3+} ions. The magnetization results show collinear spin arrangement for x= 0.0 to 0.5, while a.c. susceptibility results indicate that the system undergoes a Para-unstable - ferromagnetic-cluster spin glass type magnetic orderings as temperature is lowered for x=0.0-0.5. In the presently investigated system, we have modified the ferimagnetic phase of $Co_{1.5-x}Mn_{0.5}FeO_4$ (x=0.5) by substituting magnetic Co^{2+} (μ_B) ions with non-magnetic Zn^{2+} ions. The magnetic ion concentration of the A-sub lattice reduces, which may lead to the frustration in the subsystem.

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Interaction of Medicinal Drugs and Some Amino Acids with Transition Metal Ions

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Abstract

Interaction of Mn(II), Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II)and Zn(II) transition metal ions complexes with pyrazinamide(pyrazinecarboxamide) and isoniazid(isonicotinic acid hydrazide) an antituberculosis drugs (antibacterial drugs) and glycine and valine amino acids have been studied at 30 °C & 0.1 M($NaClO_4$) ionic strength in 20 % ethanol water medium pH metrically. Proton ligand stability constants & metal ligand stability constants were calculated by using Calvin Bjerrum titration technique as modified by Irving &Rossoti. Stability constants were discussed in terms of order of stability, basicity of ligands & correlated with atomic number, ionization potential, electro negativity, & reciprocal of ionic radii.

Keywords Stability constant, ligands, ionic strength, basicity, antibacterial drugs, amino acids etc.

Introduction

Metal complexes with drugs play an important role in living organism. These Metal complexes are used as therapeutic agents in the treatment of genitourinary, head, neck tumors & rheumatoid arthritis etc.[1] it also acts as chelating agent for the treatment of metal intoxication.[2].The stability of complexes also plays a major role in the biological &chemical activity.

Metal ions exhibit an attraction with particularligands &vice-versa. It has unique medicinal implication consideringthe mostimportant drugs containing specific groups which acts as a ligands. The equilibrium constants is used to measure metal ligand selectivity in terms of relative strengths of metal ligand bonds.Generally metal complexes play a very important role in biological process such as metalloproteins,metalloenzymes,storage , transport, detoxification etc.[3] Literature survey reveals that there is scope to work on stability constant[4-8].

The present paper deals with the interaction ofpyrazinamide(pyrazinecarboxamide) pyr, isoniazid(isonicotinic acid hydrazide) iso an antibacterial drugs and glycine(Gly) and Valine(Val) amino acids with Mn (II), Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) & Zn(II) transition metal ions in 20% ethanol and water solution at fixed ionic strength (I= 0.1M $NaClO_4$) at 30 ^{0} C temperature.

Experimental

All the chemicals were A. R. grade. Pure drugs are obtained as a gift samples. All these solutions were prepared in double distilled, CO_2 free water having pH in between 6.70 to 6.90. All the solutions were standardized before use by known methods[9]& used as afresh.

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Microwave Assisted Green Synthesisof 1,8-Dioxo-Octahydroxanthenes Using Lemon Juice

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***Abstract*:-**

The natural acid lemon juice catalyzed an efficient synthesis of 1,8-dioxo-octahydroxanthene *via* condensation of aromatic aldehydes and dimedone under microwave-irradiation. This method provides several advantages such as environment benign, high yields and simple work-up procedure.

Keywords:- 1,8-dioxo-octahydroxanthenes, Dimedone, Microwave, Lemon Juice.

Introduction:-

Heterocycles plays an important role in the designing of new pharmacologically active compound [1]. Chemically 1,8-dioxo-octahydroxanthenes are heterocyclic compound with the Xanthene framework. These derivatives are parent compounds of a large number of naturally occurring and synthetic derivatives and occupy a prominent position in medicinal chemistry [2]. Xanthenes are an important class of organic compounds that find use as dyes [3], fluroscent materials for visualization of biomolecules [4]. In particular, xanthenedione constitute a structural unit in a number of natural products [5] and have been used as versatile synthones because of inherent reactivity of the inbuilt pyran ring [6]. The synthesis of these heterocyclic compounds is of great interest for both organic and heterocyclic chemistry. These compounds have also been investigated for agricultural anti-bacterial activity [7], anti-inflammatory activity[8] and anti-viral activity [9]. The synthesis of xanthenedione usually carried out by condensation of active methylene carbonyl compounds with aldehydes catalyzed by sulphuric acid or HCl [10]. Recently, many procedures have been reported for the synthesis of 1,8-dioxo-octahydroxanthenes by condensation of dimedone and aldehydes using silica supported sulphuric acid [11], Dowex-50W [12], $HClO_4$-SiO_2 and PPA-SiO_2 [13], silica chloride and $NaHSO_4$-SiO_2 [14], p-dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid [15], Fe^{3+}-montmorillonite [16], Amberlite-25 [17], diammonium hydrogen phosphate [18], TMSCl[19], tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulphate [20], Ferric hydrogen sulphate[21], $InCl_3.4H_2O$[22], trienthylbenzylammonium chloride[23] and Bismuth trichloride [24] as a catalyst. Each of these methods have their own advantages but most of the reactions suffer from one or more disadvantages such as prolonged reaction time [14], [15], [17], [19], tedious work-up processes, low yield [13] and harsh reaction condition [18]. The major disadvantage of some of the method is that the reaction does not give the cyclized compound [18]. Consequently, there is still need to develop a more efficient, milder, simple and high yield protocol for the synthesis of Xanthene derivatives.

Citrus aurantium, Citrus indica, Citrus limonium are some important species of citrus family commonly known as lemon. The lemon is indigenous to the north-west regions of India. It is now widely grown in all tropical and subtropical countries. In India it is also cultivated in home gardens. The main constituent of lemon juice are moisture (85%), carbohydrates (11.2%), citric acid (5-7%), protein (1%), vitamin-C (0.5 %), fat (0.9 %), minerals (0.3 %), fibers (1.6 %) and some other organic acids. As lemon juice is acidic in nature (pH ≈ 2-3) and percentage of citric acid (5-7%) is more than other acids, it worked as acid catalyst for various reactions

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Microwave-Assisted One-Pot Synthesis Of Octahydroquinazolinone Derivatives Using Rice Husk Under Solvent Free Condition

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Abstract

In the presence of microwave irradiation and an absence of solvents, rice husk is an excellent catalyst to prepare the octahydroquinazolinone derivatives from Condensation of aldehydes in a single pot and three components, dimedone, and urea/thiourea. This approach has various advantages, including a moderate reaction, a clean operation, and a high yield with a quick reaction time.

Keywords: Biginelli reaction; Rice Husk; octahydroquinazolinone derivatives; microwave-irradiation.

1. Introduction:

The Biginelli reaction has recently been used to prepare octahydroquinazolinones by using dimedone instead of dicarbonyl compounds with open chains. It is possible to synthesize these octahydroquinazolinones piqued the interest of researchers due to their antibacterial and calcium antagonist activities Prokaryotic organisms such as staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus), E.coli, and pseudomonas.[1-3]

Quinazolinone derivatives can be synthesized using several different ways. Aldehydes react via reaction of $SOCl_2$ with 2-aminobenzylamine in benzene or xylene refluxing solvent, followed by removal of water via azeotropes,[4] refluxing in ethanol/acetic acid mixture[5], and alkali medium. Only a few studies have been conducted to preparation of octahydroquinazolinone derivatives using various catalytic reagents such as TMSCl,[6] Nafion-H,[7] Conc.H2SO48, and ionic liquid[9]. It is also feasible to synthesize octahydroquinazolinone derivatives in 100 percent ethanol, but yields are low (19-69 percent).[2] These methods, on the other hand, have one or more disadvantages, such as harsh reaction conditions, longer time for reaction, limited yields, and the utilization of potentially harmful substances and costly catalysts. As a result, developing a clean, high-yielding, and ecologically sustainable strategy remains desirable.

Rice husk comprises cellulose, hemicelluloses, lignin, silica, solubility and moisture as a thin yet abrasive covering that covers the edible rice kernel in nature. Approximately 80 million tonnes of rice husks are produced worldwide each year., with developing countries producing more than 97 percent of the husk.[10] Rice husk has been used in a wide range of industries and chemicals over the years. An intact rice husk's ability to hold metal ions like zinc (II), for example, has been investigated.[11-12] It has been found that the sorption capacity of metal ions as well as several other pollutants can be improved in rice.[13,14] Potential raw materials for the ceramics, cement, and silica industries include rice husk and rice husk ash.[15-17] Rice husk has not yet been used in chemical processes as a readily available and environmentally friendly reagent, to the best of our knowledge, despite the applications listed above.

To increase yields, selectivity, and the conditions for experimentation, 'non-classical' techniques in organic synthesis have recently been invented.[18] Microwave technology, especially when combined with Organic synthesis can be carried out more quickly and efficiently in solvent-free environment.[19–22] However, the use of inorganic solid supports and microwave irradiation in "dry medium" synthesis is possible. Has recently sparked a lot of attention. The synthesis of a wide range of chemical compounds with improved purity and simpler manipulation and set-up has been made possible using solid acid in combination with microwave heating. Environmentally friendly practices can be clearly seen in their design.[23] A survey of the literature reveals that multiple octahydroquinazolinone derivatives have been prepared using conditions of Biginelli reaction and various types of aldehydes, although there are comparatively few references using microwave–irradiation.

As part of our ongoing research into developing methods for various chemical transformations,[24-26] we'd like to share a simple yet extremely effective method for making octahydroquinazolinone derivatives. [*] By using microwave irradiation and solvent-free condensation reactions between aromatic aldehydes, dimedone, and urea

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An Efficient One-Pot Multi-Component Synthesis of 3,4-Dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones (DHPMs) Catalyzed By Ionic Liquids

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Abstract — The syntheses of 3,4-dihydropyrimidin- 2(1H)-ones (DHPMs) by a one-pot cyclocondensation of acetoacetates, aldehydes and urea or thiourea using Ionic Liquids under Microwave-Irradiation was described. The improved Biginelli reaction not only features a simple procedure, high yields and easy purification of production, but also the recycled catalyst could be directly reused for many times while the yields of reaction would not decrease.

Keywords: Biginelli Reaction; DHPMs; Ionic Liquid; Microwave.

I. INTRODUCTION

One-pot, sequential multi-step reactions play an important role in pharmaceutical industries. Pharmacies are trying to develop green chemistry reactions. Solvent-free synthesis of complex organic structures as drugs is the dream of every pharmacy. Multi-component reaction as a powerful tool for the rapid introduction of molecular diversity is evident and developed for the generation of heterocycles which receive growing interest [1-3]

Recently, functionalized dihydropyrimidinones have been successfully used as antihypertensive agents, calcium channel blockers, adrenergic and neuropeptide Y (NPY) antagonists.[4,5] In addition, some alkaloids containing the dihydropyrimidine core unit which also exhibit interesting biological properties have been isolated from marine sources. Most notably, among these are the batzelladine alkaloids, which were found to be potent HIV gp-120-CD_4 inhibitors.[6,7]

The original protocol for the synthesis of dihydropyrimidinones, reported by Biginelli in 1893, involves a one-pot reaction of benzaldehyde, ethyl acetoacetate and urea in ethanol under strongly acidic conditions such as Lewis acids,[8,9] Bronsted acids,[10,11] $ZrCl_4$[12] zeolites[13], silica sulfuric acid[14], BF_3-OEt_2[15], $CuCl_2$·$2H_2O$[16], $SbCl_3$[17], $RuCl3$[18], have been reported in the literature.

Organic synthesis using microwave assisted heating method is considered to be much cleaner, greener and eco friendly compared to that of conventional heating method[19]. The ability of MW irradiation to speed up the chemical reaction [20] have made us think to employ this technique (MW irradiation) as a potential tool for our green synthesis of DHPM. Large verities of "Microwave assisted Biginelli reactions" have already been well explored by researchers and well documented in literature[21-23].

In recent years, application of ionic liquids in organic synthesis have attracted considerable attention due to their special properties such as good solvating capability, wide liquid range, negligible vapor pressure, easy recycling, high thermal stability and rate enhancers.[24,25]

Now a days, much attention has been focused on organic reactions catalyzed by ionic liquids.[26] In particular, ionic liquids based on imidazolium ion has been extensively employed for various organic transformations includes Diels-Alder,[27]Wittig,[28] Suzuki cross-coupling.[29] Hantzsch condensation.[30] Moreover, ionic liquids with the acidic counter ions is also found to be an efficient medium in synthetic chemistry.[31]

The field of ionic liquids has been reviewed by several authors, including Welton, Holbrey[32] and Seddon.[33] The chemical behavior of Franklin acidic chloroaluminate(III) ionic liquids (where X(AlCl3) > 0.50) is that of a powerful Lewis acid. As might be expected, it promotes reactions that are conventionally promoted by aluminum(III) chloride, without suffering the disadvantage of the low solubility of aluminum(III) chloride in many solvents. The preparation of these ionic liquids is straightforward, simply by mixing the appropriate organic halide salt with aluminum(III) chloride results in the two solids melting together to form the ionic liquid. However, this synthesis must be performed in an inert atmosphere.

Some researchers have been actively engaged in exploring new facets of ionic liquids as effective catalysts and reagents for last few years and as a part of this program we have recently introduced an acidic ionic liquid 3,3'-thionyl-1,1'-methylimidazolium chloroaluminate [tbmim]Cl_2/$AlCl_3$[34] as an efficient catalyst for Biginelli reaction.

II. EXPIRMENTAL

Microwave oven (LG Smart Chef MS-255R operating at 2450 MHz having maximum out put power of 960 W) was used for microwave irradiation. ^{1}H NMR spectra were recorded on Mercury plus Varian at 400 MHz in $CDCl_3$ as a solvent and TMS as an internal standard. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer FTIR using KBr discs. Mass spectra were recorded on Micromass Quattro II using electrospray Ionization technique

General Procedure

A mixture of aromatic aldehydes 1(a-f) (1 mmol), Ethyl Acetoacetate 2 (1 mmol) urea/thiourea 3 (1.5 mmol) and ionic liquid [tbmim]Cl_2/$AlCl_3$ (0.5 mol%) was taken in a round bottom flask and mixed properly with the help of glass rod and irradiated in a microwave oven at 360 W. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC using ethyl acetate: hexane. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured in ice cold water (10 ml). The solid separated was filtered and recrystallized from ethanol to afford pure product 4(a-f).

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PHYTOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF *HELICTERES ISORA* L. FRUITS

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ABSTRACT

Present study was carried out to investigate morphological and phytochemical screening of *Helicteres isora* L. (Murud sheng) fruit. It showed presence of 2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzaldehyde, 2-Ethoxyphenethylamine, 4-dihydroxy methyl ester Benzenepropanoic acid. The results obtained may be useful in formulation of a novel drug from this species.

Key words : *Helicteres isora* L., Malvaceae, Phytochemistry,

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Introduction

Helicteres isora L. belongs to family Malvaceae. It is commonly known as Murud sheng in marathi. Fruits shows antispasmodic activity (Pohocha and Grampurohit 2001). The fruit is use in diarrheal diseases (Krishnaraju et al, 2006). Decoction of the seeds is orally taken for the relief from snake bite (Maheshwari, 1996). Its fruits are astringent, refrigerant, stomachic, vermifuge, vulnerary and are useful in bowel gripes (Chopra et al., 1956).

Morphology

Helicteres isora L. Sp. Pl. 963. 1753; Mast. in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 1: 365. 1874; Cooke Fl. Pres. Bombay 1: 136. 1958 (Repr.); Naik Fl. Marathwada 1: 156. 1998; Moorthy in Singh et al., Fl. Maharashtra St. Dicot. 1: 355. 2000.
Vernacular name: Murud sheng (in Marathi)

Description:

Large shrub,1-3 m tall; branchlets apically stellate hairy. Leaves oblong, ovate, obliquely cordate-orbicular, 7-12 × 5 -10 cm, margin serrate, sub-sessile, pubescent on both surfaces, cordate, 3 lobed. Flowers 2-3 cm long in axillary few flowered cymes; pedicles pubescent, bracts minute hairy, calyx tubular 1.5 - 2 cm long, 2 lobed, stellate pubescent outside; lobes triangular, unequal. Corolla red, unequal staminal tube much exerted; stamens 10 surrounding ovary, alternating pairs with 5 minute staminodes. Ovary 5 loculed, style united. Follicles 4 - 6 cm long spirally twisted, beaked. Seeds many, wrinkled black. Common on hill slopes.
Soil type: Rocky soil on hill slopes.
Flowers and fruits : September to January.
Locality : In all districts.
Exsiccata- Kannad forest, Aurangabad SDS 104.

Materials and methods:

The fruits of *Helicteres isora* L. were collected from Aurangabad, Maharashtra state The plant was authenticated (Naik, 1998; Hooker, 1874) and voucher specimen was deposited at Vivekanand Arts, College Sardar Dalipsingh Commerce and Science College, Aurangabad Maharashtra state

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The Study of Digital payment Awareness in Nanded District

Mr. Donde Anil Bhimrao

Mr. Chavan D.R.

Abstract

Digital India is one of the importance programmes of the Government of India which is aim for empowering society digitally. Digital India was encouraged by Government of India after the announcement of demonetization on 8th November 2016. The vision behind the initiative of Digital Payments was to achieve cashless economy in the future. It was a move to bring transparency in transactions, save time and reduce black money in India. But many challenges faced by people like security, availability internet etc. The present paper tries to identify the awareness of digital payments and it also tries to find out the problems faced by people in making Digital Payments. Primary data was collected from 200 respondents in Nanded District. The collected data through the questionnaire were analyzed by using simple average technique.

Introduction

Digital payment is a way in which all types of transactions are carried out through electronic means. In simple words, there are no uses of cash or any physical currency for making any payments by the consumer. In digital payments, payer and payee both use digital modes to send and receive money. It is also called electronic payment. No hard cash is used in digital payments. All the transactions are completed online in digital payments. It is an instant, easy and convenient way to make payments. It is automatic process, both payer and payee need not required to visit the bank. It saves you from long queues of ATMs and banks.

Review of Literature

Sanghita Roy, Dr. Indrajit Sinha (2014) .stated that E- payment system in India, has shown tremendous growth, but still there has lot to be done to increase its usage. Still 90% of the transactions are cash based. Technology Acceptance Model used for the purpose of study. They found Innovation, incentive, customer convenience and legal framework are the four factors which contribute to strengthen the E- payment system.

E-payment systems are important mechanisms used by individual and organizations as a secured and convenient way of making payments over the internet and at the same time a gateway to technological advancement in the field of world economy (Slozko & Pello, 2015).

Rakesh H M & Ramya T J (2014) in their research paper titled "A Study on Factors Influencing Consumer Adoption of Internet Banking in India" tried to examine the factors that influence internet banking adoption. It is found that internet banking is influenced by its perceived reliability, Perceived ease of use and Perceived usefulness. In the process of internet banking services expert should emphasize the benefits its adoption provides and awareness can also be improved to attract consumer's attention to internet banking services.

Kartikeya Bolar (2014)In his research paper "End-user Acceptance of Technology Interface In Transaction Based Environment "stated that Creators International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics Special Issue 1261 and investors of technology need information about the customers evaluation of their technology interface based on the features and various quality dimensions to make strategic decisions in improving technology interfaces and compete on various quality dimensions.

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An Overview of Goods and Service Tax in India

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Abstract

GST is an important reform which will lead India into next rapid phase of economicgrowth. The most important reform will be GST which will bring this country as one market.Launching of GST has taken us into next very rapid phase of growth ,the major central andstate taxes will get subsumed into GST which will reduce the multiplicity of taxes, bringingdown the compliance cost. With GST, the burden of Central sales tax will also be phasedout. GST will be a game changing reform for Indian economy by developing a common Indian market and reducing the cascading effect of tax on the cost of goods and services. This paper will help to overview of GST and the significance of GST.

Introduction:

The Goods and Service Tax or GST is a taxation system where there is a single tax in theeconomy for goods and services. This taxation system is meant to create a single taxationsystem in the entire country for all goods and services. GST is a tax on goods and serviceswith value addition at each stage having comprehensive and continuous chain of set-ofbenefits from the producer's/service provider's point up to the retailer's level where onlythe final consumer should bear the tax. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a value addedtax that will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Government, both Central and States, once it is implemented. The GST is all set to consolidate all Stateeconomies. This will be one of the biggest taxation reforms that will take place in Indiaonce the Bill gets officially the green signal to implement. The basic idea is to create asingle, cooperative and undivided Indian market to make the economy stronger andpowerful. The GST will see a significant breakthrough towards an all-inclusive indirect taxreform in the country.

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Kohinoor Arts, Commerce & Science College * Office Siddharjan, Khultabad, Aurangabad

Study of Sharp geometrical properties of fixed point Theory using Stationa Schrödinger operator equations on cones

Prof .Mohmed Zafar Saber, Asst Professor, HOD of Mathematics, Kohinoor College ,Khultabad.

Dr. Shaikh Mohammed Sirajuddin Mohammed Salimuddin , Asst. Professor ,Department of Mathematics, Kohinoor college, Khultabad.

ABSTRACT :- The main aim of this paper is to study and establish some new coincidence point and common fixed point theorems for solutions of the stationary Schrödinger equation on cones. An interesting application is to investigate the existence and uniqueness for solutions of the Dirichlet problem with respect to the Schrödinger operator on cones and the growth property of them.

INTRODUCTION :-

Let **R** and R+ the set of all real numbers and the set of all positive real numbers, respectively. We denote by R^n (n≥2) the *n*-dimensional Euclidean space. A point in R^n is denoted by P=(X,x_n) X = ($x_1, x_2, x_3 \ldots, x_{n-1}$).

The Euclidean distance of two points *P* and *Q* in R^n is denoted by |P−Q|. Also |P−O|with the origin *O* of R^n is simply denoted by |P| . The boundary, the closure, and the complement of a set S in R^n re denoted by ∂S, S^-, and S_c, respectively.

For P∈R^n and r >0, let B (P, r) denote the open ball with center at *P* and radius *r* in R^n .

We introduce a system of spherical coordinates (r,Θ), $\Theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4, - - - - -)$ in R^n hich are related to cartesian coordinates ($x_1, x_2, x_3, - - - - x_{n-1}, x_n$) by $x_n = r\cos\theta_1$

The unit sphere and the upper half unit sphere in R^n re denoted by S^{n-1} and S_+^{n-1} respectively. For simplicity, a point (1,Θ) onS^{n-1} and the set {Θ;(1,Θ) ∈ Ω} for a set Ω, and the Ω ⊂ S^{n-1} .are often identified with Θ and Ω, respectively. By Cn(Ω) we denote the set R+ × Ω in R^n with the domain Ω on S^{n-1} (n ≥ 2). We call it a cone. Then Tn. is a special cone obtained by putting Ω = $S^{n-1}{}_+$.

We denote the sets I×Ω and I×∂Ω with an interval on **R** by C_n (Ω;I) and S_n (Ω;I). By S_n (Ω;r) we denote C_n (Ω)∩ S_r . By Sn(Ω) we denote S_n (Ω;(0,+∞)), which is ∂C_n (Ω)−{O}.

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13. The Study of Exploring Discrete Choice Probability in the Light of Distorted Probability Estimates

Dr. Shaikh Mohammed Sirajuddin Mohammed Salimuddin
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Abstract

In this paper we provide a fresh look to the problem of exploration of discrete choice Probability drawing ideas from prospect theory. The deviation of the true choice probability estimates can be attributed to model misspecication and also to the personal choice preference of the individual decision makers. We look at the expressions of choice probability, and explore these in the context of prospect theory and risk aversion of a decision maker. The expression of the distortion of the choice probability with respect to both the above mentioned sources is discussed using the linear in log odds transformation. We then propose that in addition to maximising expected utility of a particular choice, a decision maker should choose a policy that will maximise the estimating power of the true choice probability as a linear equation of the distorted probability. This has been postulated in the form of a theorem, which has been established empirically in the last section of this paper. The current study shows encouraging results for exploiting the nuances of choice probability.

Keywords: Probability Distortion, Linear in log odds, Multinomial distribution.

Introduction

The problem of optimal decision making under uncertainty is of paramount importance in every sphere of life and also crucial both to animals and intelligent individuals. Prospective learning advocates that an individual should choose an action that maximizes expected long term gain provided by the environment. To achieve this goal, the individual has to explore its environment while at the same time exploiting the knowledge it currently has to achieve the goal. In many existing procedure this type of uncertainty is ignored. Practical applications rely on heuristics. In this article we look at the exploration-exploitation trade off from a different

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Hydrogen bond assisted photoinduced intramolecular electron transfer and proton coupled electron transfer in an ultrafast time domain using a ruthenium-anthraquinone dyad†

Ananta Dey, [a,b] Jayanta Dana,[c] Sunil Aute,[b,d] Amitava Das [a,b] and Hirendra N. Ghosh [c,e]

Quinones play a significant role as primary electron acceptors in the natural photosynthetic system of photosystem II, and their reduction is known to be facilitated by hydrogen-bond donors or protonation. In this study, a ruthenium(II) polypyridyl complex **1** coupled to an anthraquinone (AQ) functionality through a rigid imidazole (Im) spacer has been synthesized to examine the effect of H-bonding on both the thermal and photoinduced electron transfer reactions. The anthraquinone moiety of complex **1** is fused to a benzi-imidazole system bearing $C{=}O^{AQ}\cdots HN^{Im}$ based H-bonding at one side of the anthraquinone moiety so that intramolecular hydrogen bonding from the imidazole group to the nearby quinone carbonyl can occur. The hydrogen bond formation involving the semiquinone radical anion produced through the photoinduced reduction process in Ru–im–AQ and the imidazole proton in complex **1** resulted in a significant positive shift of one electron reduction potential of complex **1**. The kinetics for the formation of the charge-separated states was explored by using femtosecond transient absorption spectroscopy. Hydrogen bonding between water and the reduced anthraquinone accounted for thermodynamic and kinetic stabilization of these charge-separated states. An attempt has been made to assess the relative importance of the driving force and solvent polarity, in the rates of photoinduced electron transfer in complex **1**. The 490 nm transient absorption band of anthraquinone radical anions ($AQ^{\bullet-}$) and a broad absorption in the 580–750 nm region having maxima at ~690 nm have been observed and this is attributed to the generation of a transient Ru^{3+}-species of the corresponding complex **1**. Addition of water entails an acceleration of electron transfer rates by a factor of 3.33. The system investigated may serve as a model for the mechanistic diversity of PCET reactions in general with water as a primary proton donor. Furthermore, our studies are relevant for understanding proton-coupled electron transfer (PCET) reactivity of electronically excited states at a fundamental level because changes in hydrogen-bonding strength accompanying changes in redox states may be regarded as a variant form of PCET.

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Introduction

Thermodynamic coupling between proton transfer and electron transfer reactions is an important phenomenon, well known as proton coupled electron transfer (PCET) process.[1,2] Electron transfer reactions can occur both thermally and photo-chemically.[3] The photochemical reactions are referred to as photo-induced electron transfer (PET) reactions.[4] Electron and proton transfer reactions play a central role in key biological processes such as respiration, photosynthesis, DNA biosynthesis, light-driven cell signaling and nitrogen fixation by nitrogenases.[5–11] Such reactions also play a significant role in many important chemical processes such as chemical sensors, fuel cells, electrochemical devices, energy storage, cytochrome C-oxidase, *etc.*[12–15] It has been argued that PCET is a class of reactions in which electron and proton transfer takes place in a single kinetic step. More recently, concerted proton electron transfer (CPET), concerted electron proton transfer (CEPT) or electron proton transfer (EPT) reactions with simultaneous transfer of the electron and proton in a single step

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Interaction of BODIPY dye having the different functional group with Aqueous TiO_2 NPs and non aqueous TiO_2 NR by Photo absorption and emission study

* *Sunil Aute*

Introduction :

There are several Ruthenium (Ru) organometalic compound are used in the DSSC cell.[1] However the more expensive of the Ru and it is the rare, therefore the metal free organic dye that widely practical use.[2,4] Recently the Bodipy dye because of the florescent are used in the multidisciplinary area, this class of dye has established particular interest because of the versatile properties.[5-8] Various Bodipy are commercialese because it high absorption and the emission in the visible reigns. It easily tunable its absorption and emission properties, low stock shift, photochemical stability and high quantum yield.[9] BODIPY dye are used in the efficient in the several filed in that the chemo sensor,[10] laser dye,[11] florescent lable for the bio-imaging,[12] light emitting diode,[13] photo sensitizer[14] and photodynamic therapy [15] etc. bodipy dye has the additionally, reveal the muscular association there in between the spectroscopic and the photophysical properties and also easy to derivatives. Because of the all these characteristic in the BODIPY dye have emerged in the photo sensitizer for DSSC.

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Research Article

Mycorrhizal Association in Pteridophytes Species from Marathwada Region of Deccan Plateau Zone of India

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Abstract

Background and Objectives: Marathwada region shows vertisols type soil and classified as deep black soils, medium black soils and coarse shallow soils. This paper describes the status of pteridophytes and association of arbuscular myorrhizal fungi (AMF) from Marathwada region of Deccan Plateau Zone of India. **Materials and Methods:** Pteridophytic plant species were collected from Nanded, Hingoli, Latur, Parbhani, Jalna, Aurangabad, Beed and Osmanabad area during July, 2014 to September, 2016 and assessed the AM fungal infection. Pteridophytic plants were surveyed, recorded, photographed and identified with the help of different flora. The rhizosphere soil and root samples were collected and analyzed AMF (%) root colonization and types. **Results:** Pteridophytic 10 plants species belonging to 5 different families were surveyed viz., *Actinopteris radiata* (Pteridaceae) *Adiantum caudatum* (Pteridaceae), *Adiantum lunulatum* (Pteridaceae), *Adiantum capillus-veneri* L. (Pteridaceae), *Cheilanthus farinosa* (Forssk.) Kaulf (Pteridaceae), *Equisetum hyemale* L. (Equisetaceae), *Marsilea quadrifolia* (L.) (Marsileaceae), *Nephrolepis exaltata* (L.) (Lomariopsidaceae), *Ophioglossum vulgatum* L. (Ophioglossaceae) and *Pteris vittata* L. (Pteridaceae) from 8 different district. Present results were varied in Root Colonization (RC) from 06.25-50%, root length colonization (Rlc) was ranged from 1.56-14.28% and types of root colonization were hypal (H), vesicles (V), Arbuscle (A) and Dark septate endophytes (DSE). **Conclusion:** Study concluded that, among studied species; *Nephrolepis exaltata* and *Marsilea quadrifolia* were found dominant AMF root colonization was found in all collected plant species and AMF infection was observed more in *O. vulgatum* while less in *P. vittata*.

Key words: Marathwada region, deccan plateau zone, pteridophytes, mycorrhizal fungi, root colonization

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Competing Interest: The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

Data Availability: All relevant data are within the paper and its supporting information files.

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Deserted Women Empowerment : A Need of Society

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Abstract :

The problem of desertion is more serious than that of windows and divorced women. The tradition of leaving wife by the husband is still continued in the society. When husband deserts a wife it is considered as an ideal task as their personal problem but they turn into social issues. A deserted woman has been treated as the neglected woman. The deserted woman no matter how she lives is always a question trouble to her parents. In short deserted woman do not die alone But they take others with them. The prestige of both the families (Parents and Husband) is dishonored by the deserted woman who turn to prostitution.

Keywords : Empowerment, Deserted Women, Family, Society problem's.

Introduction :

However, it is found that while the transformation of society the family and society have not changed their attitude towards women. It is expected from the women that she should always follow them. In short the patriarchal psychology is not changed largely. In addition, it has resulted into the conflicts among the family members. This conflict gave birth to the increase in number of deserted women the whole credit goes to changing social system and contradiction in old value system.

The problem of desertion is also active in India. The tradition of leaving wife by the husband is still continued in the society. The wife of God Rama is the first deserted woman. But we cannot say for sure that before sita any had faced the problem of desertion. There were no women found deserted in Sindhu culture not and Vedic and Dharmashastra period. But historians never took the notice of such deserted women in medieval era. The problem of women were taken into account in the period of Britshers. They emancipated some of the customs traditions, by the introduction of low. It was for the first time the rulers thought about the problems of women.

The desertion had been sustaining in the society because people think that ideal man like Rama could desert sita than why we can't? It has also fastened the process of desertion. When husband desert a wife it is considered as an ideal but if husband is deserted by wife it become abnormality.

Meaning of Empowerment :

The term empowerment has the most conspicuous feature containing the word 'power' which means control over material asserts, intellectual resources and ideology. The process of challenging existing power relations and of gaining greater control over the sources of power may be termed as empowerment. (Batiwala 1995)

Empowerment of women is a critical issue that is being discussed all over the world. The year 2001 has been declared as the year of women's empowerment for enhancing the status and sustainable achievement in women's empowerment.

Deserted Women :

Before we go into the problem's of deserted women, we need to define deserted women.

Deserted women is a woman who is deserted by her husband or who leaves her husband due to the harassment from the family from the husband. The desertion has its Limitation up to both husband and wife. The law does not permit such acts. It is the breaking of marriage by the decision of any of the

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9. Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungary Tide:* Focus on Exploring Geographical Boundaries

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Abstract

Amitav Ghosh's The Hungry Tide revolves around the lives of people travelling through or living in the Sundarbans. This paper argues that literature has much to make contributions to the theoretical work of island studies, and now no longer simply due to the fact literary texts offer proof of the approaches islands are conceptualized in exclusive historic and cultural contexts. To this end, it discusses Amitav Ghosh's The Hungry Tide (2004), a singular which actively theorizes key principles in island studies. The Hungry Tide is about withinside the Sundarbans, an "sizeable archipelago" withinside the Ganges delta, and tells the in large part forgotten records of the pressured evacuation of refugees from the island of Morichjhāpi in 1979. The liminal area of the Sundarbans, the "tide country", is an exceptional putting for a literary exploration of the connection between postcolonial island geographies and identities. Ghosh's depiction of the "watery labyrinth" (Ghosh, 2004: 72) and "storm-tossed islands" (Ghosh, 2004: 164) of the Sundarbans raises and addresses questions, which must be on the coronary heart of the vital meta-discourse of island studies.

The Hungry Tide features bedded narratives which reflect the topographic characteristics of the drift country and contemporaneously define the protagonists' as well as the compendiums' perception of the Sundarbans. This paper claims that three named bedded narratives image significant topographical characteristics of the drift country, particularly its fluidity, and thereby reveal how interposers(i.e. Fokir, Moyna, Horen, Tutul) as well as outlanders(i.e. Nirmal, Kanai, Piya) perceive and witness the place of the Sundarbans.

Keywords: The Sundarbans, archipelago of islets, island studies, literature, Morichjhāpi, Sundarbans, *The Hungry Tide.*

The theoretical background of this paper draws both on spatial review as well as artistic terrain. A brief recap on the history of the "spatial turn", fastening on major proponents like Henri Lefebvre, Michel Foucault, Edward Soja and Yi- Fu Tuan, seeks to explain the literal

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A Study of Transport Properties and Dielectric constant Measurement of $Zn_xMn_{0.5}FeO_4$ spinel ferrite system

B. U. Patil

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Abstract :

Among the several types of magnetic materials, magnetic Oxides are the most important and rather the only relevant material from the point of view of their applications. They are being studied over a long period of five to six decades for their basic properties such as structural, electrical and magnetic as well as wide range of applications. Magnetic oxides, which are commonly known as ferrites are ferromagnetic in structure. Ferrites have been recognized as one of the most important electromagnetic in modern industry and its processing and application technologies have been improved incessantly in the last 20 years. There are several types of ferrite materials being used in microwave components for obtaining non- reciprocal device action, isolation and phase shifting

A study of the transport properties viz. Conductivity, and dielectric constant measurements have been carried out as a function of temperature for all the compositions.

Keywords: Mordenite,Characterization,Dielectric study

Introduction:

Ferrites are magnetic ceramics usually composed of oxides of iron and other metals possessing combined combined properties of magnetic conductor (Ferro-magnet) and electrical insulator. According to crystal structure and magnetic properties, it is convenient to crystal structure and magnetic oxides under the following classes a) spinel b) garnet C) hexagonal ferrites and d) ortho- ferrites.

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اردو شعرا لا طفال میں غالب کا کارنامہ

ڈاکٹر قمر النساء صاحبہ ہنذرانہ بی عبدالمجید

سرزمین ہندوستان نہایت قدیم زمانے سے مسکن انسان رہی ہے۔ادیاسی نسلوں کے بعد یہاں باہر سے کئی نسلیں قومیں آئیں اور بسیں اور یہاں اپنی تہذیب، مذہب وزبانیں مروج کیں۔اس وجہ سے ہندوستان مختلف قومیوں تہذیبوں مذہبوں اور زبانوں کا گہوارہ بن گیا ہے۔دور قدیم میں یہاں ادی باسی زبانیں دراوڑ زبانیں آریائی زبانیں سنسکرت اور اس سے نکلی پراکرتیں اور ان سے نکلی موجودہ علاقائی زبانیں مروج رہی ہیں۔دسویں گیارہویں صدی میں پنجاب پر غزنی کے سلطان سبکتگین اور محمود نے حملہ کیا اور اسے غزنی سلطنت کا صوبہ بنالیا۔مسلمان اس علاقے میں آکر بسنے لگے جنکی زبانیں ترکی فارسی تھیں۔ان کا رابطہ ہندوستانی باشندوں سے بڑھا اور ایک دوسری کی باتیں سمجھنے کی ضرورت پیش آئی۔اس کے لئے مسلمانوں کی زبانوں ترکی، فارسی کا ہندوستانی زبانوں پنجابی، ہریانوی، برج وغیرہ سے میل ہونے لگا اور ایک ملی جلی بولی وجود میں آنے لگی۔

۱۱۹۲ء میں غور کے سلطان شہاب الدین محمد غوری نے ترائن کی جنگ میں دہلی اور اجمیر کے راجپوت راجہ پرتھوی راج چوہان کو شکست دیکر دہلی اجمیر پر قبضہ کرلیا اور اپنے غلام قطب الدین ایبک کو نائب بنا کر واپس چلا گیا۔قطب الدین نے ۱۲۰۶ء میں خود مختاری کا اعلان کر کے دہلی سلطنت کی بنیاد ڈالی جس میں غلام، خلجی، تغلق، سید اور لودی خاندان کے بادشاہوں نے ۱۵۲۶ء تک حکومت کی۔

اس سلطنت کی قیام کے بعد پنجاب کے لوگ دہلی اور نواح میں آکر بسنے لگے۔یہ اپنے ساتھ پنجاب کی نوخیز زبان ساتھ لائے جس کا دہلی اور نواح کی زبان کھڑی بولی سے میل ہوا اور اس نے مستحکم ہوکر ہندوی کی شکل اختیار کرلی۔بول چال کی زبان سے آگے بڑھی اور فارسی سے رسم خط اور ادبی خون و روپے مستعار لے کر تحریر وادب کی منزل میں قدم رکھ دیا۔اس زبان میں شاعری سے ادب کا آغاز ہوا جس کے ابتدائی نمونے خواجہ شیخ فرید گنج شکر اور حضرت امیر خسرو سے منسوب کلام میں ملتے ہیں۔پھر ئی زبان دہلی کے لوگوں کے ساتھ بعد خلجی وتغلق میں دکن جا کر دکنی اور گجرات جا کر گجری کی شکل میں مروج ہوئی آخری مغلوں کے عہد میں شمال وجنوب کی زبانوں کا میل ہو کر شمالی ہند کی مشترکہ اردو ملک بھر میں پھیلی دہلی اور لکھنؤ وغیرہ میں ترقیکی عہد برطانیہ میں عہد جدید میں اور آزادی کے بعد ہندوستان پاکستان میں اس کا بولی اور ادبی زبان کے طور پر ارتقا جاری ہے۔

جب اردو نے دہلی میں ہندوی کی شکل اختیار کی اور بول چال اور ادب کی زبان بنی تو اس کو سیکھنے سکھانے کی ضرورت بھی پیش آئی اس کو پورا کرنے کے لئے حضرت امیر خسرو (۱۲۵۳ء۔۱۳۲۵ء) نے ایک درسی نظم خالق باری لکھی جو فارسی نصاب الصبیان کی طرز کی تھی۔اس میں فارسی الفاظ کر معانی اردو میں نظم کے ذریعہ سمجھائے گئے تھے۔

فارسی میں زبان سکھانے کے کئے ایک شاعر ابونصر فراہی (متوفی ۔۴۰ء) نے ایک کتاب نصاب الصبیان لکھی تھی۔جس میں لفاظ کے معانی نظم میں بیان کیے گئے تھے۔خسرو کی کتاب اسی طرز کی ہے۔اس کا نام اسکے پہلے شعر کے الفاظ پر رکھا گیا ہے۔

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علامہ شبلی کی تنقید نگاری

ڈاکٹر قمر النساء بیگم (صدر شعبۂ اُردو)
کوہِ نور آرٹس کومرس اینڈ سائنس کولج
خلد آباد، ضلع اورنگ آباد، مہاراشٹر۔

تنقید دراصل تمیز اور کھرے کھوٹے کی پرکھ کا نام ہے۔ بنی نوع انسان کیلئے یہ اللہ جل وجلالہ کا انمول عطیہ ہے اور اسی تنقیدی مزاج نے بنی نوع انسان کو اشرف المخلوقات کے مقام پر فائز کیا ہے۔ ایک طائرانہ نگاہ بھی اس بات کیلئے کافی ہے کہ انسان کی موجودہ ترقی و عروج اُس تنقیدی مزاج کی مرہون منت ہے۔

تنقید بالعموم اور بالخصوص ادبی تنقید خوب سے خوب تر کی تلاش و جستجو کا نام ہے۔ ایک ناقد ادبی شہ پارہ کے اسلوب و معانی میں غوطہ زنی کرتا ہے اور ان گوہر تک رسائی کرتا ہے جو ایک عام قاری کی فہم سے بالاتر ہوتے ہیں۔ سید عابد علی عابد تنقید کی تعریف یوں کرتے ہیں

"ادبی تخلیقات کو چھان پھٹک کر فیصلہ صادر کیا جائے کہ کون سا حصہ جاندار اور باثمر ہے۔ اور کون سا حصہ نا سودمند اور بیکار ہے۔".....(انتقاد ادبیات مجلس ترقی ادب لاہور ۱۹۹۴ء)

اسی طرح ڈاکٹر تنویر احمد علوی کے مطابق

"تنقید متن کا تحقیقی نقطہ نظر ہے۔" (متن کی تحقیق و ترتیب شعبہ اردو دہلی یونیورسٹی)

اردو ادب میں علامہ شبلی ایک منفرد مقام و منزلت کے حامل ہیں۔ "مولانا شبلی قدیم و جدید کے ایسے سنگم تھے جس میں دونوں دریاؤں کے دھارے آکر مل گئے تھے۔ وہ ہمارے قدیم مذہبی علوم کے عالم بھی تھے۔ اور جدید علوم کے بہت سے آزاد خیالات سے واقف بھی تھے۔ ساتھ ہی محقق بھی تھے۔ مورخ بھی متکلم بھی تھے۔ مفکر و مصلح اور شاعر و ماہر تعلیم بھی تھے۔ اور نئے زمانے کے تقاضے اور مطالعے کے مقابلے میں بہت سی باتوں میں انقلاب بھی تھے۔ (حیات شبلی ۱۰-۹)

علامہ شبلی نعمانی کے متعلق ان زرین خیالات کا اظہار آپ کے سب سے بڑے رمز شناس سید سلیمان ندوی نے کیا ہے۔ جو کہ خود ایک بڑے محقق مورخ متکلم اور زبان و سخن کے بادشاہ تھے۔

علامہ شبلی نعمانی کا خاص تنقیدی میدان شاعری ہے۔ آپ کے خیال میں تمام عالم ایک شعر ہے۔ زندگی میں شاعری بکھری پڑی ہے۔ جہاں زندگی ہے وہاں شاعری موجود ہے۔ اور جہاں شاعری موجود ہے وہاں زندگی ہے۔ ایک یوروپین مصنف کے حوالے سے وہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ ہر چیز جو دل پر استعجاب یا حیرت یا جوش اور کسی قسم کا اثر پیدا کرتی ہے، شعر ہے۔ اس بنا پر فلک نیلگوں نجم درخشاں، نسیم سحر، تبسم گل، پرام صبا، نالہ بلبل، ویرانی دشت، شادابی چمن غرض تمام عالم شعر ہے۔ اور ساری زندگی میں یہ شعریت پائی جاتی ہے اور اس کے سبب یہ کہا جاسکتا ہے کہ شبلی کے شعر و شاعری پر مبنی تنقیدی نظریات شاعری کے جمالیاتی پہلو پر زور دیتے ہیں۔

شبلی کا مزاج فلسفیانہ ہے اور انھوں نے مغرب سے بھی کسی قدر استفادہ کیا ہے۔ مگر جمالیاتی حسن ہی کی وجہ سے تمام زیر غور مباحث میں ان کا رجحان مشرقی نظریہ کی طرف ہے۔ ڈاکٹر عبادت بریلوی لکھتے ہیں "شاید یہی وجہ ہے کہ شبلی جمالیاتی پہلو کو

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اردو کی واحد ماہر لسانیات ولغت نویس خاتون ۔ وحیدہ نسیم

(مصنفہ:۔اردو زبان اور عورت ۔لغات النساء)

ڈاکٹر قمر النساء صاحبہ،نذرانہ بی عبدالمجید

ہماری دنیا انواع واقسام کی ذی حیات مخلوقات سے آباد ہے جن میں ایک مخصوص نوع انسان بھی ہے۔جسے قدرت نے دو جنسوں (مرد وعورت) میں منقسم کر کے عقل وشعور احساس وادراک وجذبات کی خصوصیات سے نوازا ہے۔کرۂ ارض پر ظہور اور منزل شعور میں قدم رکھنے کے بعد انسان نے نامساعد مخالف حیات ارضی حالات وکوائف اور جاری تنازع للبقا میں اپنی ونوع کی بقاوحفاظت وسہولیات حیات کے مقصد سے مل جل کر رہنے کی فطرت اختیار کرلی اور سماجی جاندار بن کر کاروبار زندگی انجام دینے لگا۔اپنے ہم جنسوں کے جذبات خیالات حالات جاننے سمجھنے کے لئے انسان نے اپنے منھ کی آوازوں کو مرتب کر کے ان کو معنی ومفہوم دعطا کر کیلفاظ بنائے اور بول کر اپنا مافی الضمیر بیان کرنے پر قادر ہوگیا۔انسان دنیا کا واحد جان دار ہے جو شعوری طور پر بامعنی الفاظ بول کر اپنی باتیں ایکدوسرے تک پہنچا سکتا ہے اور ان کی باتیں سن کر سمجھ سکتا ہے۔دوسرے جان دار اس نعمت سے محروم ہیں۔اسی لئے انسان کو حیوان ناطق کہا جاتا ہے۔

انسانی زبان مختلف اشیاء کی ناموں ان کی صفات،جان داروں کے افعال وغیرہ سے متعلق الفاظ پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔ماہرین لسانیات کے مطابق جب کسی زمانہ میں کسی مقام پر کسی انسانی گروہ میں زبان کا آغاز ہوا ہوگا تو کوئی ایک زبان وجود میں آئی ہوگی جس کو سبھی یکساں طریقہ سے بولتے ہوں گے ۔لیکن جب انسانی آبادی بڑھی اور پھیلی تو تفرق زمانی ومکانی کے باعث زبان میں تبدیلی وفرق نمایاں ہوتے گئے اور نئی نئی زبانیں وجود میں آتی گئیں ۔ساتھ ہی کچھ زبانوں میں مردوں اور عورتوں کی زبانوں میں بھی فرق نمایاں ہوتا گیا۔

زبان بامعنی ومفہوم الفاظ کا مجموعہ ہوتی ہے۔اس میں صرف الفاظ ہی نہیں ہوتے ان کے مجموعے یعنی تراکیب جملے وغیرہ بھی ہوتے ہیں۔ انمیں ہر لفظ کا ایک یا زیادہ معنی مقرر رہوتے ہیں۔جن سے اس زبان کے بولنے والے واقف ہوتے ہیں۔ لیکن ہر شخص ہر لفظ کے معنی سے واقف نہیں ہوسکتا ۔اس لیے کسی اجنبی یا نئے لفظ کے معنی جاننے کے لئے کسی ایسے شخص سے رجوع کیا جاتا ہے جو اس کے معنی جانتا ہو۔۔

اس طرح الفاظ ومعنی بیان کرنے کا سلسلہ شروع ہوتا ہے۔پھر جب انسان نے اپنی باتیں محفوظ رکھنے اعوان کو غیر موجود لوگوں تک پہنچانے کے مقصد سے زبان کی ثبت شدہ شکل تحریر ایجاد کی تو زندگی کی دیگر باتوں کے ساتھ ماہرین زبان نے اپنی زبان کے الفاظ ،تراکیب محاورات وامثال صنائع بدائع وغیرہ کے معانی بھی لکھنے شروع کئے۔اس مجموعہ یا کتاب کو لغت ۔ڈکشنری۔شبدکوش کہا گیا۔

یہ پہلے ایک زبان کے الفاظ کا مطلب اسی زبن میں بیان کرنے کی شکل میں وجود میں آئی۔بعد میں جب کسی زبان کے الفاظ کا مطلب کسی دوسری زبان میں ادا کرنے کی ضرورت پیش آئی تو دو زبانوں کی لغت لکھی گئی۔اس کے بعد اور اقسام کی لغات لکھی گئیں۔

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اردو یونیکوڈ نظام. ایک نعمت غیر مترقبہ

ڈاکٹر قمر النساء صاحبہ، حبیب الرحمٰن فاروقی۔

کمپیوٹر اور اردو زبان ۔ایک تعارف:

جب کمپیوٹر کی ایجاد ہوئی اور اس نے دنیا کے ہر شعبہ کو اپنے احاطہ میں لینے کی کوشش کی اور اس کو اپنے منفرد انداز میں فروغ دینے لگا تو اس وقت اردو زبان سے وابستہ افراد کے سامنے بھی بہت سے سوالات آئے۔ یہ بات روز روشن کی طرح عیاں ہے کہ کمپیوٹر کی اپنی خود کی زبان انگریزی زبان نہیں ہے بلکہ وہ بائنری زبان (Binary language) ہے جس کو آسان زبان میں زیرو اینڈ ون (Zeros and one) کی لینگویج کہا جاتا ہے۔ پھر بھی انگریزی زبان اس پر اتنی اثر انداز رہی کہ آغاز کے دور میں بلکہ بہت بعد تک بھی یہی کہا جاتا رہا ہے کہ اردو داں طبقہ کو اپنا رسم الخط رومن رسم الخط سے تبدیل کر لینا چاہئے تا کہ کمپیوٹر اردو کے فروغ میں اہم کردار ادا کر سکے۔ اب ہم یہاں اردو کمپیوٹنگ اور اس کے پس منظر پر مختصر روشنی ڈالیں گے یعنی کب اردو کمپیوٹنگ کی ابتداء ہوئی، آج کے دور تک کیسے پہنچی اور آج کے دور میں ٹیکنالوجی کے میدان میں ہم کس طرح اردو لکھ اور پڑھ سکتے ہیں۔

سب سے پہلے آپ کو بتاتا چلوں کہ اردو کمپیوٹنگ دراصل کمپیوٹر پر اردو استعمال کرنے اور انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی کے میدان میں اردو کے متعلق اور اردو میں تعلیم و تحقیق کا نام ہے۔

ٹائپ رائٹر پر اردو اور نستعلیق کی تکنیکی پیچیدگیاں

برصغیر میں ٹائپ رائٹر کی آمد کے تھوڑے عرصے بعد ہی، اردو بھی ٹائپ رائٹر سے لکھی جانے لگی لیکن ٹائپ رائٹر سے صرف نسخ رسم الخط یعنی نسخ فانٹ میں ہی اردو لکھی جا سکتی تھی۔ بلکہ اس دور کے آغاز میں کچھ اردو کتب کی کتابت بھی ٹائپ رائٹر۔ کے ذریعے ہوئی تھی۔

آپ کو بتاتا چلوں کہ نستعلیق رسم الخط تکنیکی لحاظ سے تھوڑا پیچیدہ ہے۔ اگر ہم مشین پر نستعلیق لکھنے کے حوالے سے بات کریں تو لکھتے ہوئے جیسے جیسے کسی لفظ میں حرف کا اضافہ ہوتا جاتا ہے ویسے ویسے پچھلے حروف نئے لکھے گئے حرف کے مطابق اپنی شکلیں اور جگہیں تبدیل کرتے ہیں۔ نستعلیق کی ایسی پیچیدگیوں کی وجہ سے ماضی میں کئی لوگوں نے یہاں تک کہا تھا کہ اردو کا معیاری رسم الخط فارسی والوں کی طرح نستعلیق سے نسخ کر دینا چاہئے۔

کمپیوٹر میں اردو کا آغاز

وقت گزرتا گیا اور کمپیوٹر کا دور شروع ہوا۔ اردو والوں نے کمپیوٹر کے ذریعے کتابت کرنے کی کھوج لگانی شروع کی۔ تقریباً 1980ء میں پاکستان کے ایک بڑے اشاعتی ادارے کے مالک مرزا جمیل احمد نے جنگ گروپ کے تعاون سے کاروباری نکتہ نظر سے ایک نستعلیق فانٹ تیار کروایا جس کو انہوں نے اپنے

ریسرچ گائیڈ، صدر شعبہ اردو، کوہنور کالج، خلد آباد
ریسرچ اسکالر، ڈاکٹر بابا صاحب امبیڈکر مراٹھواڑہ یونیورسٹی، اورنگ آباد، مہاراشٹر

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INFORMATION LITERACY FOR MODERN LIBRARIES

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QR Code

Abstract: - *Article discussed about Information Literacy in Libraries and Modern Library.Information Literacy (IL) has been termed differently by different persons such as library orientation, bibliographic instruction, user education, information skills training and so on. These forms of IL are closely related to each other.*

Keywords: Information Literacy, Libraries, Modern Library.

Introduction

Over past few decades, the collections, organizations, services and role of all types of libraries have changed drastically due to impact information Communication Technology and change in user's attitude. The Library Information Science professionals, the users of libraries need to be well educated for better utilization of library resources and services. The library Information centers have a major role to play in making the users information literate.

N.F. Jallbrant "Information Literacy incorporates the abilities to recognize when information is needed and then to initiate search strategies designed to locate the needed information."

It includes evaluating, synthesizing, and using information appropriately, ethically, and legally once it is accessed from any media, including electronic or print sources.

2 .ICT and Information Literacy

Due to rapid growth and development of Information Communication Technology (ICT) , large amounts of Information (both print and electronic) have been published. Information technology has also made access to electronic information computer and internet. At the same time, users are facing with a number of problems such as frequent change of interfaces, lack of standardization.

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Role of ICT in E-Governance and Rural Development in India

* *Sarika Bhagwanrao Rengunthwar*

Introduction:

In this direction rural e-governance application implemented in the recent few years have been demonstrating the importance of information and communication technologies (ICT) In the concern areas of rural development India is country of villages and to improve and sustain the overall prosperity, growth and development in the global competitive regime, National E-Governance Plan (NEGP) seeks to lay the foundation with various project staring from the grass root levels e-governance within the country.

ICT as facilitor in Rural Areas

i) To provide multimedia services and relevant information at their doorstep.
ii) To improve literacy for large number of population
iii) To provide services for healthcare and education.
iv) To provide information to farmers to improve their productivity

Programme likes, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment on line income tax, online central excise, and unique ID and E- office has accelerated growth of respective areas and contributing to countries economic development similarly, at state level, the various rural E-Governance projects that have been providing excellent services and saving time and money of people as well as of government and are contributing their might to the socio-economic of rural India

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An- Overviews in Reading Habits

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ABSTRACT *Reading is one of the most important components of our language and it is an essential tool for lifelong learning for learns.21 st Century educations has to prepare these learners to adapt to social and technological changes that are taking place at an unprecedented rate*

Key words: - Habits, Reading Habits

Introduction:-

Reading is important for students in general in order to cope with new knowledge in a changing world that of technological age. The ability to read is at the heart of self education and lifelong learning.

Reading is important issue which is not only about enjoyment but a necessity, the basic tools of education.

Definition of Reading Habits Wagner, 2002

"Reading habits is often considered in terms of the amount of materials being read, the frequency of reading as well as the average time spent on reading (Wanger,2002) and this habits can be cultivated (wijesuriya,1995) ".

An examination of variations in reading habits from nation demonstrates that the place occupied by books in the scale of values of those responsible for their promotion is of first importance all state, community and school authorities, every teacher, parent and pedagogue must be seriously convinced of the importance of reading and books for individual, social and cultural life if they are to work towards improvement of the situation.

The "Right To Read "also means the right develop one's intellectual and spiritual capacities, the right to learn and make progress. Reading was once valued merely as a means of receiving an important message but, today reading research has defined the act of reading in itself as a multilevel mental process of transforming graphic symbols into intellectual concepts and infinite number of brain cells are activated during the storage process of reading.

Reading Habits it's Important

A good reading habit is necessary for a healthy intellectual growth and plays a very crucial role in enabling a person to achieve practical efficiency. Furthermore, an individual's interests are determined to a Considerable extent by the amount he will read and the intensity with which he will pursue his reading activity by reading books one gets confirmation or rejection of one's own ideas, which makes one think more critically about right and wrong in the society.

Role of ICT Promoting Reading Habits

The day when students can trade their 3-pound book bags for lightweight portable reading devices no longer seems far in the future. Several companies are now marketing appliances that may be suitable for use in education and textbook publishers are cautiously converting some of their print titles into e-books formats.

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) offer the readers different opportunities compared to their predecessors. ICTs have enabled libraries to transform themselves into digital libraries. Digital Libraries is simply a collection of information stored in electronic format.

The library in terms of digital format consists of various electronic resources such as electronic books, electronic Journals, and electronic reports.

The students especially appreciate their library's role in IT instructions, providing information literacy skills, how to search the internet, evaluating websites, using power points, words, excel and other software.

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Industrial waste and Agricultural Waste.

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One thing that is social is what exactly constitutes a waste? How much do we know about what should be classification is the historical contexts of waste management of. The present paper seeks to examine these views to providing answers from previous studies. The paper employed a desktop approach to the research objectives. Specifically the paper uses a descriptive approach to gather information reviewed publication such as journal articles, environmental organization reports and books.

[Key Words: Waste, Waste Management, Environment, Municipal Solid Waste]

Introduction:

Human activities generates waste despite that, the production major source of concern as it has always been since pre historic period. As the volume rises, so also does the variety of the waste increases. In those days, environment easily absorbed the volume of waste production.

This migration of people outlasting explosion that in turn led to a surge in the volume and variety in composition of waste. It was then that materials such as metals and glass began to appear in large population of people in cities and communities littering and open dumps. These dumps in turn formed breeding grounds for rats and significant risks to public health. Developed countries passed through a period when they were developing environmentally important question in modern day wastes management is what exactly is a waste? Waste is the human activities which physically contains the defined as any product or material which is useless to

Statement of the problem: The present research therefore, examines the waste management with [illegible] waste is [illegible] classified and management [illegible] waste is a resource [illegible]

Methodology: In the paper [illegible] of literatures relied heavily on [illegible] countries data [illegible] the [illegible] information are [illegible] are also [illegible] conclusion. Some of [illegible] for this study are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ROLE OF ICT IN E-GOVERNANCE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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stract:

This paper presents a brief review of the technologies the rural ICT projects and The Issues sociated with the use of ICT for rural e-governance application.

large number of rural e-governance application developed as pilot projects were Aimed at teri... easy access to citizen transactions. Information and communication Technologies (ICTs) ay a key role in development & economic growth of rural India.

ywords: E-Governance, ICT, Rural development.

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In this direction rural e-governance application implemented in the recent few years have been monstrating the importance of information and communication technologies (ICT) In the concern eas of rural development India is country of villages and to improve and sustain the overall osperity, growth and development in the global competitive regime, National E-Governance Plan NEGP) seeks to lay the foundation with various project staring from the grass root levels e-overnance within the country.

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Being ICT a significant instrument in E-Governance and rural development appropriate infrastructure design mandatory for proper functioning as follows.

As design citizen centric services and dependable service delivery mechanisms.

Selection of appropriate technologies for rural connectivity information processing solution.

As designed of cost effective delivery stations to build new services.

Demonstration of transparency and efficiency to remove this trust built, confidence among the citizen on functioning of service defiler stations to build new services.

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Women's Education and Women's Human Rights

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Introduction

An education holds significance to many people for a variety of reasons. For Some, it may be the route to a desi career or just the next step after high school for other, attending a university is a way to increase their awareness of other viewpoints through the exposure to the diverse culture represented on a campus.

One women describes the long period of ignoring women's Intellectual potentials as this depressing sense of a miserable waste of powers bestowed on us by god, and which we know we could use for the lessening of evil and the increase of the happiness of our fellow creatures.

Keywords - Women's Education, Status women's in our society, Women's Rights, Indian women's

Women's Definitions - "Women's female, lady are nouns referring to adult human beings who are biologically. Female that is capable of bearing offspring refined polite women's is a term of approved or praise of real lady in all things to behave likes a lady.

Importance of women in our society - Women who were the most dormant segment of India population have now become Active participants in all walks of life. Till now they were only of the family organization. Now women are becoming not only a signification unit of the society but also influencing the course of social change in society. Women are an important element of our society. The modern society has started recognizing the individual identify of women. She is believed to have her aspiration, abilities and qualities as a man does have and it is also agreed that she should have the opportunities to develop her faculties and to express them according to her own choice.

Women Education is Women Empowerment - A Women's education has become the key development, The establishment of women University is an administrative task requiring human power planning and rethinking of the entire issue of the function of the function of higher education for both men and women many questions have to be carefully considered

Women and Education - African American Women, Additionally, There have also been many unknown "paving the way" accomplishments by African American Women such as Linda Adams Hoyle, the First African American Woman to graduate from Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Virginia Tech) in 1968. Also Jackie Blackwell, Linda Turner, and Marguerite Scott were three of the first acquiring the equal status with men in human society. For that end, the existing literature covering different be analyzed, In particular, the study will be focused on proto-feminist movements' in Europe of the 19 the the representation of the people act in 1918 Demonstrations on Women's suffrage women's effort during War and the Second World War, the First wave, the second World War, the first wave and third wave feminism on the whole expected to prove that although social reconstruction of sex and gender is not always beneficial neither men the struggle for equal opportunities has become a historically determined stage of social development reflect the changes in feminist movements and help to better understand the success and failures of won their rights.

Passing the Representation of the people Act in 1918 - The representation of the people Act9 1918) criticized the limited rights of women and continued to call for act provided an opportunity to establish fair relationships between men and women, promoting the idea equal work. New reforms of the 1900s contributed to the growth of feminism. According to the represent at Act of 1918, all women included in the local governmental register, aged 30 and over , were enfranchised (Gills Worell,2000). The right to vote was granted to women who were householders, the householder's wives, all the property with an annual rent of Ls and more, and who were the graduates of British Universities.

Women's rights - The issue regarding women's rights is not a new one. In the past, there were distinctive differences between their roles in society and their models of behavior. However, Considerable Changes have been times. Today gender roles have been shifted, making strong impact on society. Women's in the western more satisfied with the role of a homemaker, they prefer to make their won careers and share the same 9Howie,2010) This fact means women's tights are based on freedom that an be viewed as a virtue, but women continue to fight for their rights. The emergence of feminist movements and ideologies united feminism (Gillis & Hollows, 2008). Today, there is a continuous discourse on the behalf of both opponents feminism, but the main thing is to understand the very roots and reasons of the phenomenon.

Conclusion

Thus, it is necessary to conclude that women have always played an important role in the development The history that involves women has been development over centuries, constantly changing its goals and form popularity of women's movement, mainly in the 20th century, when suffrage and voting rights were women in the 19th century differed from their roles in the 20th century. The events that occurred in the to the development in the later decades.For Example, proto-feminist movement in Europe of the contributed to the development of more independent views on women's rights and duties.

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२२. पर्यावरण आणि मराठी साहित्य परस्परसंबंध

निलेश देगांवकर
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व मराठी विभागप्रमुख, कोहीनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्ताविक

समाजामध्ये जेव्हा-जेव्हा प्रश्न निर्माण होतात त्याचे चित्रण साहित्यामध्ये आलेले दिसुन येते. याचे उत्तम उदा. म्हणजे १९६० नंतर मराठी साहित्यामध्ये जे विविध वाड़मयीन प्रवाह उदयास आले आहेत ते देता येईल. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर इथला दलित समाजातला तरुण शिक्षण घेऊ लागला शिक्षणामुळे तो स्वतः बद्दल व स्वतःच्या समूहाबद्दल विचार करु लागला आणि आपले काही प्रश्न आहेत ते साहित्यांच्या माध्यामातुन मांडु लागला आणि त्यातूनच दलित साहित्याचा प्रवाह निर्माण झालेला दिसुन येतो ग्रामीण भागातला तरूण शिक्षण घेऊन ग्रामिण भागातले प्रश्न व समस्या साहित्यातून मांडू लागला. त्यातून ग्रामीण साहित्याच प्रवाह निर्माण झाला. त्याचप्रमाणे स्त्रीया स्त्री म्हणून स्वतःचे असलेले प्रश्न साहित्यांच्या माध्यमातुन मांडु लागल्या त्यातू स्त्रीवादी साहित्याचा प्रवाह निर्माण झाला आदिवासी तरूण ही स्वतःला साहित्यातून व्यक्त होऊ लागला त्यातून आदिवास साहित्यातून प्रवाह निर्माण झाला. १९६० च्या आसपास मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ नांमातराचा लढा सूरू झाला याचेही प्रभावी चित्र साहित्यातून पहावयास मिळते. अलिकडे महाराष्ट्रात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाल्या त्याचेही चित्र साहित्याच्या माध्यामातून साहित्यिकांनी केले आहे. उच्चशिक्षण बाबतीत निर्माण झालेले प्रश्न ही साहित्यातून चर्चेला गेल्या दिसून येते. म्हणजे समाजामध्ये निर्माण होणाऱ्या प्रश्नांना त्या-त्या काळात साहित्यातून वाचा फोडण्याचे काम केले जाते.

पर्यावरणाविषयी चर्चा ही साधारणतः १९९५ नंतर अधिक प्रमाणात जग पातळीवर होतांना दिसते. यांनतर एकूण जगाच्या पातळीवर आणि भारत देशामध्येही मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाली. या चर्चेचे ही पडसाद मराठी साहित्यांत उमटू लागल दिसतात. यापूर्वीही साहित्यात निसर्गाचे विशीष्ट प्रदेशाचे चित्रण आलेले पहावयास मिळते. संत तुकाराम, संत सावता मा र.वा.दिघे बालकवी श्री.ना.पेंडसे, यशवतंराव चव्हाण, ना.धो.महानोर मारूती चित्तमपल्ली यासारख्या लेखकांनी आप साहित्यातून त्या-त्या प्रदेशाचे चित्रण अतीशय प्रभावीपणे केले आहे. परंतु पर्यावरणाविषयीची चर्चा जेव्हा जोर धरू लागतो पर्यावरण हा मुख्य विषय घेऊन काही मराठी लेखकांनी साहित्या निर्मीती केलेली आहे. यात प्रामुख्याने दिलीप कुलकर्णी, वि रिठे, अभिजीत घोरपडे, माधूरी पुरंदरे, निळू दामले, वर्षा गजेरगडदर इत्यादी लेखकांचा उल्लेख करावा लागतो.

दिलीप कुलकर्णी यांनी उर्जासंयम दैनदिन पर्यावरण हरित साधन हासरे पर्यावरण बदलू या जीवन शैली, निसर्गम ग्रंथातून पर्यावरणविषयक प्रभावीपणे लेखन केले आहे. किशोर दिठे यांनी हिरवा संघर्ष आणि रानावनाचे मूडस् या दोन्ही ग्रं पर्यावरण आणि निसर्ग यांची चर्चा केली आहे. अभिजीत घोरपडे यांनी गाथा पर्यावरणाची आणि ग्लोबल वार्मिग या ग्रं पर्यावरणविषयक मौलीक विचार व्यक्त केले आहेत. माधूरी पुरंदर यांनी झाडं लावणारा माणूस या ग्रंथात झाडं लावण

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३१. भालचंद्र नेमाडे आणि श्याम मनोहर यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांतील जीवनानुभवाच्या भाषिक स्वरूपाची तुलना

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प्रस्तावना

भालचंद्र नेमाडे व श्याम मनोहर यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमधील जीवनानुभवाच्या भाषिक स्वरूपाच्या अभ्यासातून असे आढळून आले आहे की, हे दोन्ही लेखक अत्यंत संवेदनशील मनोवृत्तीचे आहेत. समाजातील मूल्य ऱ्हासाबद्दलची तीव्र अशी खंत त्यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांतून प्रकट झालेली आहे. अशा या लेखकांच्या कादंबऱ्यांमधील जीवनानुभवातील साम्यभेदाची भाषिक मांडणी या ठिकाणी केलेली आहे.

भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांनी 'कोसला,' 'बिढार', 'जरिला', 'हूल', 'झूल' व 'हिंदू जगण्याची समृद्ध अडगळ' या कादंबऱ्यांमधून शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक व राजकीय क्षेत्रातील जीवनानुभवांच्या भाषिक स्वरूपाचा प्रभावी असा आविष्कार केलेला आहे. विशेषतः शैक्षणिक क्षेत्राशी संबंधित असलेले अनुभव त्यांनी मोठ्या प्रमाणात मांडले आहेत. त्यांच्या सर्वच कादंबऱ्या ह्या शिक्षण क्षेत्राशी निगडीत असल्याचे दिसून येते.१. तरी पण त्यांनी आपल्या कादंबऱ्यांमध्ये शिक्षण क्षेत्राबरोबरच समाजातील असंख्य घटना, घडामोडींवर प्रकाश टाकला आहे. त्यांचे अनुभवविश्व फार मोठे आहे. एका गावात एक वर्षापेक्षा अधिक काळ नोकरी न करता सतत फिरत राहणे हा त्यांचा स्वभावधर्म असल्यामुळे त्यांचे अनुभवविश्व व्यापक बनले असल्याचे दिसून येते.

नेमाडे यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांतील जीवनानाभुव

भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांच्या कादंबऱ्या अभ्यासल्यानंतर त्यांच्या जीवनानुभवातील वास्तवता किती भयावह स्वरूपाची व जीवघेणी आहे याचा प्रत्यय येतो. समाजातील असंख्य दुष्ट प्रवृत्तींचा लेखकाने सूक्ष्मपणे अभ्यास केलेला दिसतो.२ या दुष्ट प्रवृत्तींवर त्याने अचानकपणे बोट ठेवलेले होते. या समाजातील व समाजाच्या प्रगतीआड येणाऱ्या सर्व दुष्ट प्रवृत्तींचे समूळ उच्चाटन झाले पाहिजे, अशी प्रामाणिक इच्छा बाळगणारे अनुभव भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांनी त्यांच्या सर्व कादंबऱ्यांमधून प्रभावीपणे मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला दिसतो.

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सिनेमा साहित्य और हिंदी

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हिंदी साहित्य आधारित आनेक लिल्मो का निर्माण हुआ है । जहा तक अंतः संवधो की बात है तो हिंदी उपन्यास सम्राट प्रेमचंद पर अधिकाधिक फिल्मो का निर्माण हुआ । जब बोलती फिल्मो का निर्माण हुआ है तब स्वयं प्रमचंद जी ने फिल्मो की और रूख बदल दिया था । प्रेमचंद जी के कहानी पर मोहन भवानीने सन 1934 में मजदुर फिल्म बनाई । इस फिल्म में कांतीकारी तेवर होने के कारण अनेक जगहों पर प्रतिबंध लगाये गए । उनके ही सेवासहन पर नानुभाई ने वकिल ने फिल्म बनाई । कुछ वर्ष उपरांत एम.एस सुवलक्ष्मी को नायिका बनाकर तमिल मे फिल्म बनाई । सिनेमा एक बहुत सशक्त विद्या है जो स्वयंम में संपूर्ण । पंरन्तु इनका श्जन साहित्य के समान स्वातःसुखाय या संतुष्टी के लिए नही किया जा सकता । विमल मित्र के साथ बीबी गुलाम के साथ परदे पर आदी उपन्यासों पर काम करना आसाव नही था ।

सिनेमा के व्दारा मनोरंजन के साथ साथ ज्ञानप्राप्ती भी होती है इस प्रकार समाज विकास में सिनेमा एंव साहित्य दोनो ही महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते है । सिनेमा से और साहित्य से समाज जनजीवन आदी घटको पर दर्शन सिनेमा करता है ।

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दोनो भी समाज से जुडे है। सिनेमा समाज तक गतिशिलता से पहुचता है । आज लोगो के पास समय की कमी के कारण साहीत्य पढने की बजाए लोग कम से कम समय में सिनेमा देखना अधिक पसंत करते है।

कहानी के सफलता के कारण ही आज मुगल ए आजम बिकस्त फिल्मो आज भी याद की जाती है । कुछ वर्षो पूर्व एक ऐसा समय था जब निर्माताओं का एक विशिष्ट वर्ग साहित्यकारों की कहानिया और उपन्यासों पर फिल्मे बनाने में लगे थे । उसी दौर में शरदचंद्र चॅटर्जी के देवदास इस उपन्यास पर तीन बार फिल्म बनी है । क्त तथा दुसरी विमल रॉय व्दारा निर्मित एंव संजय लिला भन्साली ने बनाई देवदास ।

वर्तमान समय में आज के कई विषोयों तथा समस्याओं का चित्रण फिल्म व्दारा घर घर में हो रहा है समाज का प्रत्येक अंग का प्रदार्शन फिल्मो व्दारा मनुष्य के मानस भे प्रतिबिंबित हो रहा है साहित्य समाज का आईना माना जाता है । उसी प्रकार आज़ के अेकनॉलाजी के समय में फिल्मो को पथप्रदर्शक भी माना जाता है। उसी प्रकार आज के टेकनॉलाजी के समय में फिल्मो को पथप्रदर्शक भी माना जाता है।

सिनेमा और साहित्य के विच संवाद एक ऐसी प्रकिया है जो निरंतर चलती रहती है । लेकिन आज जो बदलाव हमारे सामने आये है उससे यह बताया जा सकता है की, दोनो माध्यमों को अपनी स्जनात्मक संभावनाकों ध्यान रखकर एक दुसरे को साथ लेकर चलना है ।

निष्कर्षत : आज समाज को साहित्यीक मानसिकता वाले फिल्म निर्माताओं की आवश्यकता है ताकी समाज को यथोचित दर्श्न कर सके । आज भी ऐसे उपन्यास है जिनपर अगर फिल्म निर्माताओंकी दृष्टी पड़

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लिंगभाव : एक सामाजिक मानसिकता

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समाजशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद
जि. औरंगाबाद

जगभरातच स्त्रियांना सातत्याने दुय्यम मानव म्हणून उपेक्षित ठेवण्यात आले आहे. त्यातून त्यांच्या वाट्याला शोषण, अन्यायग्रस्त जीवन येते. समाजाचा एक घटक म्हणून जगत असताना किंबहुना एक 'स्त्री घटक' म्हणून जगत असताना कुटुंब आणि कुटुंबाबाहेर लिंगभावामुळे एक 'दुय्यमता' अनुभवास येत गेली त्यामळे या दुय्यमतेच्या कारणाचा शोध घेण्याची वृत्ती विकसित होत गेली, खरं तर स्त्री जन्मास येत नाही, ती तशी घडवली जाते हे समाजशास्त्रीय वास्तव पदोपदी प्रत्ययास येते, भारतीय संस्कृतीत मुलगा आणि मुलगी यांच्या मूल्यमापनाच्या विशिष्ट अशा पद्धती आढळून येतात. त्यानुसारच मुला–मुलींना वेगवेगळ्या भूमिका, गुणदोष, प्रतिसादाच्या पद्धती त्या–त्या समजाने दिल्या आहेत. जन्मापासून ते मृत्युपर्यंत मुला–मुलींसाठी जणू एक भिन्न सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक असा कृती कार्यक्रमच आखून दिला जातो यालाच आपण लिंगभाव (Gender) असे म्हणतो.

लिंगभाव (Gender) ही संकल्पना सर्वप्रथम वापरणाऱ्या स्त्रीवाद्यातील एक जेष्ठ विचारवंत ॲन ओकले ह्या असे म्हणतात की लिंगभाव (Gender) ही एक सांस्कृतिक बाब आहे. म्हणजे लिंग (Sex) आणि लिंगभाव (Gender) ह्या दोन्ही वेगळ्या संकल्पना आहेत पण बहुतेक (आशियाई) भाषामध्ये या दोन्ही संज्ञा साठी लिंग (Sex) हा एकच शब्द वापरला गेला,प्रण या दोन्हीतील (Sex/Gender) फरक समजून घेणे या मुख्य उद्दिष्टाबरोबरच....

1. लिंगभाव या संकल्पनेचे उपयोजित विवेचन करणे.
2. स्त्री–पुरूष विषमतेमागे विशिष्ट अशी विचारसरणी कार्यरत असून ती पूर्णतः मनुष्यनिर्मित आहे हे स्पष्ट करणे.
3. लिंगभावीकरणाच्या वा सामाजिकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेला आव्हान देणे.

हे या शोध निबंधाचे उद्दिष्टे राहिले आहे.

लिंग (Sex) :

लिंग हे नैसर्गिक असते. लिंग हे जीवशास्त्रीय आहे. ते स्त्री आणि पुरूषांच्या जननेंद्रियातील फरकामुळे दृश्य स्वरूपाचे आहे. लिंगातील भेद हे प्रजनन प्रक्रियेतील कार्यावर अवलंबून आहेत. लिंग हे शक्यतो सहजपणे बदलता येत नाही. लिंग हे सर्वत्र सारखें असते. म्हणजेच ते स्थिर आहे. तर लिंगभाव (Gender) हा सांस्कृतिक असून मनुष्यनिर्मित आहे. लिंगभाव हा सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक असतो, तो भूमिका, गुण, वर्तनप्रकार व जबाबदाऱ्या इत्यादींची स्त्रियोचित आणि पुरूषोचित अशी विभागणी करतो. म्हणजेच लिंगभाव बदलता असतो. काळ, संस्कृती इतकेच नव्हे तर कुटुंबा–कुटुंबात तो बदलतो.

लिंगभाव या संज्ञेमुळे स्त्री–पुरूषांचे स्थान व भूमिका यात समाजात कसा भेद केला जातो. याचे आकलन होते. म्हणजेच स्त्री पुरूषा संबंधीच्या सामाजिक वास्तवाचे आकलन होण्यासाठी विश्लेषणाचे एक साधन म्हणून ही संकल्पना वापरली गेली आहे. आजपर्यंत स्त्रियांच्या दुय्यमत्त्वाचे कारण त्यांच्या शरीररचनेत आहे, असे मानण्याची प्रवृत्ती आपल्यात आहे, त्यावर प्रतिवाद म्हणजे 'लिंगभाव' जो लिंग आणि लिंगभाव यातील फरक स्पष्ट करते. स्त्रियांच्या भूमिका, दर्जा हे नैसर्गिक नसून ती बदलता येणारी आहे असे आव्हान देते. स्त्री पुरूषासंबंधातील विषमता पूर्णतः ही मानवनिर्मित असल्याचे सांगते, स्त्रीत्त्व व पुरूषत्त्व हे वेगळ्या भूमिका, वेगळे गुण, हक्क, जबाबदाऱ्या अपेक्षा व वर्तनप्रकार ह्यातून घडवले जात असल्याचे सांगते, म्हणजे स्त्री आणि पुरूषाच्या दर्जातला फरक आहे, तो संपूर्णतः समाज व संस्कृतीनिर्मित आहे. त्याचा निसर्गाशी काही एक संबंध नाही बहुतेक सर्व समाज स्त्री–पुरूषांमध्ये विषमता दिसते याचे कारण लिंग नसून लिंगभाव असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते, या संदर्भात लॉडिया व्हॉन वेरलॉक म्हणतात की व्यवस्थेने प्रथम नैसर्गिक लिंगभेद कृत्रिमपणे सामाजिक लिंगभावात रूपांतरित केला. नरातून पुरूषत्त्व आणि मादीतून स्त्रीत्त्व शिफारशीने निर्माण केले, पुंरूष किंवा नर म्हणजेच मानव जात आणि स्त्री म्हणजे केवळ मादी अशीच धारणा तयार केली व सर्वात शेवटी हा भेद निर्माण करून ही व्यवस्था नैसर्गिकच आहे म्हणत स्त्रियांचे आर्थिक, सामाजिक शोषण करण्याची वाट मोकळी केली, मनुस्मृतीकारांनी तर स्त्रियांवर अनेक सामाजिक व धार्मिक बंधणे लादली त्यातून अनेक दृष्ट चालीरिती निर्माण झाल्यात बालविवाह, विधवांचे केशवपण, सतीप्रथा, जरठविवाह, सक्तीचे वैधक्य, देवदासीप्रथा, स्त्री विक्री, अशा प्रकारे निसर्ग निर्मित विषमतेबरोबर कृत्रिम विषमता निर्माण केली ज्याला आजपर्यंत पुर्णत आटोक्यात आणणे शक्य झाले नाही, आपला असा समज आहे की, पाश्चात्य समाजात स्त्री–पुरूष असा भेदभाव केला जात नाही, पण ॲन ओकले हे दाखवून देतात की लिंग ही आजच्या पाश्चात्य समाजरचनेचा आधारभूत घटक असून तिथेही लिंगानुसारच सामाजिक स्थान आणि भूमिका ठरविल्या जात असल्याचे आढळते, ॲरिस्टॉटल स्त्रीला निष्क्रिय संबोधतो, सिग्मंड फ्राइडने शरीररचे ही तिची नियती असल्याचे म्हटले आहे, तर डार्विन ने स्त्री मानसिकदृष्ट्या पुरूषापेक्षा वेगळी असते असे म्हटले आहे, या वरून येथे एवढेच म्हणायचे आहे की, स्त्रीपुरूषांमध्ये जी विषमता दिसते तिचे कारण न[illegible] जात, वंश.

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Arabic Language and Its Linguistic Impact on Marathi Language

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Advent of Arabic Language in India:

Arabic, as a language, came to our south-western shores long before the advent of Islam. It was the language of the Arabs who frequented this region for trade on their way to Southeast Asia and China. After the advent of Islam fifteen centuries ago, Arabs continued this relationship with parts of India. As a result of these contacts and inter-marriages two distinct ethnic groups, Mapillas of Malabar and Labbais of Tamil Nadu, came into being.

Some Arabs known as "Nawa'it" (sailors), settled in the Konkan area, especially in Bhatkal. With the passage of time they stopped speaking Arabic and now use a dialect of the Konkani with a mixture of Arabic, Persian and Urdu. Limited contingents of Yemeni mercenary soldiers were imported by rulers like the Nizam of Hyderabad. Their descendents still live in Hyderabad and other parts of the erstwhile Nizam state. They no longer speak Arabic but many retain their Arab surnames and some still maintain contacts with their clans back in the Yemen.

While the Arab traders, mostly Yemenis and Basris, arrived and settled in the south peacefully, Muslim Arabs invaded Sindh in the north and established a short-lived enclave in 711 CE which lasted for a few decades and ended abruptly due to the Arabs own internal problems. Thereafter, Islam came to India in a big way in the tenth century. With Muslims, came their religious language, Arabic, though Persian was the language of the administration although major Indian Muslim ruling dynasties were of Turkic origin.

During the early Islamic period, Sanskrit works were translated into Arabic, like Kalila wa Dimnawhich is a translation of Panchatantra is still taught in many Indian madrasahs as a literary text due to its very high class literary language and style. With the passage of time, Arabic words spread to all Indian languages in varying degrees. Some Indian languages like Tamil (Arwi), Malyalam (Mapilla), Gujarati (Lisan al-Da'wat), Punjabi, Konkani, Sindhi, Kashmiri (Purik), Pashto and Urdu, adopted the Arabic script with some additions and modifications to suit the local needs. Even Sanskrit was written in Arabic for a short while in the nineteenth century. Though some of these languages have now discarded the Arabic script, Pakistani Punjabi, Sindhi, Kashmiri, Pashto and Urdu still use the Arabic script. Meters of the Urdu poetry too are Arabic.

Arabic words in Indian languages:

Thousands of Arabic words have been borrowed by Indian languages over the centuries. Following are a few examples of Arabic words found in many Indian languages: 'Adalat (justice, court), 'Aql (wisdom), Din (religion), Duniya (world), Fasad (corruption), Ghusl (bath), Haj (Pilgrimage), Haji (Pilgrim) Haq (right), Haqiqat (reality, fact), Hikmat (wisdom), Iman (belief, faith), Inqilab (revolution), 'Ishq (love), Jahannam (hell), Jannat (Paradise), Kafan (shroud), Kitab (book), Lazzat (pleasure), Majlis (sitting), Makan (place, house), Maqam (station), Matam (mourning), Maut (death), Nazm (poem), Qabr (grave),Qalam (pen), Qarar (agreement), Qasam (oath); Qasida (poem); Risala(message,magazine); Sadaqa (alms), Salam (greeting), Shaytan (satan),'Umr (age), Wa'da (promise), Wafa (loyalty), Wajib (mandatory), Yaqin (certainty), Zalim (oppressor), Ziyarat (visit), Zulm (injustice).

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28.

Language & the Views of Mahatma Gandhi

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M.K.Gandhi has said 'Our language is the reflection of ourselves, and if you tell me that our languages are too poor to express the best thought, then I say that the sooner we are wiped out of existence, the better for us'. Language, as a medium of expression, holds much importance in the communication process in our day to day life. It is a phenomenon that absorbs and assimilates the words from different cultures, regions and people and thus plays an important role especially in a multicultural society. India is one such example, where several languages are in vogue. India has been a land of diverse cultures since centuries. The advent of different races and communities from time to time has had a major impact on its culture, enriching it in literature, language and arts and has been an accommodating ground for all. In course of time, several discordant views and opinions have arisen regarding the issue of language and linguistic issues that played a key role, with many of them finding place in the official language status list. India has the very division of its states on linguistic basis in the postindependent era that highlights the problems some of which have remained unsolved to this day. Gandhi's views on the issue of language and his suggestions to overcome the problems based on linguistic matters deserve to be taken with much sincerity. He rightly acknowledged it as a problem and detested giving it secondary importance.

As Peter Brock says, 'Gandhi was primarily a man of action, but he never underestimated the power of words. Thus, we need not be surprised that throughout most of his adult life he was intensely interested in the development of India's literary languages. These tongues, which had sunk into varying states of moribundity by the outset of the nineteenth century, had then been forced to retreat before the advance of the English language sponsored by India's foreign rulers' (p.129). Gandhi firmly held

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حب الوطن اور دیار غیر میں عربی شعراء۔ایک تجزیاتی مطالعہ

ڈاکٹر خلیل احمد

پنجابی کی ایک کہاوت ہے کہ اپنا وطن کشمیر ہوتا ہے۔اس کا مطلب ہے کہ اپنا وطن چاہے جیسا بھی ہو ہر بندے کیلئے کسی جنت سے کم نہیں ہوتا۔وطن کی مٹی کی سوندھی خوشبو جسم کے رگ و پے میں سرایت کر جاتی ہے اور روح تک کو معطر کر دیتی ہے۔خوبصورت مناظر، دلکش نظارے، خنک دار ہوئیں، لہلہاتی فصلیں، صاف و شفاف پانی کی نہریں اور جھرنے، ہر عاشق وطن کیلئے ایک ایسا قیمتی سرمائی حیات ہوتا ہے کہ جس کا کوئی نعم البدل اس دنیا میں نہیں۔بالخصوص عرب باشندے، قدرتی ذخائر سے مالا مال ان علاقوں کے باشندوں کو روز اول ہی سے جذبات و احساسات کا بیش بہا خزانہ بھی عطا کیا ہے، مزید برآں زبان بھی ایسی عطا کی جو انسانی شعور و وجدان کو اس خوبی سے ادا کرتی ہے کہ وہ راست سامع کے دل پر اثر کرتی ہے اور اسے بھی اپنا ہم خیال بنا لیتی ہے۔عربی ادب میں فراق یار اور فراق دیار پر مبنی متعدد شہ پارے ہیں، قدیم ادباء کی ہمنوائی کرتے ہوئے جدید شعراء نے بھی حب الوطن پر اپنے تأثرات کے نہایت خوش اسلوبی کے ساتھ پیش کیا ہے۔اس مقالہ میں ہم مشتے نمونے از خروارے کے مصداق صرف دو شعرا کو پیش کر رہے ہیں۔جو دونوں ایک ہی ملک اور ایک ہی نام رکھتے ہیں۔اول الذکر ہیں رشید ایوب اور آخر الذکر ہیں رشید سلیم خوری، دونوں ہی کا تعلق لبنان سے ہے۔

رشید ایوب شاعری کو جذبات و احساسات کے اظہار کا بہترین ذریعہ مانتے تھے۔آپ کہتے ہیں **الشاعر الذی یحب الحیاۃ مملوئۃ من العواطف.** کہ شاعر وہ ہے جو جذبات سے بھری ہوئی زندگی سے محبت کرے۔آپ ایک کم گو شاعر تھے، اپنے اشعار کی تہذیب و تنقیح میں کافی وقت صرف کرتے تھے۔موسیقیت، لطافت اور سادگی آپ کے اشعار کی خصوصیات ہیں اور اسی لئے کان اور دل دونوں کو آپ کے اشعار بھلے معلوم ہوتے تھے۔نیویارک میں ۱۹۱۶ء میں الیوبیات کے نام سے آپ کا دیوان منظر عام پر آیا۔یہ دیوان آپ کے اشعار کے اس ابتدائی مجموعہ پر محیط تھا جسے آپ نے مہجر میں کہا تھا۔شاعر نے اس دیوان کے آغاز میں دو شعر لکھے ہیں جو اس کے تجربات کا نچوڑ ہیں۔آپ کہتے ہیں

قضیت العمر أبحث عن أمور و قست غدی علیٰ مقیاس أمسی

فلم أر غیر نفسی من صدیق و لم أر من عدو غیر نفسی

۱۔پوری عمر میں مختلف چیزوں کی چھان بین کرتا رہا اور آنے والے دن کو گزرے ہوئے دن کے معیار سے پرکھتا رہا۔

۲۔مجھے اپنے نفس جیسا کوئی دوست اور اپنے نفس جیسا کوئی دشمن نظر نہ آیا۔

اس دیوان کے قصائد کا مطالعہ کرنے پر اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ اس کا موضوع وطن کی محبت ہے۔تمام قصائد اسی بات کے غماز ہیں، ان میں لبنان سے الفت اور وہاں کے آسمان اور وہاں کی بارش سے محبت کا تذکرہ ہے۔بظاہر اس کی یہ وجہ سامنے آتی ہے کہ نئی دنیا اور نئی جگہ میں آپ کو اقامت خوشگوار محسوس نہیں ہو رہی تھی، اسی لئے آپ اپنے چھوٹے سے گاؤں کی پرسکون زندگی کو بار بار یاد کرتے تھے۔آپ شور و غل سے بھرپور شہر نیویارک کے بڈسن نامی دریا پر کھڑے ہوتے ہیں تو آپ کی نظروں سے بھیڑ کے مناظر اور آپ کے کانوں سے شور و غل دور ہو جاتا ہے اور آپ کے

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12

cial and Political Impact Maharashtra's Modern Urdu Short Stories

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After the Progressive writer movement, rchitects of literature started dreaming of as in literature. The trend of modernity d the year 1955 was promoted. The new lances in literature and the new themes xpanded into new themes. Internally, ted to socialism and infertility compared alism, the enthusiasm continued to hold. use of writings, interpretations, writers religions gave new heavens to the Urdu tories. The fascinating fictions of symbols arised the Urdu Short Stories on the stage. The favors evolved from the ion of Short Stories, making new ances by removing the Urdu fiction from ustomized ideas, giving it meaningful

The Short Story writers began to describe s in the cats. In fact, in spite of realistic mination, fictions were described in ic differences. The Short Stories started various techniques. Modern Short Stories ill through awareness. Instead of events, ion and emotional elements were being in them.

Among the modern folks of Maharashtra, Harkash Salam Bin Razzaq, Anwar Khan, Qumar Hameed Saharwardi, Sultan Ali Imam Naqvi, Ahmad Usmani, Sajeed Rshid, Noorulhasnain, Meem.Nag, Muqadar hameed, Mushtaq Momeen, Bano Saratai, Arif Khursheed, Qazi Mushtaq, Abdul Aziz Khan, Rafat Nawaz, Mazhar Salim, M.Mubeen, Azeem Rahi, Muhammad Tareq, Moinuddin Jinabde, Deepak Kanwal, Mushtaq Raza, Dr. Muhammad Kaleem Zia, Nafeesa Alavi, Gulzar, Surya Saulat Hussain, Mirq Mirza, Ishtiyiq Saeed, Assar Farooqui. etc. Are there

The story is available in the near future. But for that, the status of the plot depends on the incident event. The plot is composed of no nature, but the nature of its reality. The plot of events is different in the fiction of events. The nature of the fictions written on the basis of love and thought is different.

Professor Lutf - u - Rahman writes expressing his views on modernity:

Modernity is based on the concept of modern. It is a literary term that has achieved status of a prosperous movement in Urdu after the fall of progressive movement. There was a collective revolt against the exploitative exploitation of the Progressive writers movement. Modernity is a rebellious reaction against social and mechanical jurisprudence.[1]

Praise be to Professor Lutf - ur - Rahman, modernism, called modernity as anti-Progressive writers movement. Entrepreneurial entity, person from individuals, silence from noise, calls for crowed from isolation.

The soul of modernity Shamsur Rahman Farooqui writes about the modernity:

"The new Short Story writers has made a major service to the literature of rejection of the first few festivals, by giving great sacrifices, it has taught that the character is just a pill on which any type of dress can be torn. But From premchand's Story, not yet got a glimpse of the glue."[2]

According to modern Short Story writers there is no material made or can be described in words. Modern Short Stories does not depend on story and plot. And many other accessories

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ماحولیات کو موضوع بنانے والے سب سے پہلے افسانہ نگار شاید منشی پریم چند ہی ہیں۔ انہوں نے ایسے موضوعات کا انتخاب کیا جو کہ ماحول اور عوام انسان کی زندگی سے قریب ترین تھے۔ پریم چند کے علاوہ غلام عباس بھی اس ماحولیاتی اثرات سے متاثر افسانے لکھتے رہے ہیں۔ سنو، کرشن چندر، بیدی، عصمت، خواجہ احمد عباس، عزیز احمد، کے ساتھ ساتھ موجودہ دور کے افسانہ نگار بھی ان موضوعات پر لکھ رہے ہیں۔

افسانوں کی مثال ہے۔

کرشن چندر کا افسانہ مہالکشمی کا پل:

"یوں تو یہ سب مختلف رنگوں کی ساڑیاں ہیں لیکن بھور ارنگ ان سب میں جھلکتا ہے ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ جیسے ان سب کی زندگی ایک رہے جیسے ان سب کی قیمت ایک ہے، جیسے یہ سب کبھی زمین سے اونچی نہیں اٹھیں، جیسے انہوں نے کبھی شبنم میں ہنستی ہوئی ڈھنگ ہاتھ پر چمکتی ہو۔۔۔ یکسانیت لیے ہوئے ہوا میں جھولتی جاتی ہیں"۔

کرشن چندر نے ریاست مہاراشٹر کے شہر بمبئی میں اپنا بہت وقت گذارا، بمبئی میں قیام کے دوران انہوں نے یہاں کے سماجی، معاشی اور معاشرتی زندگی پر افسانے لکھے۔ کرشن چندر کا یہ افسانہ اپنے کلاسیکی دور کا شاہکار ہے۔

مہالکشمی پل کے جنگلے پر چھ ساڑیاں دھو کر سوکھنے کے لیے وہاں کے مزدور عورتوں نے ڈالی ہیں۔ کرشن چندر افسانے میں ان چھ ساڑیوں کی الگ الگ کہانی ترتیب و تسلسل کے ساتھ پیش کرتے ہیں۔ کرشن چندر کا کمال ہے کہ انہوں نے ان چھ کہانیوں کو اختتام پر ایک کہانی میں ختم کر دیا ہے۔

منٹو کا افسانہ بابو گوپی ناتھ افسانے کی مرکزی کردار کے ماحول کی عکاسی کرتا ہے:

افسانے کے تانے بانے مادھو اور رام لال دلال سے جڑے ہوئے ہیں سوگندھی جسم فروشی کے کاروبار میں ملوث ہونے کے باوجود بہت معصوم ہے وہ ہر گاہک کی محبت کا جواب محبت سے دیتی ہے۔ اور سمجھتی ہے کہ یہ مجھ سے حقیقی محبت کرتا ہے۔ گاڑی میں بیٹھا ہوا بسیٹھ جب سوگندھی کو پسند جیسی کرتا اور منہ موڑ کر چلا جاتا ہے تب سوگندھی کو اپنی توہین محسوس ہوتی ہے۔

"زور دار قہقہہ لگا کر اس نے "بولیہ" کی اور دونوں فریم ایک ساتھ کھڑکی سے باہر پھینک دیئے۔۔۔۔ مادھو کو ایسا معلوم ہوا کہ اس کے اندر کوئی چیز ٹوٹ گئی ہے۔۔۔۔۔ پر میں پوچھتی ہوں تجھ میں ہے کوئی ایسی چیز جو کسی کو پسند آسکتی ہے"۔

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اُردو افسانے میں ماحولیاتی عکاسی .28

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میرے ماحول میں ہر سمت برے لوگ جنہیں
کچھ بھلے بھی مرے ہم راہ چلے آتے ہیں

اُردو زبان و ادب کا گہرا تعلق ماحولیات سے ہے۔ اُردو زبان و ادب کے شعراء و ادیبوں نے اپنے فن پاروں میں ماحول کی عکاسی کو بڑی خوبصورتی کے ساتھ پیش کیا ہے۔ انھوں نے جو کچھ محسوس کیا جیسے ماحول میں انھوں نے دیکھا جس کو لیں وہی تصویر صفحہ قرطاس پر سمجھ ڈالی۔ اُردو زبان و ادب میں ماحولیات کی عکاسی افسانوں کے ذریعے پیش کرنے میں افسانہ نگاروں کو بڑا کمال حاصل ہے۔ افسانوں کے ذریعے فنکاروں نے سماج کے سلگتے مسائل کو موضوعات بنا کر اپنے افسانوں میں پیش کیا ہے۔ ادب کی ہر صنف زندگی کے مسئلوں، الجھنوں، اور پیچیدگیوں کو سماج کے روبرو لانے کا کام کرتی ہے، چاہے وہ داستان ہو ناول ہو یا پھر افسانہ۔ جب صنف افسانہ سماج کی پریشانیوں، مصیبتوں کو اپنے اندر فنکارانہ طریقے سے سمولیتا ہے۔ تو اس سے شاہکار افسانے منظر عام پر آتے ہیں۔ افسانے کو انسانی زندگی میں بڑی اہمیت حاصل رہی ہے۔ افسانے کا بنیادی کام انسانی زندگی میں مسرت، خوشی کو مہیا کرتا ہے۔ بقول محبوب گورکھپوری:

"افسانہ "افسانہ ہے اور اس کی غایت ہی یہ ہے تا اور تھکان دور کرتا ہے"۔

ہندوستان میں اُردو افسانہ ابتدا سے دور حاضر تک ماحول سے متاثر ہوا۔ اپنے ابتدائی دور میں کلاسیکیت، رومانیت کے نتیجے سر شار ہوا۔ سیاسی نظام کی بے چینی کے نتیجے میں ترقی پسند نظریات سے متاثر ہوا۔ بعد میں آزادی کے نعروں کی گونج افسانوں میں سنائی دینے لگی۔ یہ وہ وقت تھا، جب افسانوں میں حقیقت پسندی اور ترقی پسندی رجحانات افسانے کے فن پر غالب تھے۔ افسانہ حقیقت پسندی اور ترقی پسندی کے علاوہ فطرت پسندی، اظہاریت لاشعوریت، علامتی، پسندی، جدیدیت، مابعد جدیدیت کے ساتھ سفر کرتا ہوا ترقی کی جانب گامزن رہا۔

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Gender Inequality in Yasmina Khadra's Novel *The Swallows of Kabul*

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Abstract

The swallows of Kabul by Algerian writer Yasmina Khadra is an example of portrayal of life of women in Afghanistan. The struggle and oppression in the lives of women are shown in the novel. It is defined as the condition of being unequal; lack of equality or disparity. In the book, gender inequality is well demonstrated as a social issue as there are many restrictions towards women. Gender Inequality is defined as the unequal treatment or perception of individuals based on their gender. It is worldwide issue that continues to occur resulting in mistreatment of others, discrimination, lack of respect, biological hormones and lack of education. This extraordinary novel takes readers into the lives of two couples: Mohsen and his wife Zunaira, who was once a brilliant teacher and is now no longer allowed to leave her home. Atiq is a prison keeper, a man who has sincerely adopted the Taliban ideology and struggles to keep his faith, and his wife Musarrat, who once rescued Atiq and is now dying of sickness, despair.

Literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination (Jones. 1968:1) Literary work is the result of human thought which tells us about life and deals with feeling, ideas, experience, ambition, imagination and problems. It presents to give an enjoyment and also broader the reader's general knowledge. Literature is one of the most creative and universal means, of communicating the spiritual emotion and intellectual concern of mankind.

Literature is also a mirror of society and will be characterized by human imagination and ideas of their expression, good form, techniques and our fantastic world. It can be applied from human of daily life. The researcher observes the form of literature which reflects the real incidents of the writers, the persons and sometimes the whole community. The aim of literature is to present the society as it is. Feminism is a fight for the rights of women, as Bell Hooks quoted the definition from her book *Margin to Center* and stated it in her book *Feminist is for Everybody*. *"Feminism is a movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression," (Hooks, 2000:1).* The term subaltern, derives from the Latin word, sub (below, under) plus alter (other) or (alternate) which result in subalterns (subordinate). It means a lower ranking or inferior individual. According to Spivak, subaltern women are subjected to oppression more than the subaltern men. They do not have proper representation, and therefore not able to voice their opinions or share their stories. No one is aware of the daily struggle they face. This paper is a study of the female characters that share the common bond of subjugation and miserably struggle for their survival. This concept is studied from feminist perspectives. Patriarchy is alarm to the feminism. The attitude of male personae to look at female was totally a gender discourse. So Simone de Beauvoir here comment

> This humanity is male and man defines woman not in herself but as relative to him . she is not regarded as an autonomous being.... she is defined and differentiated with reference to man and not he with reference to her: she is the incidental, the essential as opposed to the essential. He is the subject; he is the Absolute-she

Women have always fought for their rights in the matter of equality between women and men. There has always been a struggle for women to be able to have the same job as men, the same salaries as men and permission to vote and affect society. The women in the novel genuinely appear as suffering beings. The prolonged conditions of conflict in Afghanistan have taken

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even, in which I lived as a toy princess in a toy world. But it was a pretty one". As time passes she becomes more and more restless, starts brooding over the feeling of emptiness in her heart. Maya, a very sensitive character, a portrayal of woman who has failed to come to terms with hegemony and patriarchal order. Though she survives in a male dominated world she refuses to identify with it and revolts against it. Though Maya is an affluent housewife with all necessities of a comfortable city life fulfilled, yet she is neither happy nor satisfied, nor is she the ideal housewife who compromises with her situation and suppresses her self-identity and feminine desire until her death. There are other traits also in Maya's character –her search of new vista for a woman world. Rebuffed by her husband Maya is torn between her lone of life and the fear of death. Deeply stricken with the sense of loneliness and insecurity, she says, "God now I am caught in the net of inescapable, and where lay the possibility of mercy, of release'. This net is no hallucination,no. Am I goneinsane? Father ! Husband, Who is my saviour? I am in need of one. I am dying and I am in love with living, I am in love and I am dying, God let me sleep, forget me, But no I'll never sleep again. There is no rest any more only death and waiting." We see that Desai represents the theme of uniqueness of sensibility of womencompared with male counterpart and how they suffer on account of emotional as well as physical representation and become the victim of male-dominated social and cultural order. Desai seems to be aware of relationship between feminism as a political movement and movement within literary writing. The novel brings out the unique sensibility of a sensitive woman in sharp contrast to the detached and practical attitude of an insensitive husband. Prof K.R.S.Iyengar says "Cry the Peacock scores because Maya is at once the centreand circumference in this world.

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Eco-feminism in the select Works of Margaret Atwood and Vandana Shiva

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Introduction

Early texts of Carolyn Merchant (1980) and Susan Griffin (1978) documented how modern Western culture associated women and nature. In pre-16C Europe, the connection between women and nature rested on two divergent images;

* Organic conceptions of nature and gender, whereby the earth was seen as a nurturing mother.
* Nature as wild and uncontrollable (Storms, droughts etc.)

In Pre-modern Europe the former of these two images dominated. Segar (19) notes that work, culture, nature and daily life were interwoven into a seamless web, and a nurturing female identified earth was considered to be the root of all life.

She explained that some Historians of science argue that this: "Constrain the abuse of nature: as long as the earth was considered to be alive and sentient, it could be considered a breach of human ethical behavior to carry out destructive acts against it." As Carolyn Merchant says, "one does not readily slay a mother, dig into her entrails for gold or mutilate her body"

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2. Postcolonial Ecofeministic Approach in Arundhati Roy's Novel the God of Small Things

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Abstract

Nature does not need us to rule over it, but runs itself very well and better without humans. We are the parasites on the food chain of life, consuming more and more, and putting too little back to restore and maintain the life system that support us. This paper throws a light on the postcolonial Eco-feministic approach in Arundhati Roy's novel **The God of Small Things**. She is influenced by the green fuse and eco-feminism perceptions. Her novel **The God of Small Things** is not only providing us great pleasure in evoking all our five senses, but also induce our spirit to safeguard the nature of our forthcoming generations.

This paper attempts to explain Arundhati Roy's famous novel **The God of Small Things** in terms of Eco-feminism. Women and Nature are always identified with each other and wherever the role of women and nature is neglected, the sterility of that society begins. By taking the females as the leading characters in environmental crisis in its background Roy expertly combines the dual oppression of nature and women. Roy has become recognized as an environmental and political activist through her criticism of postcolonial India's mal-development. Her female characters are the silent victims of patriarchy like the ever exploited Meenachal River, the pinned up butterflies and the horror striking moths in the fiction.

Keywords: Eco-feminism, women, nature, environmental crisis, environmental degradation, postcolonial, patriarchy

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KINETIC INVESTIGATIONOF OXIDATION OF VOGLIBOSEBY DICHROMATE IN ACID MEDIUM

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ABSTRACT *Spectrophotometric study of kinetics of oxidation of voglibose using potassium dichromate as oxidizing agent in acid medium showed that rate of oxidation was first order with respect to potassium dichromate, voglibose and acid. The rate of reaction increased with the rise in temperature. The rate of reaction had no effects on addition of different salts. The addition of acrylonitrile to reaction mixture has no effect indicating there was no polymerization reaction and hence no free radical formation during oxidation reaction. The stoichiometry of the reaction was found that one mole of oxidant is consumed for oxidation of one mole of voglibose and the product found is 1,2,3,4 – tetrahydroxy- 5 – [(1-hydroxy -3- oxopropan–2-yl) amino] cyclohexane carbaldehyde ($C_{10}H_{17}NO_7$). On the basis of results obtained, stoichiometry and product anaylsis suitable mechanism for the oxidation of voglibose was proposed. The activation parameters with respect to the slow step of the proposed reaction mechanism were calculated on the basis of results of the reaction at different temperatures.*

Keywords: *Kinetics, Oxidation, Voglibose, Potassium Dichromate*

INTRODUCTION:

Voglibose is an anti-diabetic medication used in the treatment of type 2 diabetes. It is used in addition to diet and exercise to improve blood sugar control in adults with type 2 diabetes. It inhibits the intestinal enzymes that cause breakdown of complex sugars into simple sugars such as glucose. This prevents blood glucose from rising very high after meals [1]. Oxidation of voglibose with potassium dichromate is studied kinetically and mechanistically.

Chromium, chromate, dichromate and permanganate ions in various forms are used as powerful oxidizing agent in organic and inorganic oxidation in the presence of polar solvent [2]. Chromate and dichromate has frequently and extensively been employed as an oxidizing agent both for analytical methods in chemistry [3][4]. Chromic acid, aqueous dichromate, chromyl chloride, chromyl acetate and other substituted chromates have been employed in oxidation of organic as well as inorganic compounds in aqueous acid and alkaline media[5] [6] [7] [8]. Hence the analytical chemists and kineticists are attracted to know more about such an interesting chemistry of this reagent. There is not work reported earlier by any worker for oxidation of voglibose with potassium dichromate as an oxidizing agent.Though R Ramchandrappa studied kinetics of oxidation of voglibose but he studied it using bromamine T in HCl as an oxidizing agent.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Potassium dichromate and voglibose is of analytical grade of purity supplied by local company. The stock solution of potassium dichromate was prepared by dissolving a known weight of it in double distilled water. The standard solution of voglibose was freshly prepared with double distilled water. The oxidation of voglibose by potassium dichromate was followed under pseudo-first order conditions where concentration of voglibose was excess over concentration of dichromate at 298K [9]. The reaction was initiated by mixing the required quantities of solutions of substrate and reagents with sulphuric acid. The unreacted dichromate was analyzed spectrophotometrically.

Stoichiometry and Product analysis:

Different reaction mixtures containing solutions of voglibosewith concentration from $1x10^{-2}$ to $6x10^{-2}$mol $dm^{-3}$with excess concentration of potassium dichromate in sulphuric acid were kept for 4-5 days for completion of reaction. The unreacted potassium dichromate was determined spectrophotometrically at 520nm. The stoichiometry of the reaction was found that one mole of oxidant is consumed for oxidation of one mole of voglibose. On the basis of stoichiometry following stoichiometric equation is confirmed for oxidation of voglibose.

$$K_2Cr_2O_7 + H_2SO_{4(aq)} + C_{10}H_{21}NO_7 \rightarrow C_{10}H_{17}NO_7 + K_2SO_4 + 2H_2CrO_3 + H_2O$$

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Oxidative Degradation of RasagilineBy Dichromate In Acid Medium: A Kinetic Study

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ABSTRACT

Kinetics of oxidation of rasagiline using potassium dichromate as oxidizing agent in acid medium was studied spectrophotometrically at 520 nm. Rasagiline is used for the treatment of parkinson's disease. The result reveals that rate of oxidation is first order with respect to potassium dichromate and rasagiline where as it does not depend on the concentration of acid. The stoichiometry of the reaction was found that two moles of oxidant is consumed for oxidation of onemole of rasagilineand the product found is (2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-ylamino)acetic acid. From the results of kinetic studies, reaction stoichiometry and product analysis with suitable mechanism of the reaction was proposed. Based on results of the reaction at different temperatures, the activation parameters with respect to the slow step of the proposed mechanism was calculated.

KEYWORDS: Kinetics, Oxidation, Rasagiline, Potassium Dichromate

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Research Article

OXIDATION OF QUETIAPINE BY POTASSIUM DICHROMATE IN ACID MEDIUM: A KINETIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT
Kinetics of oxidation of quetiapine using potassium dichromate as oxidizing agent in acid medium was studied spectrophotometrically at 520 nm. The result interprets that rate of oxidation is first order with respect to potassium dichromate and quetiapine where as it does not depend on the concentration of acid. The stoichiometry of the reaction was found that one mole of oxidant is consumed for oxidation of three moles of quetiapine and the product found is quetiapine N-oxide. From the results of kinetic studies, reaction stoichiometry and product analysis with suitable mechanism of the reaction was proposed. Based on results of the reaction at different temperatures, the activation parameters with respect to the slow step of the proposed mechanism was calculated.

Keywords: Kinetics, Oxidation, Quetiapine, Potassium Dichromate

INTRODUCTION

Quetiapine is a psychoactive organic compound of class dibenzothazepine derivatives. It is chemically 2-(2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine-11-yl-1piperazinyl)ethoxy)ethanol. It acts as an antagonist for multiple neurotransmitter receptor sites in the brain and acts as an antipsychotic agent which useful for the treating , among other things, schizophrenia and acute manic episodes associated with bipolarl disorder [1] [2] [3].Oxidation of quetiapine with potassium dichromate is studied kinetically. Chromium, permanganate ions in various forms are used as powerful oxidizing agent in organic and inorganic oxidation in polar media[4]. Chromium has frequently and extensively been employed as an oxidizing agent both for preparative as well as analytical methods in chemistry[5][6]. Chromic acid, aqueous dichromate, chromyl chloride, chromyl acetate and other substituted chromates have been employed in oxidation of organic as well as inorganic compounds in aqueous acid and alkaline media[7] [8] [9]. It is the reason for which the analytical chemists in general and kineticists in particular are attracted to know more about such an interesting chemistry of this reagent. Literature survey reveals that no work is reported on oxidation of quetiapine with any oxidizing agent.

Materials And Methods

Potassium dichromate and quetiapine is of analytical grade of purity supplied by local company. The stock solution of potassium dichromate was obtained by dissolving a known weight of it in double distilled water. The standard solution of quetiapine was freshly prepared with double distilled water. The oxidation of quetiapine by potassium dichromate was followed under pseudo-first order conditions where concentration of quetiapine was excess over concentration of dichromate at 298K[10]. The reaction was initiated by mixing the required quantities of solutions of substrate and reagents with sulphuric acid. The unreacted dichromate was analyzed spectrophotometrically.

Stoichiometry and Product analysis:

Different reaction mixtures containing different concentrations of quetiapine with excess concentration of potassium dichromate in sulphuric acid were kept for 4-5 days for completion of reaction. The unreacted potassium dichromate was determined spectrophotometrically at 520nm. The stoichiometry of the reaction was found that one mole of oxidant is consumed for oxidation of three moles of quetiapine. Hence following equation is confirmed.

$$K_2Cr_2O_7 + 4H_2SO_{4(aq)} + 3C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_2S \rightarrow 3C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_3S + K_2SO_4 + (Cr_2SO_4)_3 + 4H_2O$$

The reaction product was confirmed by using reaction mixture containing 0.1 mol dm^{-3}, 0.2 mol dm^{-3} potassium dichromate and 0.1 mol dm^{-3} sulphuric acid. The reaction mixture was allowed to stand for 4-5 days for completion of the reaction. The reaction mixture was extracted with ether. The ether layer was neutralized using sodium bicarbonate and washed with distilled water. The ether layer was evaporated and dried to get product. The product was identified as quetiapine N-oxide ($C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_3S$). It is confirmed by spot tests[11].

Result & Discussions

To study the effect of concentration change of quetiapine, potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid on oxidation at room temperature using UV-Visible spectrophotometer different concentrations of these

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8. Bioinformatics and Plant Science

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Bioinformatics with computational biology has change in computer the face of today's scientific research. The advancement in computer science, information technology. computational techniques and instrumentations has resulted in to birth of new fields of 'Omics'- Genomics, comparative genomics, structural bioinformatics, system biology, computational biology etc. Bioinformatics is becoming the necessary part of any type of research or study in plant sciences, due to the increased complexity of research and complex data generation. Bioinformatics will be a key role for the research in the areas of plant science as- crop improvement, biodiversity conservation, plant tissue culture, plant taxonomy, germplasm conservation and transgenic plant development.

"Bioinformatics is research, development or applicable of computational tools and approaches for expanding the use of biological, medical, behavioral or health data including those to aquire, store, organize, archive, analyze or visualize such data".

The development of protein sequencing methods by Sanger (1951) led to the sequencing of several proteins from variety of organisms. Margaet Dayhoff (1972) and her collaborator at national biomedical research foundation (NBRF), Washington DC were the first to assemble database of protein sequences into a protein atlas in 1960 at protein information resource (PIR) center Georgetown University. In 2000, Bioinfromatics and computational biology were precisely defined by NIH (National Institute of Health) Biomedical information science and technology initiative consortium.

Plant Bioinformatics and Sequence Comparision

Sequence alignment is the procedure of comparing pair wise sequence alignment and multiple sequence alignment sequences by search for a series of individual characters or character patterns that are in same order in the sequences. Sequences alignment is useful for deducting functional, structural and evolutionary information in biological sequences (Dong X. et.al. 2006). Sequence alignment can be performed using three methods as i) Dot Matrix method: Dot matrix method looks for possible alignment of characters between the sequences and helps

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Research Article





Diatom flora of alkaline and saline water habitat

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Abstract

Alkaline and saline water habitat is a unique habitat where algae grows and found in diverse form. While studying algal diversity of Lonar crater lake water, authors came across some interesting taxa of diatoms. A total 15 taxa under 8 genera were identified and recorded. All diatom taxa recorded during present study are pinnate diatoms. The work was carried out for the period of two consecutive years i.e. from October 2015 to September 2017. Taxa of *Amphora, Fragillaria, Navicula, Cymbella, Nitzschia, Gomphonema, Surirella* and *Diatoma* were indentified and recorded. *Fragillaria construens, Navicula cupsidata, Nitzschia palea* and *Nitzschia scalpelliformis* were found dominant. Seasonal variation study of diatom flora of Lonar crater lake reveals that, summer and winter season are found suitable for abundance diatoms.

INTRODUCTION

Diatoms are Bacillariophycean algae. They are characterized by the presence of silicified walls. Aquatic and terrestrial habitats are the habitats where diatoms grows luxuriantly and found in diverse form. It also found in air as well as in hot water spring. Alkaline and saline water habitat is a unique habitat where diatoms also found in abundance. While studying algal diversity of Lonar crater lake water, authors came across some interesting taxa of diatoms. Lonar lake (19° 55' 45" and 76° 34' 00") is situated about a kilometer to south west of Lonar town in Buldhana district of Maharashtra. Lonar lake is natural water body. The presence of alkaline and saline water having pH around 9 to 11 is a unique feature of this ecosystem. The Lonar lake water appears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and suspended solids. Extensive review of literature reveals that except few reports (Jadhav et.al. 2008, Satyanarayan et.al. 2008) very rare attention has been paid towords diatom flora of Lonar lake. Present research work deals with the detailed study of diatoms of Lonar lake.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to study diatom flora of alkaline and saline water habitat, Lonar lake situated in Buldhana district of Maharashtra has been selected. Algal samples were collected at monthly intervals from 10 selected sites of Lonar lake. Collections were made for the period of two consecutive years i.e. from October 2015 to September 2017. Acid washed collection bottles were used for the collection of algal samples. For identification, the diatoms were cleaned according to Brun's method (Sarode and Kamat, 1984). Diatom taxa were identified on the basis of taxonomic characters according to Hustedt (1930), Venkataraman (1939) and Sarode and Kamat, (1984).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 15 taxa of diatoms under 8 genera were identified and recorded throughout the period of study (Table 1). All recorded diatom taxa are pinnate diatoms. Blin (1991), Juggins *et al*., (1994) and Sheek and Zalat (1999) studied diatoms from brackish and saline water.

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CYANOPHYCEAN ALGAL FLORA OF LONAR LAKE - A PRELIMINARY STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Lonar lake is a natural lake, situated in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state. [illegible] In present study algal samples from selected sites of Lonar lake were collected [illegible] from October 2015 to September 2016. Acid washed collection bottles were used for collection of algal samples. [illegible] were identified and recorded. Algal genera such as *Arthrospira*, *Aphanothece*, *Spirulina*, *Oscillatoria*, *Phormidium* and *Plectonema* were observed dominant. Cyanophycean algal flora of Lonar lake is found rich in species. [illegible] The luxuriant growth of Cyanophycean algae in lake water.

KEYWORDS : Cyanophycean algae, Lonar lake.

INTRODUCTION

Lonar lake is a natural water body. The lake is situated (19°55' 45' and 76° 34' 00") in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state. Lonar lake is believed to be originated due to meteoritic impact (Beals et.al. 1960, Nayak 1972 and Hagerty and Newson 2001.) The lake is third largest salt water lake. Unique feature of this lake is its high alkalinity. and salinity. The Lonar lake water appears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and total suspended solids. Many studies have been under taken on Lonar lake pertaining to geological and geomorphological features. Extensive review of literature reveals that except few reports (Satpathy et.al. 2007, Jadhav et.al. 2008, Satyanarayan et.al.2008) Present study deals with the Cyanophycean algal flora of Lonar lake. In saline water condition particular Cyanophyceae algal member grows luxuriantly.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to study Cyanophycean algal flora of Lonar lake, 10 sites of lake were selected for the collection of algal samples. The algal samples were collected at monthly intervals for the period of one year, from October 2015 to September 2016. Acid washed collection bottles were used for collection of algal samples. Collected samples were preserved in 4% formalin for further taxonomy study. Fresh as well as preserved algal forms were observed under research microscope and identified with the help of standard literature on algae.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In present study a total of 27 species under 14 genera have been identified and recorded. Algal genera such as *Arthrospira*, *Aphanothece*, *Spirulina*, *Oscillatoria*, *Phormidium* and *Plectonema* were dominant. Rath and Adhikari (2005) studied algal flora of Chilka lake and reported abundance of Cyanophycean algae. Jadhav *et.al.* (2007) studied algal flora of Lonar lake and reported dominance of Cyanophycean members. In Lonar lake *Arthrospira platensis* is found dominant, similar kind of observation was made by Mahajan (2005) *Spirulina gigantea*, *Spirulina laxissima*, *Spirulina labyrinthiformis*, *Aphanothece nidulans*, *Aphanothece saxicola*, *Oscillatoria amphibia*, *Oscillatoria quadripunctulata*, *Phormidium corium* and *Plectonema gracillimum* were also found dominant. Due to the vigorous growth of Cyanophycean algae especially *Arthrospira platensis*, Lonar lake water remains green in colour throughout the year.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that Lonar lake water contains variety of Cyanophycean algal forms. *Arthrospira platensis* was found most dominant Cyanophycean alga. These algal forms grows luxuriantly although the water is alkaline and saline in nature with high pH. Vigorous growth of Cyanophycean algae imparts green colour to lake water.

Table 1: Cyanophycean algal flora of Lonar lake.

Sr. No.	Name of Cyanophycean algae
1.	*Microcystis aeruginosa*
2.	*Microcystis robusta*
3.	*Chroococcus minutus*
4.	*Gloeothece palea*
5.	*Aphanocapsa pulchra*
6.	*Aphanothece nidulans*
7.	*Aphanothece saxicola*
8.	*Merismopedia glauca*
9.	*Arthrospira platensis*
10.	*Spirulina gigantea*
11.	*Spirulina labyrinthiformis*
12.	*Spirulina laxissima*
13.	*Spirulina major*
14.	*Oscillatoria acuta*
15.	*Oscillatoria amphibia*
16.	*Oscillatoria quadripunctulata*
17.	*Oscillatoria subbrevis*
18.	*Phormidium corium*
19.	*Phormidium jenkelianum*
20.	*Phormidium molle*
21.	*Lyngbya cryptovaginata*
22.	*Microcoleus acutissimus*
23.	*Nostoc linckia*
24.	*Nostoc microscopicum*
25.	*Plectonema gracillimum*
26.	*Plectonema nostocorum*
27.	*Plectonema notatum*

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Algal Blooms in Lonar Crater Lake

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Lonar lake is a natural water body. The lake is situated (19° 55' 45' and 76° 34' 00") in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state. Lonar lake is believed to be originated due to meteoritic impact (Beals et.al. 1960, Nayak 1972 and Hagerty and Newson 2001). The lake is third largest salt water lake. The presence of alkaline and saline water having pH around 9 to 11 is a unique feature of this ecosystem. Lonar lake water appears to be saline due to high concentration of dissolved solids and total suspended solids. While working in ecological studies of algae of Lonar lake authors came across algal blooms.

The vigorous and massive growth of algae on water surface forms algal blooms. Algal bloom is a rapid increase in the population of algae. The accumulation of algae at or near water surface is called algal blooms. The bloom formation is a natural process. The colour of algae determines the colour of algal blooms. The photosynthetic pigments in algal cells determines the colour of algal blooms and are thus often greenish or blue green in colour. This type of massive growth of algae can be troublesome as a source of odour particularly when anerobic decomposition occurs. Algal blooms may be temporary or permanent. Blooms can last for few days, few weeks, even for few months. During present study in Lonar crater lake algal blooms were found throughout the year. Due to vigorous growth of algae colour of water is greenish.

Composition of algal blooms reveals that, it is dominated by Cyanophyceae followed by Chlorophyceae and Bacillariophyceae. Algal taxa which were found in algal blooms of Lonar lake are *Gloeocystis gigas, Gloeocystis major, Chlorella vulgaris, Ankistrodesmus falcatus, Coelastrum microporum, Nitzschia palea, Microcystis aeruginosa, Microcystis robusta, Gloeothece palea, Chlorogloea microcystoides, Myxosarcina burmensis, Arthrospira plantensis, Spirulina laxissima, Spirulina labyrinthiformis, Spirulina major, Oscillatoria quadripunctulata, Phormidium molle, Microcoleus acutissmus* and *Plectonema gracillimum* (Table 1). A total of 19 algal taxa were recorded in blooms of Lonar lake. During present study in Lonar crater lake algal blooms were found throughout the year. Due to vigorous growth of algae colour of bloom is greenish. Composition of algal blooms reveals that it is dominated by Cyanophyceae followed by Chlorophyceae and Bacillariophyceae. Algal blooms of Lonar crater lake is dominated by *Gloeocystis gigas, Gloeocystis major, Nitzschia palea, Arthrospira plantensis, Spirulina laxissima, Spirulina labyrinthiformis* and *Spirulina major.* Cyanophyceae members *Arthrospira plantensis, Spirulina laxissima, Spirulina labyrinthiformis* and *Spirulina major* found dominant throughout the year. *Microcystis* blooms were found in summer season. In India blooms of *Microcystis* are very common in ponds, lakes, dams, and rivers and they are the indicators of organic pollution (Ganpati 1940, Sing 1953, Nandan 1993 and Jose and Kumar 2011). Bradely and Beard (1969) reported *Spirogyra triplicata* and *Sirogonium* sp. in winter blooms of mud lake, alkaline and saline lake of Florida. Adhikary and Sahu (1991 and 1992) reported blooms of *Trichodesmium* in Chilika lake of India.

Calcium Magnesium, Silica Nitrates, Phosphate and Potassium are essential for growth of algae. Higher concentration of these nutrients in water causes increased growth of algae. Nitrates and Phosphate helps in eutrophication. Dabhade et.al.(1998) and Dabhade (2006, 2013) reported eutrophication to be at peak level in Lonar lake. David (1998) reviewed the role of phosphorous in eutrophication.

Table 1 : Composition of algal blooms of Lonar crater lake

Sr. No.	Name Of Algae
1	*Gloeocystis gigas*
2	*Gloeocystis major*
3	*Chlorella vulgaris*
4	*Ankistrodesmus falcatus*
5	*Coelastrum microporum*
6	*Nitzschia palea*

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Farmers' Suicides In India – Psychological Reasons And Responses

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India is associate agricultural country with close to concerning seventy one of its population rely on directly or indirectly upon agriculture-related business. however farmers' suicides in India is worrying. however as per the Central Government despite a multi-pronged approach to rising financial gain and social insurance of farmers, over 12,000 suicides were according within the agricultural sector per annum since 2013. Nearly concerning Farmer suicides tenth of all suicides in India. there's no denying that the menace of farmer's suicides exists and runs counter to the aspirations of benefiting of our demographic dividend. during this article, we have a tendency to are analyzing the farmers' suicides in India and its connected information, the explanations and also the approach forward.

Farmers' Suicides –facts

The list includes farmers-cultivators and agricultural labourers. The states are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and state 606. each marginal farmers and tiny farmers square measure committing suicide. Maharashtra is that the worst affected state.Ironically, Punjab, that benefited most from the revolution, conjointly presents a depressing image of farmer's suicides in India. Between 1995-2015, 4687 farmers' suicides are according from the state of geographic area of that 1334 from one Mansa district alone.

Reasons farmers' suicides in India

Thinkers have given numerous reasons like monsoon failure, temperature change, high debt burdens, government policies, mental state, personal problems and family issuesamong the explanations of farmers' suicides in Asian country.

The surge in input costs:

A major explanation for the farmers' suicides in Asian country has been the increasing burden on the farmers thanks to inflated costs of agricultural inputs. The fruits of thosefactors is seen within the overall increase within the value of cultivation, for wheat, the value at this time is thrice than it absolutely was in 2005.

1. value of chemicals and seeds: Be it the fertilisers, crop protection chemicals or perhaps the seeds for cultivation, farming has become dear for the already indebted farmers.
2. prices of Agricultural equipment: The input prices, moreover, aren't restricted to the fundamental raw materials. victimization agricultural instrumentation and machinery like tractors, submersible pumps etc adds to the already billowing prices. Besides, these secondary inputs have themselves lessen cheap for the little and marginal farmers.
3. Labour costs: Likewise, hiring labourers and animals is obtaining costlier too. whereas this might mirror AN improvement within the socio-economic standing of

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A Study of Mental Health among College Going Students

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Abstract

The purpose this study the Mental Health on Male and Female college Students **Objectives:-** To Study the Male and Female College Students on Positive Self-Evaluation, Perception of Reality, Integration of Personality, Autonomy, and Group Oriented Attitudes, Environment Mastery and Mental Health. **Hypotheses:-**There will be no significant difference between male and female College Going Students with Mental Health dimension on Positive Self-Evaluation, Perception of Reality, Integration of Personality, Autonomy, Group Oriented Attitudes and Environment Mastery.**Sample:**Total sample of present study 100 College Going Students, in which 50 were male (25 Urban 25 Rural Students) and 50 females (25 Urban 25 Rural Students) College Going Students. The subject selected in this sample was used in the age group of 18 years to 21 years (Mean = 19.16, SD= 2.01) and Ratio 1:1. Non- probability purposive Quota Sampling will be used. **Variables-** The independent variables are Gender. Dependent variables are Mental Health(Positive Self-Evaluation, Perception of Reality, Integration of Personality, Autonomy, and Group Oriented Attitudes, Environment Mastery).**Research Design:**2x2 Factorial research design used.**Research Tools-** Mental health Inventory (1983) by Dr.Jagadish and Dr.Srivastava.**Statistical Treatment:**Mean, SD and ANOVA.**Conclusions:-** No significant difference between male and female College Going Students on Positive Self-Evaluation, Perception of Reality, Integration of Personality, Autonomy, Group Oriented Attitudes and Environment Mastery, Mental Health.

Key words: - Positive Self-Evaluation, Perception of Reality, Mental Health.

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10. Digital Payment System and the Rural Economy

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Khultabad,
Aurangabad

Sayyad Abdul Aziz Maheboobsab
Head, Dept. of Economics, Kohinoor Arts, Commerce & Science College, Khuldabad, A'bad.

Abstract

Rural areas, home to two thirds of the country's population, at present 870 million people. ral India has significant impact on the economic progress of the country, and with the emerging nges of ICT penetration, and rural users will constitute about half of all Indian internet users in 0. The digital initiatives carried out for rural segments, the need for improving the trends of tal payments model in rural India is very significance. Considering the benefits like nsparency in transactions, it is very essential that the transformation towards digital payments, g in the rural economy is empowered. Many changes took place in the recent past like launch many digital wallets like - Paytm, Mobiwik, Free Charge etc. and government launching many I (united payment interface) solutions and BHIM app for smooth transition to digital payments. objective of this research paper is to study the positive impact that Digitization of payment em in Indian economy will have on the development of Rural Indian Sector.

Introduction

India has joined other countries in the digital payment revolution a lot faster than the past here we often lagged behind in adopting technology, especially in the financial sector. This is olomary to have a transformative impact on our country, especially as digital payments spread to rural areas. Figures show that in 2012, 86.6 percent of payments in India were money yments, and between 2012 and 2013, India had more than 7600 crore pieces of current detached in the economy. Worldwide there is a tremendous interest among policymakers to explore the ssibility of moving towards a cashless economy. Digitisation of transactions is the best way to ove towards cashless economy. Rural areas are home to two thirds of the country's population of me 870 million people where much of the challenge lies in achieving cashless transactions for the rest of the decade. It is assessed that rural users will establish almost half of all Internet erators in 2020. Number of associated rural customers is predictable to increase from 120 illion in 2015 to nearly315 in 2020. Over 93% of people in pastoral India have not done any

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TRENDS OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN INDIA: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

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ndertaken mainly to examine the impact of GDP, public revenue and fiscal deficit of Public Expenditure of India during the period from 2003-04 to 2016-17. The squares (OLS) regression technique and correlation was used for analyze the data. standard deviation it is observed that the GDP growth is more consistent than diture, public revenue and fiscal deficit during the study period in India. The ween GDP growth and Public Expenditure in India is to negative but insignificant. t of correlation between fiscal deficit, public revenue and public expenditure is but insignificant. The significance level of public revenue with public expenditure ly significant than fiscal deficit and GDP growth in India. The results of OLS show wth, public revenue and fiscal deficit has positive relation with the public India. It is found form the OLS results that one percent increase in public revenue 0.66 percent public expenditure followed by GDP growth 0.27 percent and fiscal cent. It found that GDP, Fiscal Deficit and Public Revenue have positive impact of public expenditure in India. The value of R2 (coefficient of determination) in resents that 73.31 percent of the variations in the dependent variable in Public due to independent variables included in the model.

blic Expenditure, Public Revenue, GDP, Fiscal Deficit

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ition of expenditure has an important bearing on the overall expenditure The distinction of expenditure into Plan and Non-Plan categories has significant

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mpact of Different Environment on International Business

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duction,

One of the most spectacular and important world trends in the past two decades has been apid, sustained enlargement of international business. Markets have become truthfully national for most goods, many services, and particularly for financial instruments of all . World product trade has expanded by more than 6 percent a year since 1950, which is than 50 percent earlier than enlargement of output the most theatrical enlarge in balization, has occurred in financial markets. In the global forex markets, billions of dollars transacted every day, of which more than 90 percent correspond to financial business connected to deal or speculation. Much of this motion takes position in the so-called romarkets, markets exterior the nation whose money is used. This enveloping growth in arket interpenetration makes it more and more complicated for any country to avoid onsiderable peripheral impacts on its financial system. In exacting huge capital flows can push wap rates away from levels that precisely reproduce bloodthirsty relationships among nations if ational economic policies or performances miscellaneous in little run. The quick distribution ate of new technologies speeds the rapidity at which countries must regulate to peripheral vents. Smaller, additional open countries, long ago gave up delusion of conjugal policy independence. But even the largest and most apparently self-contained economies, including the US, are now significantly affected by the global economy. International incorporation in trade, investment, and aspect flows, knowledge, and announcement has been tying economies mutually. Why then are these changes pending about, and what precisely are they? It is in practice, easier to recognize the previous than understand the latter. The motive is that throughout the long-ago few decades, the appearance of business empires in the world economy, based on the modern-day technical and technical developments, has led to globalization of manufacture. As a product of worldwide production, collaboration among worldwide productive units, the large-scale money exports, —the export of manufacture‖ or —manufacture abroad‖ has come into importance as against article of trade export in world economy in recent years. Global corporations consider the whole of the world their production plac as well as their

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महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या कारणे व उपाय :-

सय्यद ए.एम.
स.प्रा.अर्थशास्त्र विभाग
कोहीनुर कला,वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,खुलताबाद

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प्रस्तावना :-

भारत हा कृषी प्रधान देश आहे, भारतामध्ये एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ६० टक्के लोक हे शेतीवर उदरनिर्वाह करतात.शेतकरी हा एकूण मानव जातीचा अन्नदाता आहे, मात्र शेतकरी आज मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आत्महत्या करत आहे.भारतासारख्या देशात शेतकरी आत्महत्या करतात ही बाब गंभीर आहे ,देशाचा विकास हा शेतकऱ्यांच्या विकासावर अवलंबुन आहे, शेतकऱ्यांचा विकास झाला तर खेड्यांचा गांवाचा विकास होईल , शेती ही भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे, आपला देश हा विकसनशिल देश आहे,देशातील उदयोग आणि सेवा क्षेत्राचा विकासात विचार केला जातो, उदयोग आणि सेवा क्षेत्रात पायाभूत सुविधा हया जास्त प्रमाणात असतात, त्यामुळे उदयोगाचा विकास होतो त्याबरोबर रोजगाराच्या संधी यामध्यास वाव मिळतो , कोणत्याही देशाच्या टिकाऊ विकासासाठी केवळ औद्योगिक आणि सेवा क्षेत्राचा विकास पुरेसा नाही ,तर कृषी क्षेत्रात सुद्धा विकास महत्वपुर्ण आहे , २०२० साली भारत हा आर्थिक महासत्ता बनणार आहे, असे आपण स्वप्न बघतो.मात्र या महासत्तेत आमचा शेतकरी कुठे आहे ? याचा विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे.

इंग्रजाच्या काळात शेतकऱ्यांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात शोषण झाले असले तरी नैसर्गिक आपत्ती ,दुष्काळ अशा भयावह परिस्थितीत ही सरकारी आत्महत्येची नोंद दिसत नाही. पण गेल्या काही वर्षात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येची संख्या प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढत आहे.शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येच्या अभ्यासावरुन असे निष्पन्न होते की, यामागे मुळ सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक कारणे आहेत, भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नावर अनेक समस्या घेत असतात.आत्महत्या प्रत्यक्षात.अशी घटना आहे, की ती कधी ही भरुन निघणारी बाब नाही, शेतकरी हा नेहमी आशावादी असतो , तो नेहमी उद्या चांगले होईल, या आशेवरच तो कर्ज बाजारी होतो , शेतकऱ्यांचे अपेक्षेप्रमाणे उत्पन्न निघत नाही, जे निघाले ते मागील कर्ज फेडण्यात जाते.शेतकरी त्यांच्या चरितार्थ तो उदासिन होतो असले म्हणले जाते की, " शेतकरी हा कर्जात जन्मतो कर्जात वाढतो ,आणि कर्जात मरण पावतो " असा म्हणते की ही परिस्थिती महाराष्ट्रातच नाही तर संपूर्ण भारतात आहे, पण एक -दोन दशकापुर्वी शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्याचे प्रमाण फार कमी असावे. किंवा शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांची नोंद दिसत नाही, १९७२ च्या आजुबाजुचा विचार केला तर कापसाची किंमत जास्त होती महागाई दराच्या प्रमाणात कापसाची किंमत जास्त असल्याचे आपणास आभ्यासातुन समजते १९८५ साली विदर्भात कापसाचे उत्पादन कमी झाले व किंमत न वाढल्या मुळे राहीली यासाठी पहिली आत्महत्येची नोंद झाल्याचे आपणास दिसते.

उद्दिष्टये :-

१. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात आत्महत्या करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांच्या कारणाचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. कृषी क्षेत्राच्या संकल्पनांचा अभ्यास आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्याचे कारण जाणुन घेणे
३. आत्महत्याग्रस्त आर्थिक गरजा जाणुन घेण्यासाठी
४. शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक गरजा जाणुन घेणे.
५. उपाय सुचविण्यासाठी

संशोधन पध्दत :-

संशोधन पेपर , शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्याचे कारण आणि उपाय दर्शविते या पेपरसाठी दुय्यम साधनांचा वापर करण्यात आला असून माहिती आणि डाटा जमा करण्यासाठी सरकारी वेबसाईट संशोधन लेख , मासिके, जर्नल्स या सारख्या विविध माध्यमिक स्रोतांकडुन गोळा केले गेले.

भारतीय शेती व शेतकऱ्यांची अवस्था :-

भारतीय शेती ही मान्सुनवर आधारित आहे.त्यामुळे शेतीच्या उत्पादनात अनिश्चितता आहे, त्यासाठी सिंचनावर अधिक भर देणे आवश्यक आहे, दरवर्षी अनेक राज्यांना दुष्काळाला तोंड दयावे लागते , शासन दुष्काळी परिस्थित पाणी ,चारा, यासाठी हजारो कोटी रु खर्च करते मात्र जो खर्च प्रत्यक्षात शेतकऱ्यांच्या गरजा भागतील एवढी मदत नसते , भारतातील सिंचनाचा प्रश्न अतिशय गंभीर आहे, भारतात सध्या ४०.५० % सिंचन क्षेत्र निर्माण झाले आहे, महाराष्ट्रात मात्र स्थिती वेगळी आहे, गेल्या १९९५ पासुनचा विचार केला तर हजारो कोटी रु सिंचनासाठी खर्च होऊन देखील महाराष्ट्राच्या सिंचनात ०.१ टक्के पेक्षा जास्त वाढ झाली नाही .

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9. Tuberculosis in India - A Propective Study

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Abstract

Tuberculosis disease caused by bacteria Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Infection spread from one infected untreated person to the others through the air via droplets during coughing or sneezing. As per the Global Tuberculosis Report 2018 tuberculosis is one of the top 10 causes of death and the leading cause from a single infectious disease. Globally it is estimated that 10 million people developed TB disease in 2017. More than 40% Indian population is infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis, due to TB- HIV co-infection situation is again became critical. Tuberculosisis is one of the common opportunistic infection due to immunocompromised state of HIV positive person. MDR and XDR TB is also another big challenge in TB control. To achive goal of TB free India it is necessary to further strengthen our surveillance programs.

Key Words: DOTS, Tuberculosis, MDR-TB

Introduction

Tuberculosis is one of the serious airborne infectious disease caused by bacteria Mycobacterium tuberculosis. It spread from one infected person to the others through the air via droplet coughing or sneezing of untreated infected patient. Tuberculosis is of two types Pulmonary and Extra-pulmonary. In spite of having better tools and techniques for diagnosis and treatment of TB, millions of people are still suffering and dying because of TB, which is one of the top three infectious killing diseases in the world [1]

Purpose of this article is to focus on the present situation of tuberculosis, epidemiology, its treatment and control in India to understand the disease and its severity.

History

Tuberculosis is known ancient disease. Up to the last two centuries there was no effective treatment, so proper rest and intake 0f healthy food was only the supportive measures to the TB patients [2].

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Paper ID: IJUP3141, Web: www.universalprint.org
Title Key: Toxicity Evaluation And Behavioral Studies of ...

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TOXICITY EVALUATION AND BEHAVIORAL STUDIES OF FRESHWATER BIVALVE *LAMELLIDENS CORRIANUS* EXPOSED TO DIMETHOATE

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Abstract :

Bivalve were exposed to any toxicant of different concentrations, due to stress the physiology gets disturbed, thus considerably affecting the enzyme system. In the present investigation, toxicity evaluation and behavioral studies of freshwater bivalve *Lamellidens corrianus* exposed to Dimethoate in static test and flow through continuous test for 24hrs, 48hrs, 76hrs, 98hrs, were observed. The Lc50 values found to decrease constantly with increasing of exposure periods. It indicates that even low concentration of toxicant was also much toxic to bivalve *Lamellidens corrianus*.

Keywords: Dimethoate, Toxicity evaluation, Behavioural studies and *Lamellidens corrianus*.

Introduction:

Environmental protection has attracted the attention of the wide cross-section of people all over the world which has now become a global issue amongst scientists and researchers working in this area. Unfortunately several toxic pollutants, few are even unknown or unidentified to the biota, are being regularly introduced in large quantities into the environment, especially into the aquatic environment. Pollution of water is an important dimension of environmental degradation. The disposal of the industrial and agricultural wastes directly into the aquatic medium burdens the eco-system and stresses the need to analyse, the concentration of these substances in the medium as well as in the organisms. Pesticidal pollution constitutes the most dangerous health hazard apart from creating adverse effects on bivalve production. As the bivalves are economically important non-target organisms, they are quite sensitive to a wide variety of toxicants and are used as pollution indicator in the water-quality management.

In the present study, an attempt has been made to analyze the toxicity of the Dimethoate on the fresh-water bivalve *Lamellidens corrianus*. The result is expressed as the lethal dose (LD) in the case of terrestrial organism and as lethal concentration in the case of aquatic organisms. Since some members of population may prove to be excessively susceptible and others may prove to be very resistant to the dose or the concentration of the toxicant that affects 50% of the population under consideration is expressed as LD50 or LC30 values, which is statistically calculated on the basis of the observed percentage of mortality at different concentrations of the pesticides. The toxicity tests are being conducted in a variety of methods for instance, the report of the committee on the methods for toxicity tests with bivalve, macro invertebrates and amphibians lists four techniques by which acute toxicity tests are usually conducted. They are:

Static technique: In this method, the test solution and test organisms are kept in the test chambers for a specific duration of the experiment.

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26. Study of Physio-Chemical Parameters of Waghur Dam, Tal. Jalgaon, Maharashtra

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Abstract

Water samples from Waghur dam were collected and analyse for various Physio-chemical parameters, during September 2017 to August 2018. The various parameters such as Atmospheric Temperature, Water temperature, pH, Transparency, Turbidity, DO, C02, BOD, total dissolved solids, alkalinity and hardness of water etc were tested. The results revealed that there was significant seasonal variation in some Physio-chemical parameters and most of the parameters were in the normal range and indicated better quality of dam water.

Keywards: Physio-chemical parameter of Waghur dam, dissolved oxygen, water transparency

Introduction

Water is the one of the unavoidable compound to the ecosystem. Quality of the water described by its physical, chemical and microbial characteristics. But some correlation were possible among these parameters and the significant one would be useful the indicate quality of water (Usharani et.al., 2010).

Now a day, due to increased human population and manmade activities such as rapid industrialization and indiscriminate and heavy use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture are causing remarkable and varied pollution in aquatic environment leading to deterioration of water quality and depletion of aquatic biota (N. Subhas et.al., 2016). So it is necessary that the quality of drinking water should be checked at regular time interval because due to use of contaminated drinking water peoples suffers from a variety of water born diseases. The physio- chemical parameters of water and the dependence of all life processes of these factors make it desirable to take water as an environment (Premlata et.al., 2009).

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Role of E-Commerce in COVID-19 Pandemic

Dr. Ketan [redacted]

Abstract

The purpose of this research is the role of [redacted] in online research (Covid-19). Before the epidemic [redacted] distinction between online shopping and groceries [redacted] convenience or for convenience; And for those [redacted] physical markets and brick and mortar stores because [redacted] active processes. Consumers who have a direct impact [redacted] industry have changed the way they operate and operate. [redacted] challenges and opportunities as only essential items [redacted] medical supplies are being provided and people are not [redacted] more than they need.

Key Words: Corona virus (Covid-19), E- Commerce

Objective of Research Paper

1. To Understand Role of E- Commerce
2. To Understand E-Commerce related [redacted]

Research Methodology

The secondary data was collected from various [redacted] outlets, news paper. Internet. The primary data [redacted] Discussion, Interview of various company

Literature Review

WTO WORK IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 [redacted] going e-commerce discussions Work on e-commerce [redacted] under a multilateral Work Programme [redacted]

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Implications of Phsychological Element

Shaikh Mohammad Arif

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ABSTRACT *The psychological elemnts concrened with intellectual behaviour and emotinal development are important aspects of physical edcuation. These elements are more difficult to identity. appreciate and apply in the field because they are mostly covert in their origin, though they take external manifestations. Hence the physical educationist should know the nature and relationship between the psychological element and physical education-aspects like intelligency, motivation, practice, method of learning, guidance, knowledge of resutl transfer to the expected goals, Vern Seefeldt, and John Hauben Stricker of Michigan State University conducted a longitudinal research programme to study the children's physical growth, motor maturiy and motor matureity and motor development. They observed the same child every month and over a period of years and found theat "rudimetary stages of the fundamental motor skill which including walking, running, hoping, jumping, skipping, leaping, throwing, catching. etc. must be established very early in lfie if a child is to adavance to more mature stages."*

Psychological Contribution of Physical Education :

Physical activity can effect the behaviour of an individual in several (psychological) ways, According to Sott there are seven ways in which physicla activity contributes to psychological development

01. Attitudes are changed.
02. Social efficiency is improved.
03. Improved sensory perception and response accrue.
04. Improved sense of well-being exists.
05. Better relaxation is promoted.
06. Relief is provided on psychosomatic problems.
07. Skills are acquired

Thus physicla education has important psychological elements to considered by the physical education teacher to bring about better physicla performance from his students, Factors like personality, self-awareness, confidecne, attidue, perceptions etc, influence the behaviour of a player, Besides, the phsychological approach, the physical educator can use modern methods like programmed learning, team teaching, ability grouping, flexible scheduling, sensitivity training, in his profession along with audio-visual aids, camps etc, In short the knowledge of psychological elements of physical education helps the physicla educator in coaching an individual or a team.

Physical education provides opportunities for sensory experience which is of critical importance to intelectual growth. A favourable sensory environment is desirable for efficient mental functioning and hence physical activities should have elemets for sensory stimulation. Schaffer's work with human infants indicates strongly that an absence of adquate sensory stimuli can have temporary or permanent detrimental effect on the intellectual growth of the child. According to Guilfor, on of the varieties of intelligence measured by psychomtric teste is klineshthetic perception, and according to piaget, sensory motor activities are a form of practical intelligence. These indicate the importance of physical activity towards of overall intellgency and to overall intellectual functioning. Wall has noted about of favourable home conditions when he says "Thed contribution of the home and school to the child's intellectual development shoud arise naturally out of the environment they provide rather than from any direct teaching such as may be given or secondary schools.

Pestalizzi (1746-1827) Frobel, Montessory and the Macmillan sisters were and the importance of physical activity in intelectual functioning and produce forms of that took congnizance of it. Pestalozzis specific view's on physical education are found article. "Concerning physical Education" Published in 1807 and now incorporated "Das Gesammte Turn Wesen." In observing his own child in 1774 he noted that, after in the open air for a time the boy could then sit and concentrate on his studies for an long period. In additin to this recreational value, he believed that to give vfent to the copetitive instince was a means of accomplishing the harmonizous development heart and body. The

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Study of Biological growth on the Agar Surface as Fractals

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Abstract:

During the study of fractals and DLA it is observed that some natural biological pattern also follow the order and can be described in terms of Laplacian growth. There are many questions about the physical process and morphologies observed in living world. In this study we developed bacteria colony on the agar surface. Different conditions are provided to the surface. Dense colonies will appear on the agar surface. We controlled the conditions and obtained the fractal shapes. The results are compared with DLA and fractal dimensions are calculated using standard methods. It is observed that the dimensions are fractal.

Key Words: DLA., Laplacian Growth , Fractal dimensions

1.0: Introduction:

There are large number of the patterns we observe In our day today's life which are irregular but follow some symmetry. There are many biological patterns like retinal vessel , branches of trees bacteria colonies arteries of lungs etc which can be studied using the fractal their dimensions can be calculated and compared with fractal dimensions. Process behind the shape formation can be studied.

1.1:Retinal Vessels:

If human eye is observed in the background of fractals theory complicated branching is found to resembling very close to DLA [1]. A recent hypothesis suggested relationship between growth of vessels and maturation of photo-receptors, during development stage the mattering photoreceptors consume progressively more oxygen decreasing the available amount of inner retina. The migration spindle cells in the inner retina sense this diminished concentration of oxygen and release angiogenic factors[2-3]. The angiogenic factors diffuse in the plane of retina and stimulate the growth of new retinal blood vessels. Therefore diffusion plays an

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Psychological study of Mobile Addiction and Mental Health of College Students

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ABSTRACT *Nowadays, it is observed that with the development of mobile phones, there is an increase in number of cell phone users, especially young adults. They are using mobile phones very frequently for day to day activities. Keeping in view this thing, it is important to study the effects of mobile phone exposure on mental health of students. The study was conducted on a sample of 200 college students of male and female of Aurangabad district. Mobile addiction scale developed by Dr. Velayudhan and Dr. Srividya and Mental health scale by Pramod kumar was used for data collection. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean, S.D. correlation and t-test. The main finding indicates that there is very low positive correlation between mobile addiction and mental health.*

Introduction

Smartphone addiction, sometimes colloquially known as "nomophobia" (fear of being without a mobile phone), is often fueled by an Internet overuse problem or Internet addiction disorder. After all, it's rarely the phone or tablet itself that creates the compulsion, but rather the games, apps, and online worlds it connects us to. Mobile Phone Addiction an Addiction is when, the thing you are addicted to begin to control your life and interferes with your daily activities, work and relationship. Earlier addiction was found in form of drugs, alcohol, television, gambling, etc. But with the recent advancement of technology, the signs addiction can also be found in the form of smart phones. Just like television and computers, mobile phones are technological instruments which are being used more and more often nowdays.

The use of smart phones have risen to the extent that people are substituting, on a grand scale , the valuable experience of face-to-face conversation with simply sending a text that consists of a few words. Mobile addiction, especially among students, evidently results in that they don't know how to act when they are not using their smart phones. Mental health is a level of psychological well being in satisfactory adjustment to the society and to the ordinary demands of life. Kumar and Gera (2016) from a different perspective, mental health may include individual's ability to enjoy life and create a balance between life activities and efforts. Mobile Phone and Mental Health Mobile phones have a great influence on the human's psychological world.

Various problems like stress, anxiety, depression, sleep disturbances and symptoms of depression are commonly observed, especially in young adults. Consistent mobile phone use can cause a chain reaction affecting one aspect of a user's life and expanding to contaminate the rest. It usually starts with social disorders which can lead to depression and stress and ultimately affect life style habits such as sleeping right and eating right.

Objectives of the Study:-

The following were the objectives of the present study:

To study the mobile addiction among male and female students.

To study the mental health of college students.

To study the relation between mobile addiction and mental health of college students.

Problem:-

- What is the effect of mobile addiction on gender
- What is the relationship between mobile addiction and mental health

Hypotheses of the Study:-

The hypotheses of present study were as follows:

- There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of mobile addiction of male and female students.
- There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of mental health of male and female students.
- There will be negative relationship between mobile addiction and mental health.

Research Methodology:-

Variables:

- Independent variable were male and female

Dependent variable were mobile addiction and mental health

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Historical and Cultural background of Maharashtra

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Abstract

Maharashtra has varied sub-regions like Marathwada, Vidarbha, Khandesh, Konkan and every region has its own cultural identity within the variety of totally different accents of Marathi language, folk songs, food, and ethnicity. Diversity comes naturally during this third largest state by space and second most inhabited state in India. Maharashtra may also be known as the land of students, saints and actors as several of the folks from Maharashtra have succeeded within the fields mentioned higher than. Maharashtra is thought for its purogami culture (forward culture). 'Maha' means that massive and 'Rashtra' means that nation. Maharashtra is so 'Maha' in its size, population and culture. Maharashtra is thought as land of saints, educationists and revolutionists.

1. Languages

The official language of geographic area is Sanskrit. Where as the majority do speak Sanskrit, others speak Hindi, Gujarati, English and alternative languages. There are abundant spiking languages in geographic area like kokani in kokan region, airani in khandesh region, Varhadi spoken in vidharbha region and dangii spoken close to maharashtra- Gujrat border. Cities in geographic area are Metropolitan and are a mix of the many cultures and use English as their official language. Most of the folks in geographic area are multi lingual and typically speak each Sanskrit and Hindi.

2. Art and Craft

The artisans of geographic area are terribly precise and delicate in their work. The weaving of quality materials, Mashroo and Himroo, made up of cotton and silk (famous in Aurangabad) are finest of its kind. The Kolhapuri Chappal from Kolhapur is understood for his or her straightforward vogue, durability, quality of the animal skin and its style. Paithani Sarees that are in production since past 2000 years are fine, exquisite silk sarees with delicate zari work in their border. Warli Paintings done by the warli tribes, United Nations agency sleep in the Thane district of the state, tell a tale to the viewers. The paintings are of drawing forms and are straightforward to grasp. Kolhapur Saaj could be a special sort of jewelry, famed among girls of geographic area.

3. Costume

The traditional costume of geographical area needed the lads to wear a breechclout (a long garment wrapped round the waist and legs), shirt or a cotton shirt, pheta (head wear or topi) and vest or bandi that was facultative. ladies wear choli or shirt on the highest and a 9-yard long dress referred to as 'lugade' or 'nauwari saadi'. they sometimes wore open sandals or chappals as their footwear. Within the twenty first century, most of the folks have started carrying western garments or a fusion of Indian and western wear. the standard costume is worn by only a few however is worn by several throughout any non secular event or Mahratti pageant.

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५. शिवकालीन बखर व स्थानिक सांस्कृतिक परंपरा

डॉ. भाऊसाहेब यशवंत जाधव
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व विभाग प्रमुख, इतिहास विभाग, कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांची कारकीर्द (१६३० ते १६८०) ही मध्ययुगीन भारताच्या इतिहासावर विलक्षण ठसा उमटविणारी ठरली. या काळात महाराजांनी विजापूरची आदिलशाही, मोगल, सिद्दी, पोर्तुगीज यांचा पाडाव करून हिंदवी स्वराज्य स्थापन केले. सभासदांच्या भाषेत सांगावयाचे तर प्रत्यक्ष 'प्रतिसृष्टी' निर्माण केली.[१] त्यावरून या चरित्राद्वारे शिवाजी महाराजांच्या कर्तृत्वाची महाराष्ट्राला पहिली ओळख झाली. हेरवाडकर यांनी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे कृष्णाजी अनंत सभासदांनी लिहिलेल्या या बखरींच्या एकूण पाच प्रती काव्येतिहाससंग्रहकारांना उपलब्ध झाल्या. त्यापैकी दोन अस्सल व तीन अलीकडे केलेल्या नकला होत्या.[२] या बखरीतील घटना व प्रसंग याच्या आधारे मूळ कागदपत्रांचा संदर्भ घेऊन इतिहासकारांनी छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे चरित्र लिहिले.

शिवकालीन बखरींचे महत्त्व सांगताना ग्रामोपाध्ये म्हणतात, 'या सर्व बखरींचा परिचय करून घेतल्यानंतर बखर हा एक वाङ्मयप्रकार आहे. याविषयी संदेह राहत नाही. रेखीव रचना, कल्पनाचातुर्य, निवेदन कौशल्य ही त्याची वैशिष्ट्ये, व्यक्तिदर्शन, वर्णनपद्धती, रसपरिपोष आणि भाषाशैली या वाङ्मयीन गुणवैशिष्ट्यांकडे लक्ष ठेवून लेखन केल्यामुळे हे ऐकिव वृत्तकथन आकर्षक आणि मनोरंजक झाले आहे. प्रौढ व रसाळ भाषा; संस्कृत आणि पारशी चातुर्य, पौराणिक दाखले, अलंकार, सुभाषिते, वाक्प्रचार, म्हणी यांचा वापर, दंतकथा आख्यायिकांचा आश्रय, सैन्य, कोट, दुर्ग यांची जमा-खर्च पद्धतीने दिलेली माहिती. कधी व्यक्तिदर्शन व प्रसंगनिर्मितीसाठी लहान सुटसुटीत वाक्ये, तर कधी तपशीलवार निवेदनासाठी येणारी लांबलचक शिथिल वाक्यरचना. निवेदनात कधी आटोपशीरपणा, तर कधी दरदायी थाट असे या लेखनशैलीचे स्वरूप आहे.'[३] असे असले तरी बखर साहित्याला ऐतिहासिक साधन म्हणून स्वीकारताना त्यातील काही मर्यादा लक्षात घ्याव्या लागतात आणि या साधनातील माहितीला ऐतिहासिक कागदपत्रांची व पुरातत्त्व सामग्रीची जोड देऊन त्यातील सत्य पडताळून घ्यावे लागते.

स्थानिक सांस्कृतिक परंपरा

बखर वाङ्मय हे स्थानिक सांस्कृतिक परंपरांचे वहन करणारे साधन होय. ब्युरीकोह यांच्या मते, 'स्थानिक सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रियांमध्ये लोकेतिहासाची बीजे रुतलेली असतात.'[४] त्यांचे आकलन केल्याशिवाय इतिहासाचे विश्लेषण करता येणार नाही. शिवकालीन बखरींचे आणि मराठेकालीन बखरींचे विश्लेषण केले असता या बखरींचे वेगळेपण गतकालीन लोकसंस्कृतीच्या आकलनावरून लक्षात घेता येते. स्थानिक सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रियांचे यथार्थ आकलन हा इतिहासाचा पाया होय. अशा प्रक्रियांच्या आकलनातून तत्कालीन परंपरांचा हा दृष्टिकोन समोर ठेवून या प्रकरणामध्ये शिवकालीन बखरीच्या वैशिष्ट्यावर प्रकाश टाकला

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२१. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीत महिलांचा सहभाग

डॉ. भाऊसाहेब यशवंत जाधव
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व विभाग प्रमुख, इतिहास विभाग, कोहिनूर कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय
खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात अनेक सामाजिक प्रश्नांवर आंदोलने झाली. देशात लोकशाही बळकटीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेचा तो भाग होता. लोकांच्या सजगतेचा तो भक्कम पुरावा होता. त्यातील सगळ्यांचा समावेश चळवळीत करता येणार नाही, परंतु काळाचा एक पट नक्कीच मांडता येईल. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर सर्वात मोठं लोकशाहीवादी आंदोलन म्हणजे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची चळवळ होय. या चळवळीमध्ये महिलांचा देखील ऐतिहासिक स्वरूपात सहभाग राहिलेला आहे. या संदर्भामध्ये लालजी पेंडसे म्हणतात की, 'संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राचीच मागणी मुळी लोकशाहीसाठी होती. एकभाषी राज्य असेल तर शासन आणि जनता यातील अंतर कमी होऊन लोकसहभागाची शक्यता वाढते. या हेतूने भाषावर प्रांतरचनेची संकल्पना आधीच मांडली गेली होती, परंतु मराठी भाषिकांवर संकुचितपणाचे आरोप केले गेले. मुंबई महाराष्ट्राला न देता द्विभाषिक राज्य म्हणून घोषित केलं गेलं. यामुळे मराठी भाषिक कामगार, मध्यमवर्गात आणि महिलांमध्ये प्रचंड असंतोष पसरला होता.'[१] म्हणजेच या चळवळीचे महाराष्ट्रात पडसाद मोठ्या प्रमाणात १९५३ नंतर उमटू लागले. या चळवळीचे नेतृत्व खऱ्या अर्थाने समाजवादी आणि कम्युनिष्ट नेत्यांकडे आले.

गोळीबाराचे आदेश

संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या चळवळीमध्ये ऐतिहासिक कामगिरी करणाऱ्या महिलांच्या संदर्भामध्ये अंजली कुलकर्णी म्हणतात की, 'कराडमध्ये मंगलाबाई पवार तर सुपने गावातून शंभर बैलगाड्यांमधून संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीमध्ये सहभागी झालेल्या स्त्रियांनी जवळपास ५०० ते ६०० स्त्रियांचा मोर्चा काढला. अंजली पाटील, प्रेमलाकाकी चव्हाण, शालन पाटील यांची यावेळी भाषणे झाली. या मोर्चात वेसावकर कोळी स्त्रियांचाही उत्स्फूर्त सहभाग होता.'[२] पुढे कुलकर्णी म्हणतात, 'याशिवय अन्नपूर्णा भांडारकर, माया एरंडे, पार्वतीबाई वैद्य, पुष्पा मायदेव, कमल डोळे, अंबिका दांडेकर, जान्हवी धत्ते, सुलोचना वाणी, मालिनी तुळपुळे, कमल भागवत, चारूशिला गुप्ते, शांता रानडे, अंबुताई तिळेकर अशा कितीतरी लढाऊ स्त्रियांचे या चळवळीत योगदान होते.'[६] म्हणजेच मुंबईसह संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र

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३०. निजाम-मोगल व निजाम-छ. शाहू संबंध

डॉ. भाऊसाहेब यशवंत जाधव
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व विभाग प्रमुख, इतिहास विभाग, कोहिनूर कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय
खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना

निजाम-उल-मुल्क हा मोगल बादशहा औरंगजेबाच्या काळात एक स्वतंत्र सत्तचे केंद्र म्हणून दक्षिणेत उदयास आला. निजामाचे दक्षीणेतील राज्य म्हणजे दगलबाजी आणि संधिसाधूपणचे अपत्य होय असे मत अनंत भालेराव यांनी व्यक्त केले आहे. त्यामागे निजाम-उल-मुल्क याच्या उदयाची पार्श्वभूमी दडलेली आहे. त्यांनी म्हटले आहेत की, औरंगजेबाच्या मृत्यूनंतर मोगल साम्राज्यात सत्तेसाठी भांडणे सुरू झाली. त्याचा निजाम-उल-मुल्कने नेमका फायद घेतला आणि त्याने दक्षिणेत मोगलांची सुभेदारी फेकून देऊन इ. स. १७२४ मध्ये आपलीस सुलतानी घोषीत केली.

आसफिया घराण्यांच्या उदयाची पार्श्वभूमी असे सांगते की, शहाजहानच्या काळात ख्वाजा अबिद अली नावाचा एक माणूस मक्केच्या यात्रेच्या निमित्ताने हिंदुस्थानात आला. त्याने नंतर आपला मुलगा शहाबुद्दीन याला बोलावून घेतले. हळूहळू आपले बस्तान बसवून अबिद अलिने औरंगजेबाचा वजीर सादुल्लाखान याची मुलगी शहाबुद्दीनला करून घेतली. शहाजहानच्या विरुद्ध औरंगजेबाने व इतर मोगल राजपत्रांनी बंडाळी सुरू केली तेव्हा अबिद अलीने त्यातल्या त्यात बलवान असलेल्या औरंगजेबाचा पक्ष घेतला व अशा रीतीने तो वाढत गेला. [१] त्याचे राजकीय प्राबल्य जसे वाढत गेले, त्यातून एका स्वतंत्र शक्तीकेंद्राचा उदय होऊ लागला.

पुढे औरंगजेब दक्षिणेच्या स्वारीवर निघाला व त्याने कुतुबशहाच्या गोवळकोंड्यांस वेढा घातला. इ. स. १६८७ मध्ये झालेल्या गोवळकोंड्याच्या या लढाईत अबिद अली मारला गेला. शहाबुद्दीन मग मोगलांच्या वतीने गुजरातचा सुभेदार झाला आणि इ. स. १७१० मध्ये तो मरण पावला. आसफिया घराण्याची सत्ता कायम करणारा पहिला निजामुल्मुल्क याच शहाबुद्दीनचा मुलगा होता. त्याचे मूळ नाव मीर कमरुद्दीन होते. [२] १७२४ मध्ये त्याने औरंगाबाद येथे आपल्या घराण्याची सत्ता घोषीत केली व त्याच्या नावाने द्वाही फिरविली. पुढे त्याने आपली सत्ता अल्पावधीतच हैदराबादला स्थलांतरीत केली.

या कालखंडात निजामाच्या चार मुलांमध्ये सत्तेसाठी संघर्ष झाला तेव्हा फ्रेंचांनी त्यात रस घेतला आणि फ्रेंचाच्या पाठींब्याने त्याचा पहिला मुलगा सलाबतजंग हा गादीवर आला पण तो मारला

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४. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळ आणि न्या. एस. के. दार आयोग

डॉ. भाऊसाहेब यशवंत जाधव
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व विभाग प्रमुख, इतिहास विभाग, कोहिनूर कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय
खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना

भाषावार प्रांतरचनेचा विचार करण्यासाठी १७ जून १९४८ मध्ये नेमलेल्या दार कमिशनने दिलेला अहवाल मुंबईसह संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या विरोधातच आला. यात नवल नाही. भाषावार प्रांतरचनेचा प्रश्न पाच-दहा वर्षे लांबणीवर टाकावा, असे अनेक विरोधक म्हणत होते. दार आयोगाच्या संदर्भात लालजी पेंडसे म्हणतात की, 'घटना समितीत भाषिक राज्यांचा प्रश्न पुढे आणावा, असा आदेश मुंबई अधिवेशनाने वऱ्हाड, मध्य प्रदेश व मुंबई प्रांताच्या मराठी सदस्यांना दिला होता. त्यांची खटपट तसेच घटना तयार करताना हिंदी संघ राज्याचे घटक कोणकोणते व किती ते स्पष्ट करा, अशी घटना समितीचे अध्यक्ष निर्वाण पदस्थ डॉ. आंबेडकरांची वैधानिक मागणी आणि घटना समितीचे अध्यक्ष कै. डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद यांना या मागणीबद्दल वाटणारी हार्दिक सहानुभूती. या तीन कारणामुळे अध्यक्षाने आपल्या अधिकारात दार कमिशन नेमले व भाषावार प्रांतरचना करावी की नाही? व करायची झाल्यास कोणकोणते नि कसे प्रांत बनवावे यासंबंधी चौकशी करून शक्य तीतक्या लवकर आपला अहवाल सादर करावा, असा आदेश दिला.'[१] या आदेशाने सर्वच दाक्षिणात्य सभासदांना आनंद झाला व हुरूपही आला. परंतु मुंबईचे कपाळ करंटे काँग्रेस नेते स. का. पाटील यांचा मात्र कपाळसूळ त्यामुळे उठला.

मुंबईच्या लोकसत्ता या दैनिकात स. का. पाटील असे म्हटले होते की, 'या प्रांताचा प्रश्न परवा घटना समितीपुढे आला तेव्हा त्या सर्व घाईत महाराष्ट्राची मागणी चाळीसगावे श्री. हरीभाऊ पाटसकर यांनी पुढे मांडली. लगेच जातीयवाद्यांना डोके वर काढायला नवे शस्त्र उपलब्ध झाले. घटना अशा रितीने घडून येत असतानाच या प्रश्नावर विचार करण्यासाठी समितीही जाहीर झाली. वास्तविक इतक्या महत्त्वाच्या प्रश्नावर घटना समितीला न पुसता, न सावरता कमिशन नेमणे हे तत्त्वाच्या दृष्टीने थोडे गौरच झाले. त्याबद्दल एक सदसय पुढच्या बैठकीत जाब विचारणार आहे.'[२] म्हणजेच दार कमिशनने आपल्या दप्तरी कामाला सुरुवात करून एक प्रश्नपत्रिका प्रसिद्ध केली. ज्यांना कोणाला एकभाषी राज्यासंबंधी आपले मत व्यक्त करायचे असेल त्यांनी या प्रश्नपत्रिकेला धरून आपले निवेदन सादर करावयाचे होते.

भाषावार प्रांतरचना

या प्रश्नाच्या संदर्भात लालजी पेंडसे लिहितात की, 'भाषातत्त्वावर आंध्र, कर्नाटक, केरळ किंवा महाराष्ट्र यांचे स्वतंत्र प्रांत निर्माण करावेत काय व करावयाचे झाल्यास त्यात कोणते जिल्हे, देशी संस्थान व तालुके यांचा समावेश करावा. असे करण्याची तुमची कारणे कोणती. हे नवे प्रांत गव्हर्नरच्या प्रांताच्या दर्जाचे म्हणजे त्यात मंत्रीमंडळ, विधीमंडळ, वरिष्ठ न्यायालय आणि जनरल पब्लिक सर्व्हीस कमिशन व ऑडिर इन चिफ आहेत, असे असावे की नव्याने बनणारे प्रांत सध्या

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५४. महिला विकासातील समस्या, आव्हाने आणि शिक्षणाची भूमिका एक मानसशास्त्रीय अभ्यास

डॉ. चारुलता एस. प्रधान

मानसशास्त्र विभाग, कोहिनूर महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना :

प्राचीन काळापासून भारतात स्त्रीयांना गौण स्थान देण्यात आले आहे. आजही समाजावर अर्थव्यवस्थेवर तसेच राजकारणावर पुरुषाचे वर्चस्व असल्याचे चित्र दिसून येते. ब्रिटिश विचारवंत जे. एस. मिल यांनी सर्वप्रथम स्त्री-स्वातंत्र्याची संकल्पना मांडली. स्त्रीयांना अधिकार मिळाले पाहिजेत असे त्यांनी ब्रिटिश संसदेत सांगितले. तसेच स्त्रीयांना आर्थिकदृष्ट्या स्वतंत्र, स्वयंनिर्भर आणि स्वावलंबी बनविले तर ती कोणत्याही विपरित परिस्थितीला तोंड देवू शकते. अमानुष्य सतीची चाल, बालविधवा, केशवपन या अनेक प्रकारच्या रुढी अस्तित्वात असण्याने महिलांचा विकास होऊ शकला नाही. आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळात प्रत्येक स्त्रीला निर्भयपणे वावरता आले पाहिले यासाठी केंद्रशासन, राज्यशासन, स्वयंसेवी संस्थानी स्त्रीयांसाठी अंमलात येणाऱ्या कायद्यांची अंमलबजावणी करणे ही आजच्या काळाची गरज झाली आहे. त्यामुळे कुटुंबाचा, समाजाचा पर्यायाने राष्ट्राचा विकास होण्यास मदत होईल.

प्राचीन काळापासून महिलांना प्रत्येक कालखंडात समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागला आहे. महिलांना सतीप्रथा, बालविवाह, अज्ञान, अंधश्रद्धा, रुढी परंपरा अशा अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या होत्या. महिलांना सक्षम बनविण्यासाठी भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, महात्मा फुले, छत्रपती शाहू महाराज, महर्षि कर्वे यांनी खूप प्रयत्न केले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब यांनी राज्यघटनेच्या माध्यमातून महिलांना शिक्षणाचा अधिकार प्राप्त करुन देऊन त्यांना स्वत:च्या पायांवर उभे राहण्याची संधी दिली. महात्मा फुले यांनी आपल्या पत्नी सावित्रीबाई फुले यांना शिकवून मुलींना शिक्षणाचा मार्ग खुला करुन दिला. समाजाचा रोष पत्करुन सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी मुलींना शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून समृद्ध केले. छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांनी महिलांना शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून स्वावलंबी शिक्षण देणे सुरु केले ज्यामधून त्यांना कुटुंबासाठी आर्थिक स्थैर्य प्राप्त करुन दिले. अशाप्रकारे सर्वच समाजसुधारकांनी महिलांना सक्षम बनविण्यासाठी आटोकाट प्रयत्न केले. तरीदेखील आजही महिलांसमोर अनेक समस्या निर्माण होत आहेत. त्या खालीलप्रमाणे सांगता येतील.

१. समाजातील पुढारी वर्ग महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी पुरेशी अनुकूलता दर्शवित नसल्यामुळे महिलेच्या संघटित होण्याला त्यांचा कायम विरोध दिसून येतो.
२. आज मोठ्या प्रमाणात स्त्रीपुरुषांना दिल्या जाणाऱ्या वेतनात प्रामुख्याने खाजगी क्षेत्र बरीच तफावत दिसून येते.
३. शासनातर्फे विविध शिक्षणाच्या योजना राबविल्या जात असल्या तरी पालक अज्ञानी असल्याने काहीप्रमाणात मुलींना शिक्षण मिळत नाही.
४. वर्तमान परिस्थितीत महिला आणि मुलींवरील अत्याचाराचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. परंतु त्या तुलनेत दोषींना शिक्षा होण्याचे प्रमाण खूप कमी आहे.
५. आजही बहुतांश महिलांना चूल आणि मुल हेच सर्वस्व आहे या समीकरणामुळे त्यांना घराबाहेर पडू दिले जात नाही. त्यांना कुटुंबातील कोणत्याही निर्णयप्रक्रियेत बोलण्याचा अधिकार नसणे परिणामी महिलांमध्ये न्यूनगंड निर्माण होतो.
६. आजही काही समाजात बालवयातच मुलींचे विवाह पारंपारिक रुढी, परंपरेनुसार लावून दिले जातात त्यामुळे बालविवाह, हुंडापद्धती, सतीप्रथा या सारख्या प्रथांचे समूळ उच्चाटन झालेले दिसून येत नाही.
७. पारंपारिक कुटुंबात आजही मुलांना उच्च शिक्षणासाठी प्रोत्साहन दिले जाते, परंतु मुलींना तेवढे शिक्षण घेण्यापासून वंचित ठेवले जाते.
८. केंद्रशासन/राज्यशासन स्तरावर मुलींसाठी/ महिलांसाठी विविध योजनांची घोषणा केली जाते.

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31. Entrepreneurship Development in Women

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Introduction:

Present paper Women constitute around half of the total world population. So is in India also. They are therefore, regarded as the better half of the society. In traditional societies they were confined to the four walls of houses performing house hold activities. In modern society they have come out of the four walls to participate in all sort of activities. The Indian women are no more treated as beautiful showpieces. They are also enjoying the fruit of globalization marking an influence on the domestic and international sphere. They have carved a niche for themselves in the male dominated world. Indian women well manage both burden of work

What is Entrepreneurship?

The word entrepreneur comes from the French word "entrepreneur" which means to "undertake" . The word entrepreneur was first used by Cantillon in the early 1700's to describe someone who takes a risk by purchasing certain things at one price and by selling another unknown price. The French further defined an entrepreneur as someone who had certain personal traits that made them produce more . Entrepreneurs identify opportunities and then found organizations that capitalize on them . Mint berg believes that entrepreneurship is taking the vision of the entrepreneur and realizing it. Growth is an essential quality of any entrepreneurial venture and growth represents success . Entrepreneurship is a key element of the success of any economy. Every day entrepreneur's generate economic growth, create new jobs, form new businesses, increase exports, reduce imports, and foster creativity and innovation. In Poland, entrepreneurship has been essential to the renewal and development of the economy. Entrepreneurs are able to take risks, introduce innovation, adapt to change and work in a highly-competitive environment. They are very important in an unstable and transformational economy. Entrepreneurs in India are helping to reduce poverty and growing the new middle class in India. Everyday individuals with a little money, resourcefulness and a drive to succeed are becoming entrepreneurs. In an article by Lee and Venkataraman they defined entrepreneurship as: "the search process of alternative or new opportunities". Entrepreneurism is not an alternative to employment. It is starting a new venture that requires a person's time, energy, and financial resources.

Feature of Women Entrepreneurs in Business:

If you take a look at successful women entrepreneurs in business, you will recognize 5.5 distinct characteristics. All women entrepreneurs who have achieved noteworthy success have developed the below characteristics for a very simple reason – these characteristics are among those that are absolutely critical for long-term success and business growth.

1. Courage is the first characteristic. It takes courage to start your own business. While everyone may have opportunities, it is only those who are brave enough to capitalize on those opportunities that are able to profit from them. Being an entrepreneur offers no guarantee of success, and therefore it requires a certain degree of courage.
2. Vision is another necessary quality of a successful woman entrepreneur. Entrepreneurs are visionary thinkers. They look outside the box. They perceive the world in terms of what isn't rather than what is.
3. Passion is a characteristic that is found in just about every woman entrepreneur's tool chest. The beginning stages of business development and ownership can often be tedious, involving many long hours and some sleepless nights. When business ownership is motivated and backed by passion and a real strong burning desire;

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. Importance of E- Commerce in Globalization

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ıction

Globalization has been a boon to businesses. consumers and the Western economy as a Now, however. we are at risk of having a backlash against globalization and all the s that increasing economic freedom has provided us with over the past decades. s a new anxiety running through Western societies that challenges previous perceptions eer trade as a win-win for every country. There is rather a proliferating suspicion that ation may have been great for some countries, but not for others, and that it is affluent s in the West that have drawn the shortest straw.

g of E-commerce

"Electronic commerce or e-commerce refers to a wide range of online business activities ucts and services."

"E-commerce is usually associated with buying and selling over the Internet, or ng any transaction involving the transfer of ownership or rights to use goods or services computer- mediated work."

commerce is the use of electronic communications and digital information processing gy in business transactions to create, to transform, and to redefine relationships for value between or among organizations. and between organizations and individuals".

Moreover definition of e-commerce is adopted describing internet commerce as "the of business information. maintaining business relationships and conducting business ons by means of Internet- based technology." "The E-commerce improves ication channels and provides a virtual interactive environment where the suppliers and rs can exchange information and products." Also "acknowledge that e-commerce allows stomers and suppliers to reduce the transactions costs significantly and enables ion to reach more people without sacrificing the richness of the content."

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22. Importance of Digital Payment System

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duction

Present paper In a cashless economy, all transactions are carried out using different types ment methods and this does not involve the physical use of money for the purchase of goods and services. Present world is a digital world ,The Government of India has been several measures to promote and encourage digital payments in the country. As part of the India' campaign, the government aims to create a 'digitally empowered' economy that is Paperless, and Cashless. There are various types and modes of digital payments. Some include the use of debit and credit cards, internet banking, mobile wallets, digital apps, Unified Payments Interface service, Unstructured Supplementary Service Data Bank prepaid cards, mobile banking, etc. Digital payment methods are often easy to more convenient and provide customers the flexibility to make payments from any where anytime. These are a good alternative to traditional methods of payment and speed up tion cycles. Post demonetization, people slowly started embracing digital payments and small time merchants and shop ,owners started accepting payments through the digital

ory of Electronic (Digital) Payment

Electronic payments have their roots in the 1870s, when western union debuted the nic fund transfer (EFT) in 1871. Since then, people have been enamored with the idea of money to pay for goods and services without necessarily having to be physically present point-of-sale. Technology has been a driving factor in the development of electronic nts. Today, making a purchase is as easy as tapping a button on your Smartphone. Work reamlining payment methods has been hard-won. From the 1870s until the late 1960 nts underwent a slow but gradual transformation. In the 1910s, the Federal Reserve of ica began using the telegraph to transfer money. In the 1950s, Diner's Club International ished itself as the first independent credit card company, soon followed by American

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1. E-Commerce and Commerce Communications

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stract

A customer's relationship with your business shouldn't end once they complete their nsaction. In fact, that's where the relationship should begin.

troduction

E-commerce -- electronic commerce or EC - is the buying and selling of goods and rvices, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the internet. ese business transactions occur either as business-to-business, business-to-consumer, nsumer-to-consumer or consumer-to-business. The terms e-commerce and e-business are often ed interchangeably. The term e-tail is also sometimes used in reference to transaction process r online shopping.

istory of e-commerce

The beginnings of e-commerce can be traced to the 1960s, when businesses started ing Electronic data Interchange to share business documents with other companies. In 1979, e American National Standards Institute developed ASC X12 as a universal standard for sinesses to share documents through electronic networks. After the number of individual users aring electronic documents with each other grew in the 1980s, the rise of eBay and Amazon in e 1990s revolutionized the e-commerce industry. Consumers can now purchase endless nounts of items online, from e-tailers, from typical brick-and-mortar stores with e-commerce pabilities, and from one another.

ypes of e-commerce

1. **Business-to-business (B2B):** e-commerce refers to the electronic exchange of products, services or information between businesses rather than between businesses and consumers. Examples include online directories and product and supply exchange websites that allow businesses to search for products, services and information and to initiate transactions through e-procurement interfaces.

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२१. पर्यावरण प्रदूषण : एक जागतिक समस्या

प्रा. अवसरमोल एस. बी.
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, लोकप्रशासन विभाग प्रमुख, कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुल्दाबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना

मानवाने आपला विकास साधत असतांना पर्यावरण संतूलनाकडे कधी लक्ष दिले नाही. परिणामी आज तापमान वृध्दी, हवामान बदल ओझोन क्षय, पर्यावरण प्रदुषण, आम्ल पर्जन, बर्फ वितळणे, समुद्र पातळीत वृध्दी, आण्विक अपघात, अशा अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. याचे मूख्य कारण म्हणजे मानवाने बिघडवलेले पर्यावरण समतोल किंवा संतूलन हे आहे. या पर्यावरणाच्या असंतूलनामुळे संपूर्ण मानवजातच नष्ट होऊ शकते. यासाठी पर्यावरणाचा आतंरराष्ट्रीय पातळीपासून ते स्थानिक पातळीपर्यंत सर्वत्र प्रचार, प्रसार व पर्यावरण संवर्धनाच्या दृष्टीने कार्य करण्यात येत आहे.

२१ व्या शतकाकडे जगं झेप घेत असतांना माहिती तंत्रज्ञान औद्योगिकीकरण, भौतिक संपत्ती, नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा अधिक वापर मानव आपल्या हितासाठी करत आहे. परंतु याचा अतिरेक होऊन पृथ्वी वरिल पर्यावरणाचा ऱ्हास होत आहे. प्रदुषणाची वाढ ही मानव निर्मित असून वायुरुप, द्रवरूप व घनरुप दुषित पदार्थामुळे सजिवसृष्टी धोक्यात आलेली आहे.

पर्यावरणातील ज्या प्रकारच्या वस्तू किंवा ज्यांच्या अस्तित्वामुळे पर्यावरणाचे अधःपतन किंवा प्रदुषण होते अशांना प्रदुषके किंवा दुषितके असे म्हणतात. प्रदूषणाचे अनेक प्रकार आहेत. त्यापैकी प्रमुख प्रदूषणावर चर्चा करणे गरजेचे आहे.

१) जलप्रदुषण
२) हवाप्रदुषण
३) ध्वनीप्रदुषण
४) मृदा प्रदुषण

१) जलप्रदूषण कारणे

१) लोकसंख्या वाढ
२) नागरीकरण
३) औद्योगिकीकरण
४) रासायनिक खते
५) औष्णिक जलप्रदूषण

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जागतिकीकरण आणि संस्कृती

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जागतिकीकरणामुळे आपली मुळ संस्कृति लोप पावत चाललेली आपणास दिसून येते. या यांत्रिक युगामध्ये सर्व मानव प्राणी इंटरनेट, मोबाईल, इत्यादी मध्ये जास्तीत जास्त वेळ घालू लागला. यामुळे सर्व विश्वाला आपण विसरत चालले आहे. नाती गोती तसेच आपल्या घरात असून नसल्यासारखे वातावरणआलेले आपणास पहायला मिळते. या सर्व वातावरणात आपली तरूण युवक स्वतःचे अस्तित्व विरत चालले आहे. आपल्या आई–वडिलांचे मूळ प्रति असणारे स्वप्न भंग होत आहेत. तसेच मुलांनी सुद्धा चांगले विचार आत्मसात करण्याची गरज आहे. जागतिकीकरणामुळे आपण काही वेगळे करण्याची गरज आहे. जागतिकीकरणाचा फायदा तरूणांनी चांगल्या पद्धतीने घेतला पाहिजे. जसे इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून चांगी चांगली पुस्तके नोटडाउन करून वाचली पाहिजे. जेणेकरून आपल्याला त्या इंटरनेटेचा फायदा होईल.

जागतिकीकरणामुळे माणूस थोडा बदलून केलेला आपणास दिसून येते. मानवास लागणारी जवळपास सर्व साधने घरी बसल्या बसल्या मिळू लागली आहे. त्यामुळे मानव एक प्रकारे आळशी, निरूत्साही, नैराश्य, अबोल, एकाकी बसने आपल्या आप्ल्या मनात बोलणे अशी अवस्था त्याची झालेली आहे, असे आपणास दिसून येते. म्हणून त्यांच्या कडील सांस्कृतिक वारसा थोड्या प्रमाणात निघून जाताना आपणास दिसून येतो. जागतिकीकरणात सांस्कृतिक मूल्य टिकवायची असेल तर आपणास जास्तीत जास्त वाचन, लेखन, आणि चांगे विचार आत्मसात करण्याची गरज आहे.

जागतिकीकरणात सांस्कृतिक टिकवणे जतन करणे हा पार मोठा विषय आपल्या तरूणावर येवून पडला आहे. ज्या काळामध्ये भाषाच अस्तित्वात नव्हती. तेव्हा माणूस कसे संवाद साधत होते. हा प्रश्न आजच्या तरूणांनी केला पाहिजे जसी जसी भाषा विकसित होत गेली तशी मानवाची सर्वांगिण विकास होत गेला. आज आपण जे जागतिकीकरणाचा उद्घोष करीत आहोत ते काही अचानक येवून आज निर्माण झालेली संकल्पना नाही तिच्यासाठी फार मोठी तपश्चर्या आपल्या संतानी केली. संत ज्ञानेश्वर, मुकूंदराज, संत नामदेव, संत तुकाराम, संत रामदास, संत एकनाथ या थोर संत पुरूषांनी तसेच प्रत्येक भाषिक कालखंडात भाषा टिकविण्यासाठी भाषा संवर्धनासाठी, समाज चांगल्या प्रकारे जीवन जगण्यासाठी फार मोठे प्रयत्न या थोर संतांनी केले.

मानवी संस्कृतीचा सगळ्यात मोठा वारसा म्हणजे त्यांची मातृभाषा होय. पिढ्यनपिढ्यचे भरण पोषण करण्याचे सामर्थ्य भाषेत आहे. आजच्या वेगवान काळात जागतिकीकरणामुळे भाषेसंदर्भात काही गंभीर प्रश्न निश्चितच निर्माण झाले आहे. सर्वच घटकांवर, समाजजीवनावर वेगवेगळे परिणाम होत आहेत. भाषा संस्कृती यावरील बदलांचा विचार केला तर आणखी पन्नास वर्षांनी काय चित्र असेल याची कल्पनाच करता येते. जागतिकीकरणाचा व संस्कृतीचा अभ्यास आपण जवळपास उच्चविभूषित आणि काही प्रमाणात पदवीधारक तसेच साहित्यिक, लेखक कवी हेच या गोष्टीचा भागामध्ये बघितले तर किती पर्यंत या गोष्टींचा विचार, अभ्यास व विनिमय केला जातो म्हणून गोष्टी खरच चांगल्या पद्धतीने बघितल्यास आपल्या खेड्यात या

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महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले : कृतिशील समाजसुधारक

स.प्रा. शांतीलाल सांडू गायकवाड
मराठी विभाग,
कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
खुलताबाद जि औरंगाबाद

****

१९ व्या शतकातील महाराष्ट्रातील समाज सुधारकाच्या पहिल्या पिढीतील समाजसुधारक आणि विशेषत समाजातील श्रमजीवी वर्गाच्या शोषणाची व सामाजिक दात्याची निर्माता करणारा क्रांतिकारक विचारवंत म्हणून महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले यांना ओळखले जाते. थॉमस पेन आणि जॉर्ज वाशिगटन हे महत्मा ज्योतीराव फुले याचे आदर्श होते. महाराष्ट्तील बहुजन समाज अज्ञनाच्या अंध:कारात चाचपडत होता. त्याची चोहू बाजूनि कोंडी होत होती. इंग्रजी सत्येच्या स्थापनेनंतर या ठिकाणी परिवर्तनाचा चालना मिळाली असली तरी त्याचा लाभ प्रामुख्याने समाजातील वरिष्ठ वर्गालाच होत होता. येथील बहुजन समाजाची स्तिती पुर्विप्रमानेच दयनीय राहिली होती. आशा वेळी बहुजन समाजाला जागृत करून त्यास त्याच्या हक्कासाठी संघर्ष करण्याची शिकवण महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले यांनी दिली.

महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले यांची कौटूबिक पार्श्वभूमी

महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले याचा जन्म १९२६ मध्ये झाला. सावतामाळी समाजातील गोविदराज शेटीबा फुले आणि चिमणाबाई या दापत्याचे महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले हे दुसरे दापत्य मुळचे गोऱ्हे हे उपनाव बदलून फुलाच्या श्रद्यामुळे फुले हे नाव पडले. लहानपणीच आई विवतेमुळे त्याच्या पालन पोषनाचा सर्व भार वडिलावरच पडला. महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले याचा विवाह १८४० मध्ये खंडोजी नेवासे पाटील यांची कन्या सवित्री हिच्याशी झाला. सावित्रीबाईचे शिक्षण महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले यांनी पूर्ण केले. ज्योतीरावांनी समाज सुधारण्याच्या आणि लोकशिक्षणाच्या कामात त्या सहभागी राहिल्या तसेच शेवटपर्यंत सामाजिक सुधारणेच्या चळवळवळीत त्यांनी सरकारी म्हणून त्यांना साथ दिली. व शेवटी महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले याचे निधन २८ नोहेंबर १९९० रोजी झाले.

महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले यांचे समाजसुधारणा विषयक कार्य :

महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले हे एक कृतीशील सुधाकर व विचारवंत होते. त्यांनी संपूर्ण आयूष्यान स्त्रीया व शूद्रातिशूद्र यांचा उद्धारासाठी जीवन वाहिले आणि १८४८ मध्ये अस्पृश्यासाठी तसेच १८५२ मध्ये मुलीसाठी परिकी शान काढली व तेथून पुढे या दोनही वर्गाचे शिक्षणाचे आणि उद्धाराचे कार्य सुरु झाले. हे करताना त्यांना प्रतिकूल परीस्थीतिशी संघर्ष करावा लागला. त्यान्यावर अनेक प्रकारची संकटे कोसळली. तथापि त्याचा निर्धार पक्का होता. आपण स्वीकारलेल्या कार्यावर त्याची पूर्ण निष्ठा होती. म्हणूनच दुर्बल समाज घटकांना त्याचे न्याय हक्क मिळवून देण्याचे अत्यंत कठीण असे कार्य त्यांनी आपल्या आयुष्याच्या अखेर पर्यत चालू ठेवले. भारतीय स्त्रीयाचा उरतील.

महात्मा ज्योतीब फुले यांचे समाजसुधारणा विषयक कार्य :

महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले हे एक कृतिशील सुधारक व विचारवंत होते . त्यांनी संपूर्ण आयुष्यच स्त्रिया व शुद्रतीशुद्र यांच्या उद्धारास्तही जीवन वाहिले. आणि १८४८ मध्ये अस्पृश्यासाठी तसेच १८५२ मध्ये मुलींसाठी पहिली शाळा काढली व तेथून पुढे या दोन्ही वर्गाचे शिक्षणाचे आणि उद्धाराचे कार्य सुरु झाले. हे करतांना त्यांना प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीशी संघर्ष करावा लागला त्यांच्यावर अनेक प्रकारची संकटे कोसळली . तथापि त्यांच्या निर्धार पक्का होता. आपण स्वीकारलेल्या कार्यावर त्यांची पूर्ण निष्ठा होती. म्हणूनच दुर्बल समाज घटकांना त्याचे न्याय हक्क मिळवूनच देण्याचे अत्यंत कठीण असे कार्य त्यांनी आपल्या आयुष्याच्या अखेर पर्यंत चालू ठेवले.

भारतीय स्त्रियांचाउद्धारातील सर्वात महत्वाचा अडथळा म्हणजे शिक्षणाचा अभाव होय. स्त्रिया शिकवून

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सिनेमा साहित्य और हिंदी

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हिंदी विभाग
कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य एंव विज्ञान महाविद्यलय खुलताबाद
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सहित्य एंव सिनेमा ऐसे माध्यम है जिसमें समाज को बदलने की ताकद सबसे अधिक होती है ।कहना गलत नही होगा की सिनेमा साहित्य से आधिक प्रभावशाली और आम जानता तक सरलता से पहुचने वाला माध्यम है । हॉलाकि साहित्य के चिंतक लेखक और आलोचक सिनेमा का साहित्य का हिस्सा मानने से हमेशा हिचकीचाते रहते है । यह जानते 19 भी सिनेमा आरंभ ही साहित्य से होता है । साहित्य और सिनेमा कहानी कही हमेशा एक दुसरे के विस्तार में सहयोग करते रहते है । कहना सर्वथ ! उचीत ही होगा की साहित्य और सिनेमा एक दूसरे के पूरक होते है भारत में बनने वाली पहली फिल्म भी आधनिक हिंदी साहित्य क जनक भरतेन्दु हरिचंद्र के नाटक हिरचंद्र से प्रेरीत थी ।

प्रारंभ से ही हिंदी सिनेमा में लिखित और आलिखित साहित्य की भूमिका अहम रही ह । आज भारत में फिल्म उद्योग ने सौ साल का सफर तय कर लिया है । भारत जैसे बहुभाषी और बहुसांस्कृतीक परंपरा वाले देश में इसकी व्यापक पहुच ने इस लोगो के मनोरंजन का सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय माध्यम बना दिया है ।और इसके हिंदी का व्यापक योगदान है ।

1931 में पहली बोलती फिल्मी आलम आरा से आज तक सर्वाधिक फिल्मे हिंदी भाषा में बनाई गई । इस तर हिंदी भारत में ही नही भारत के मुख्य सिनेमा की भाषा है । विश्व में हिंदी सिनेमा ही भारतीय सिनेमा की भाषा है विश्व में हिंदी सिनेमा ही भारतीय सिनेमा का प्रतिनिधीत्व करता है ।

अक्सर जब हिंदी सिनेमा में साहित्यकारों का सुनहरा दौर सातवे दशक में नजर आता है । उपेद्रनाथ अश्क और अमृतलाल नगर के बाद कमलेशवर ही ऐसे साहित्यकार जिसमे सिनेमा का भाषा और जरूरत को बेहतरीन ढंगसे समझाा ।

सवाल यह है की हिंदी सिनेमा की आखिल भारतीय पहुंच बनाने में हिंदी के साहित्यक स्वरूप के अलावा इसके कौन से स्वरूप का ज्यादा योगदान राष्ट्रभाषा जनभाषा संपर्क भाषा या राजभाषा सहज जवाब है जनभाषा , साहित्यक कृतीयों पर फिल्म बनाने के पघे पहली शर्त है निर्माता निर्देशक का रचना के मर्म तक पहुचाने के साथ ही साहित्यकार के मानसिक बुनावर को भी समझना बाजारवाद तकनिक विकास उदारतावाद का व्यापक और स्वरूप सिनेमा में दिखाई देता है ।

जीवन और साहित्य का संबंध जितना सुक्ष्म है । उतना ही व्यापक है । साहित्य की व्यापकता इस बात में है की किसी भी देश की जाती अथवा युग का साहित्य समुची मानवता को प्रभावीत करने की शक्ती रखना है ! इसलिए साहित्य का मानव जीवन को शाश्वत महत्व
है ।

सिनेमा लोकप्रिय और रचनात्मक माध्यम है । कई विश्वान सिनेमाला आधुनिक युग का जादु कहते है। उसमे हिंदी सिनेमा और साहित्य का मेल ज्यादाना दिखाई देता है ।

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Isolation and Screening of Benzonitrile Degrading Bacteria K7.

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Abstract :

Despite the widespread use of herbicides containing nitrile group comparatively little is known about the microbial metabolism of nitriles and in particular the mechanism of cleavage of the cyanide bond by microorganisms. Soil samples were collected from different areas like agricultural land and area surrounding pharmaceutical industries. By adaptation and acclimatization seven bacterial cultures were isolated. All isolates were capable of growing on mineral medium containing benzonitrile as sole source of carbon and nitrogen. Out of these 10 isolates 7 bacterial strains were screened based on maximum production of ammonia. Secondary screening was carried out based on benzonitrile biodegradation at various pH. Three strains were selected showing maximum biodegradation in terms of ammonia production at basic, acidic and alkaline pH strain K 8 at p^H-7 (8.78 micromole), strain K4 at p^H – 9 (6.45 micromole) & strain K7 at p^H at -4 (10.01micromole). The presence of casein as a nitrogen source & fructose as carbon source were found to enhance the benzonitrile hydrolysis. High rate of degradation was observed at 48 hrs of incubation. These isolates were found to tolerate benzonitrile up to 0.2%. In both strain the enzyme activity was found to be maximum in cell supernatant as compair to cell lyzate. The presence of benzonitrilase was confirmed qualitatively by detecting nonoccurrence of benzamide during hydrolysis.

Key words : Benzonitrile, Benzamide, Biodegradation, Benzonitrilase, Bacteria

Introduction :

Nitriles are found in the environment due to the anthropogenic activities as well as natural synthesis. Nitrile compounds are widely manufactured and extensively used by chemical industries. Despite the widespread use of herbicides containing nitrile groups such as dichlorobenil C-2, 6- dichlorobenzonitrile, bromoxynil C-3, 5- Dibromo- 4 - hydroxyl benzonitrile. Comparatively little is known about microbial metabolism of nitriles and in particular the mechanism of cleavage of C-N bond by microorganism. (Bandopadhayay 1985). Organic chemicals like nitrile compounds that are toxic to the human and to the environment and can be transformed and metabolized by the microorganisms. Some microorganisms have the ability to utilized nitriles as carbon and nitrogen source (Yamada 1979)

Bandopadhyay (1985) reported two kinds of benzonitrilases, designated benzonitrilase A and B in a cell extract of *Arthobacter* sp. strain J-1 grown on benzonitrile as a sole source of carbon and nitrogen. Acrylonitrile- hydrating activity was found in various bacteria belonging to genera *Arthobacter, Cornybacterium, Pseudomonas* (Watanabe 1987). Duran (1991) reported *Brevibactrium* sp. is a nitrile degrading strain involved in several industrial processes. Harper (1974) states that an *Arthrobacter* utilize benzonitrile as sole source of carbon and nitrogen. Yamada (1990) reported some microorganisms having the ability to utilized nitriles as carbon and nitrogen source. .Benzonitrile and aromatic nitriles have been shown to be converted directly to corresponding acid and ammonia catalyzed by nitrilases. Aliphatic nitriles are breakdown to their respective acids and ammonia via the formation of the amides (Arnaud 1976; Digeronimo and Antonie 1976).

Materials And Methods :

Elective Enrichment and Isolation :

1 gm of soil sample was suspended in Basal salt medium containing (KH_2PO_4 1.5 gm; K_2HPO_4 3.5 gm; $Mgso_4.7H_2O$ 0.19 gm; Yeast extract 50 mg; Trace element ; P^H 7.5; Distilled water 1000 ml.) Benzonitrile 0.05% was added aseptically to sterilized and cooled medium. The suspension (100ml) in 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask was incubated at 30° C on rotary shaker. After 7 days 2ml of this culture was transferred to 100ml of fresh medium with little rise in benzonitrile concentration. The process was repeated for a total four transfers by step by step raising the concentration of benzonitrile (0.05 to 0.2%). After one month of acclimatization, the last enrichment culture flask was used to isolate microorganisms on basal salt agar containing 0.2% benzonitrile. The colony characterization and gram staining of bacterial cultures were carried out. The pure cultures were maintained on basal salt agar for further studies.

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Identity Crisis in Timeri N Murari's The Last Victory

Dr. Nile Pramod Machhindra

The present paper will focus on identity crisis in Timeri N Murari's novel *The Last Victory (1990)*. It gives some information about the writer and the novel *The Last Victory*. It will discuss about few important characters in the novel which face the dilemma of identity crisis. It also presents British Colonialism in India by their rude and partial behavior with the Indians. British people came in India, stayed, ruled, and looted for more than one and a half century. Though in 1947, India Got freedom but the impact of identity crisis is still felt. It's seen everywhere. We can see its impact on Indian writing in English as well, EspeciallyMulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao to AmitavGhosh and TimeriMurari as well. The present paper will discuss these things in brief. Identity may be defined as the distinctive characteristic belonging to any given individual, or shared by all members of a particular social category or group. Identity crisis means a period of uncertainty and confusion in which a person's sense of identity becomes insecure, typically due to a change in their expected aims or role in society. The crisis of identity has always enjoyed a defining significance in the thematic framework of the Indian English Novelist like Timeri N Murari.Timeri N Murari is a renowned Indian novelist, playwright and journalist of the present time. He has traveled in several countries including U.K, U.S.A and Canada. During the course of his stay in these countries he started writing novels. He has written around fourteen novels so far. In these novels has handled almost all the themes, which are discussed in modern and post-modern era. Themes like Immigration, East-West encounter, and Colonialism and Post colonialism and crisis of identity have been discussed in his novels respectively.

In *The Last Victory (1987)* Kim is the hero. The British Colonel uses him as his spy in India. Later on his mind changes and he freely takes part in Indian freedom struggle. Writer presents imperial tendency of British people and Indian's fight against them. Kim's journey from a spy to a freedom fighter and Gandhi's influence on him is brilliantly depicted by TimeriMurari. Colonel Creighton on the other hand continues his imperial games. This novel shows the period of 1910-1919. TimeriMurari has presented three types of characters in the novel. These characters are instrumental in the depiction of British imperial tendency in India and Identity crisis of Kim and others. Characters like Colonel Creighton, Mr. Goode, Michael O'Dyer and Mr. EdlecliffJohnstone represent imperial attitude. It is clearly seen through their attitude to and statements about Indians. Characters like Kim, Anil Ray, Mohini and T.V.Naidu fight against British Empire. Thirdly, characters like Newton, Raj Bahadur and Mr. Mukherjee accept colonialism.

Timeri N. Murari traces the beginnings of the Indian revolution through the eyes of Kimball O'Hara, idealistic hero of Rudyard Kipling's *Kim (1901)*. Rudyard Kipling's boy hero returns all grown up in *The Last Victory (1987)*.Kim has been working in the employment of a powerful and enigmatic Colonel. He is still immersed in the people and the culture with whom he has grown up. His allegiances lie both to England, the land of his duty, and India, the land of his spirit. TimeriMurari chose a character that was quintessentially British. He had to be accepted by both without question as one of their own persons reflecting the conflicting loyalties. A person, who one day would have to choose the side of fight, as a British, would he support their continuation of rule or as an Indian would he oppose it? He had to be famous enough for the reader to be able to identify his terrible dilemma.*The Last Victory* is based on historical background of Indian freedom struggle.Timeri N Murari explains his ideas behind writing one of his novels

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A Glance on the Criticism of Arun Joshi's Novels

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Literature includes literary work of art like novels, drama, poetry etc. Criticism is also important in this context. A work of art comes first and then criticism. Therefore Drama, novel and poetry are primary things and criticism is secondary. Criticism is criticism it may be positive or negative.

The present research papers will overview a short critical study of Arun Joshi's novels. First it will define what criticism is and what is novel. Then it will have a brief survey of Indian English novels. It will also provide brief information of Arun Joshi's novels. And lastly it will focus on the criticism made on Arun Joshi's novels.

Criticism is derived form the Geek word meaning 'judgment', and hence criticism is the exercise of judgment, and literary criticism is the exercise of judgment on works of literature. In the words of Atkins, 'Criticism is the play of mind on the aesthetic qualities of literature, having for its object and interpretation of literary values'. New English Dictionary defines criticism as an art of estimating the quality and character of a work of art, and the function or work of a critic. On the other hand as per the Oxford English dictionary defines, 'Novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary.'

The tradition of Indian English Fiction is quite rich and varied. Right from Dandin, Kylash Chunder Dutt, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Shevantibai M. Nikambe, R.C. Dutt, Sanat Kumar Ghose, B. R. Rajan Iyer to the three major Indian English novelists— Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao. Of post- Independence Indian English fiction Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, Venu Chitale, Rama Mehta, Attia Hosain to Anita Desai, Khushwant Singh and Chaman Nahal, Historical fiction writers like B.S. Gidwani, Kamala Markandaya, from recent Indian English novelists like, Arun Joshi, Bharati Mukherjee, Chaman Nahal to Reginald and Hamila Massey, Saros Cowasjee, K.M.Trishanku, Bunny Ruben, Raj Gill, Rohit Handa, Chaman Nahal, Naredra Pal Singh, some international success and magnum like Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Amitav Ghosh and among women novelists Shashi Deshpande, Shoba De, Bharti Mukherjee, Rama Mehta, Manju Kapoor and Arundhati Roy etc. Arun Joshi adds individual talent to this rich tradition through his novels.

Arun Joshi is one of the finest novelists of Modern Age. He has handled several issues in his fiction including existentialism and materialism, quest for meaning, philosophy, spiritualism, Gandhian thoughts and culture, transcendentalism, human technology and meaninglessness etc.

Arun Joshi's first novel *The Foreigner* was published in 1968. The novel is about east-west encounter. Sindi Oberoi, the protagonist of the novel is the product of east and west. He is born of an English woman and a Kenyan-Indian father. He is a child of mixed parentage. He is an orphan and brought up by his uncle in Kenya. He gets his education in London where he falls in love with Anna, a minor artist. But she rejects his proposal. Then he goes to Boston to complete his education and does some business. In Boston he falls in love with June, a beautiful

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A Study of Women Empowerment in India

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The present research paper will focus on Women empowerment in India. It will also highlight some historical references regarding the issue. It will also focus on some of the established as well as emerging women entrepreneur in India. As we know that women empowerment is a key subject not only in India but the whole world. In early days women were kept at home and they had to do just their womanly duties like cooking and giving birth to the children. Later on, civilization developed in western countries. There was a widespread of education. Some women writers alongwith some male writers started producing work of art like novels and poems. Further England, America and other European countries accepted democratic mode of government. Earlier women had no right of voting or contesting election but it was given to them later on. Nowadays we see that women not only in western countries but in India also handling key post like company CEO, Collector, commissioner, Prime minister, president sportswomen etc.

"To all the little girls who are watching this, never doubt that you are valuable and powerful, and deserving of every chance and opportunity in the world to pursue and achieve your own dreams." Says Hillary Clinton

Malala Yousafzai remarks, "I raise up my voice—not so that I can shout, but so that those without a voice can be heard. We cannot all succeed when half of us are held back."

"Another world is not only possible, she is on her way. On a quiet day, I can hear her breathing." quotes Arundhati Roy

Empowerment includes the action of raising the status of women through education, raising awareness, literacy, and training. Women's empowerment is all about equipping and allowing women to make life-determining decisions through the different problems in society. Women's empowerment is the way or a social action in which women elaborate and recreate what it is to be in a circumstance that they previously were denied the principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favor of women.

Today in India women are playing a significant role in all spheres of life. They have got inspiration from historical figures like Rajmata Jijabai, Rani Lakshmibai, Ahilyabai Holkar, Savitribai Phule etc. Rajmata Jijabai was born on 12 January 1598, as the daughter of Lakhuji Jadhav and wife of Shahji Raje Bhosle. She was Shivaji Maharaj's inspiration and Hindavi Swaraj visionary. Lakshmibai, the Rani of Jhansi, born on November 19, 1828 was the queen of the princely state of Jhansi in North India currently present in Jhansi district in Uttar Pradesh, India. She was one of the leading figures of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and became a symbol of resistance to the British Raj for Indian nationalists. Ahilyabai was born in 1725 in the village of Chondi, in Bhid district, Maharashtra. Ahilyabai Holkar commands more affection and respect for her accomplishments during her 30-year-long reign than any other does. She was noted for her piety, for her administrative ability, for her keen interest in all her people and for an extraordinary amount of building at holy sites all over the country. Her rule of Malwa in the 18th century is still cited as a model of benevolent and effective government. Savitribai Phule was an Indian social reformer, educationalist, and poet from Maharashtra. She is regarded as the first female teacher of India.

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22. Training Strengthening Children and Youth

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Abstract

The part of life most often neglected, knowingly or unknowingly, is physical activity, ysical education teachers are aware of this fact but they also fall into the trap of defining physical education in terms of sports and games, rules and strategies. The general public get a mental picture of muscle and musculature, whenever ate mention the term physical education. Thus a comprehensive picture of physical education is missing and whatever work is contributes significantly towards all types of motor performance. It is also a important determming factor for other motor abilities e.g., speed, agility, endur-ance and flexibility. Strength training therefore form an import part of training for all sports and hence must start in child hood and should be continued throughout the long term training process. The strength training must take into account the various phase stages of growth and development. The develop-ment of strength as a function of age is not uniform and smooth (Winter 1976, Haree 1979). The trainability following pages to describe briefly the aims, means and organization of strength training in childhood, pubescence and adolescence.

ildhood

In childhood the strength abilities develop at a show but continuous pace; The strength of ose muscles or body parts is better which are used or exercised daily e.g., legs (Lewin 1967, temmler 1968, Pavek 1971). The aim of strength training in childhood should be to develop rength of all the major muscle groups of the doily. Strength of arms, Shoulders, abdomen and ack should be developed particularly because children exercise these body parts much less than the legs. The exercises shoed aim at improving explosive strength and strength endurance. It i not advisable to train for the improve-ment of maximum strength during child-hood. Several type of exercises can be used for strength training. Exercise with medi-cine bails, sand bags benches and hoops are effective for strength improvement. Partner and combat exercises can also he used very good results. Children love to wrestle and combat with each other, Exercises in which

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Oxidative Degradation of RasagilineBy Dichromate In Acid Medium: A Kinetic Study

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ABSTRACT

Kinetics of oxidation of rasagiline using potassium dichromate as oxidizing agent in acid medium was studied spectrophotometrically at 520 nm. Rasagiline is used for the treatment of parkinson's disease. The result reveals that rate of oxidation is first order with respect to potassium dichromate and rasagiline where as it does not depend on the concentration of acid. The stoichiometry of the reaction was found that two moles of oxidant is consumed for oxidation of onemole of rasagilineand the product found is (2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-ylamino)acetic acid. From the results of kinetic studies, reaction stoichiometry and product analysis with suitable mechanism of the reaction was proposed. Based on results of the reaction at different temperatures, the activation parameters with respect to the slow step of the proposed mechanism was calculated.

KEYWORDS: Kinetics, Oxidation, Rasagiline, Potassium Dichromate

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TRENDS OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN INDIA: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

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TRACT

study is undertaken mainly to examine the impact of GDP, public revenue and fiscal deficit he growth of Public Expenditure of India during the period from 2003-04 to 2016-17. The ary least squares (OLS) regression technique and correlation was used for analyze the data. rding to standard deviation it is observed that the GDP growth is more consistent than lic Expenditure, public revenue and fiscal deficit during the study period in India. The elation between GDP growth and Public Expenditure in India is to negative but insignificant. coefficient of correlation between fiscal deficit, public revenue and public expenditure is d positive but insignificant. The significance level of public revenue with public expenditure %) is highly significant than fiscal deficit and GDP growth in India. The results of OLS show GDP growth, public revenue and fiscal deficit has positive relation with the public nditure in India. It is found form the OLS results that one-percent increase in public revenue increase 0.66 percent public expenditure followed by GDP growth 0.27 percent and fiscal 0.06 percent. It found that GDP, Fiscal Deficit and Public Revenue have positive impact he growth of public expenditure in India. The value of R2 (coefficient of determination) in model represents that 73.31 percent of the variations in the dependent variable in Public enditure is due to independent variables included in the model.

ywords: Public Expenditure, Public Revenue, GDP, Fiscal Deficit

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Classification of expenditure has an important bearing on the overall expenditure agement. The distinction of expenditure into Plan and Non-Plan categories has significant

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26. Study of Physio-Chemical Parameters of Waghur Dam, Tal. Jalgaon, Maharashtra

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Abstract

Water samples from Waghur dam were collected and analyse for various Physio-chemical parameters, during September 2017 to August 2018. The various parameters such as Atmospheric Temperature, Water temperature, pH, Transparency, Turbidity, DO, C02, BOD, total dissolved solids, alkalinity and hardness of water etc were tested. The results revealed that there was significant seasonal variation in some Physio-chemical parameters and most of the parameters were in the normal range and indicated better quality of dam water.

Keywards: Physio-chemical parameter of Waghur dam, dissolved oxygen, water transparency

Introduction

Water is the one of the unavoidable compound to the ecosystem. Quality of the water described by its physical, chemical and microbial characteristics. But some correlation were possible among these parameters and the significant one would be useful the indicate quality of water (Usharani et.al., 2010).

Now a day, due to increased human population and manmade activities such as rapid industrialization and indiscriminate and heavy use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture are causing remarkable and varied pollution in aquatic environment leading to deterioration of water quality and depletion of aquatic biota (N. Subhas et.al., 2016). So it is necessary that the quality of drinking water should be checked at regular time interval because due to use of contaminated drinking water peoples suffers from a variety of water born diseases. The physio- chemical parameters of water and the dependence of all life processes of these factors make it desirable to take water as an environment (Premlata et.al., 2009).

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Historical and Cultural background of Maharashtra

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Abstract

Maharashtra has varied sub-regions like Marathwada, Vidarbha, Khandesh, Konkan and every region has its own cultural identity within the variety of totally different accents of Marathi language, folk songs, food, and ethnicity. Diversity comes naturally during this third largest state by space and second most inhabited state in India. Maharashtra may also be known as the land of students, saints and actors as several of the folks from Maharashtra have succeeded within the fields mentioned higher than. Maharashtra is thought for its purogami culture (forward culture). 'Maha' means that massive and 'Rashtra' means that nation. Maharashtra is so 'Maha' in its size, population and culture. Maharashtra is thought as land of saints, educationists and revolutionists.

1. Languages

The official language of geographic area is Sanskrit. Where as the majority do speak Sanskrit, others speak Hindi, Gujarati, English and alternative languages. There are abundant spiking languages in geographic area like kokani in kokan region, airani in khandesh region, Varhadi spoken in vidharbha region and dangii spoken close to maharashtra- Gujrat border. Cities in geographic area are Metropolitan and are a mix of the many cultures and use English as their official language. Most of the folks in geographic area are multi lingual and typically speak each Sanskrit and Hindi.

2. Art and Craft

The artisans of geographic area are terribly precise and delicate in their work. The weaving of quality materials, Mashroo and Himroo, made up of cotton and silk (famous in Aurangabad) are finest of its kind. The Kolhapuri Chappal from Kolhapur is understood for his or her straightforward vogue, durability, quality of the animal skin and its style. Paithani Sarees that are in production since past 2000 years are fine, exquisite silk sarees with delicate zari work in their border. Warli Paintings done by the warli tribes, United Nations agency sleep in the Thane district of the state, tell a tale to the viewers. The paintings are of drawing forms and are straightforward to grasp. Kolhapur Saaj could be a special sort of jewelry, famed among girls of geographic area.

3. Costume

The traditional costume of geographical area needed the lads to wear a breechclout (a long garment wrapped round the waist and legs), shirt or a cotton shirt, pheta (head wear or topi) and vest or bandi that was facultative. ladies wear choli or shirt on the highest and a 9-yard long dress referred to as 'lugade' or 'nauwari saadi'. they sometimes wore open sandals or chappals as their footwear. Within the twenty first century, most of the folks have started carrying western garments or a fusion of Indian and western wear. the standard costume is worn by only a few however is worn by several throughout any non secular event or Mahratti pageant.

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जागतिकीकरण आणि संस्कृती

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जागतिकीकरणामुळे आपली मुळ संस्कृति लोप पावत चाललेली आपणास दिसून येते. या यांत्रिक युगामध्ये सर्व मानव प्राणी इंटरनेट, मोबाईल, इत्यादी मध्ये जास्तीत जास्त वेळ घालू लागला. यामुळे सर्व विश्वाला आपण विसरत चालले आहे. नाती गोती तसेच आपल्या घरात असून नसल्यासारखे वातावरणआलेले आपणास पहायला मिळते. या सर्व वातावरणात आपली तरूण युवक स्वतःचे अस्तित्व विरत चालले आहे. आपल्या आई–वडिलांचे मूळ प्रति असणारे स्वप्न भंग होत आहेत. तसेच मुलांनी सुद्धा चांगले विचार आत्मसात करण्याची गरज आहे. जागतिकीकरणामुळे आपण काही वेगळे करण्याची गरज आहे. जागतिकीकरणाचा फायदा तरूणांनी चांगल्या पद्धतीने घेतला पाहिजे. जसे इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून चांगी चांगली पुस्तके नोटडाउन करून वाचली पाहिजे. जेणेकरून आपल्याला त्या इंटरनेटेचा फायदा होईल.

जागतिकीकरणामुळे माणूस थोडा बदलून केलेला आपणास दिसून येते. मानवास लागणारी जवळपास सर्व साधने घरी बसल्या बसल्या मिळू लागली आहे. त्यामुळे मानव एक प्रकारे आळशी, निरूत्साही, नैराश्य, अबोल, एकाकी बसने आपल्या आप्ल्या मनात बोलणे अशी अवस्था त्याची झालेली आहे, असे आपणास दिसून येते. म्हणून त्यांच्या कडील सांस्कृतिक वारसा थोड्या प्रमाणात निघून जाताना आपणास दिसून येतो. जागतिकीकरणात सांस्कृतिक मूल्य टिकवायची असेल तर आपणास जास्तीत जास्त वाचन, लेखन, आणि चांगे विचार आत्मसात करण्याची गरज आहे.

जागतिकीकरणात सांस्कृतिक टिकवणे जतन करणे हा पार मोठा विषय आपल्या तरूणावर येवून पडला आहे. ज्या काळामध्ये भाषाच अस्तित्वात नव्हती. तेव्हा माणूस कसे संवाद साधत होते. हा प्रश्न आजच्या तरूणांनी केला पाहिजे जसी जसी भाषा विकसित होत गेली तशी मानवाची सर्वांगिण विकास होत गेला. आज आपण जे जागतिकीकरणाचा उद्घोष करीत आहोत ते काही अचानक येवून आज निर्माण झालेली संकल्पना नाही तिच्यासाठी फार मोठी तपश्चर्या आपल्या संतानी केली. संत ज्ञानेश्वर, मुकूंदराज, संत नामदेव, संत तुकाराम, संत रामदास, संत एकनाथ या थोर संत पुरूषांनी तसेच प्रत्येक भाषिक कालखंडात भाषा टिकविण्यासाठी भाषा संवर्धनासाठी, समाज चांगल्या प्रकारे जीवन जगण्यासाठी फार मोठे प्रयत्न या थोर संतांनी केले.

मानवी संस्कृतीचा सगळ्यात मोठा वारसा म्हणजे त्यांची मातृभाषा होय. पिढ्यनपिढ्यचे भरण पोषण करण्याचे सामर्थ्य भाषेत आहे. आजच्या वेगवान काळात जागतिकीकरणामुळे भाषेसंदर्भात काही गंभीर प्रश्न निश्चितच निर्माण झाले आहे. सर्वच घटकांवर, समाजजीवनावर वेगवेगळे परिणाम होत आहेत. भाषा संस्कृती यावरील बदलांचा विचार केला तर आणखी पन्नास वर्षांनी काय चित्र असेल याची कल्पनाच करता येते. जागतिकीकरणाचा व संस्कृतीचा अभ्यास आपण जवळपास उच्चविभूषित आणि काही प्रमाणात पदवीधारक तसेच साहित्यिक, लेखक कवी हेच या गोष्टीचा भागामध्ये बघितले तर किती पर्यंत या गोष्टींचा विचार, अभ्यास व विनिमय केला जातो म्हणून गोष्टी खरच चांगल्या पद्धतीने बघितल्यास आपल्या खेड्यात या

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Identity Crisis in Timeri N Murari's The Last Victory

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The present paper will focus on identity crisis in Timeri N Murari's novel *The Last Victory (1990)*. It gives some information about the writer and the novel *The Last Victory*. It will discuss about few important characters in the novel which face the dilemma of identity crisis. It also presents British Colonialism in India by their rude and partial behavior with the Indians. British people came in India, stayed, ruled, and looted for more than one and a half century. Though in 1947, India Got freedom but the impact of identity crisis is still felt. It's seen everywhere. We can see its impact on Indian writing in English as well, EspeciallyMulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao to AmitavGhosh and TimeriMurari as well. The present paper will discuss these things in brief. Identity may be defined as the distinctive characteristic belonging to any given individual, or shared by all members of a particular social category or group. Identity crisis means a period of uncertainty and confusion in which a person's sense of identity becomes insecure, typically due to a change in their expected aims or role in society. The crisis of identity has always enjoyed a defining significance in the thematic framework of the Indian English Novelist like Timeri N Murari.Timeri N Murari is a renowned Indian novelist, playwright and journalist of the present time. He has traveled in several countries including U.K, U.S.A and Canada. During the course of his stay in these countries he started writing novels. He has written around fourteen novels so far. In these novels has handled almost all the themes, which are discussed in modern and post-modern era. Themes like Immigration, East-West encounter, and Colonialism and Post colonialism and crisis of identity have been discussed in his novels respectively.

In *The Last Victory (1987)* Kim is the hero. The British Colonel uses him as his spy in India. Later on his mind changes and he freely takes part in Indian freedom struggle. Writer presents imperial tendency of British people and Indian's fight against them. Kim's journey from a spy to a freedom fighter and Gandhi's influence on him is brilliantly depicted by TimeriMurari. Colonel Creighton on the other hand continues his imperial games. This novel shows the period of 1910-1919. TimeriMurari has presented three types of characters in the novel. These characters are instrumental in the depiction of British imperial tendency in India and Identity crisis of Kim and others. Characters like Colonel Creighton, Mr. Goode, Michael O'Dyer and Mr. EdlecliffJohnstone represent imperial attitude. It is clearly seen through their attitude to and statements about Indians. Characters like Kim, Anil Ray, Mohini and T.V.Naidu fight against British Empire. Thirdly, characters like Newton, Raj Bahadur and Mr. Mukherjee accept colonialism.

Timeri N. Murari traces the beginnings of the Indian revolution through the eyes of Kimball O'Hara, idealistic hero of Rudyard Kipling's *Kim (1901)*. Rudyard Kipling's boy hero returns all grown up in *The Last Victory (1987)*.Kim has been working in the employment of a powerful and enigmatic Colonel. He is still immersed in the people and the culture with whom he has grown up. His allegiances lie both to England, the land of his duty, and India, the land of his spirit. TimeriMurari chose a character that was quintessentially British. He had to be accepted by both without question as one of their own persons reflecting the conflicting loyalties. A person, who one day would have to choose the side of fight, as a British, would he support their continuation of rule or as an Indian would he oppose it? He had to be famous enough for the reader to be able to identify his terrible dilemma.*The Last Victory* is based on historical background of Indian freedom struggle.Timeri N Murari explains his ideas behind writing one of his novels

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